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CENTIMETERS



14:1

Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION PART V (1911-1919)

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at
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A Note on the Sources

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filmed are the best copies
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EDISON GENERAL FILE SERIES

1919

Edison General File Series
1919. Edison Portland Cement Company (E-19-24)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the business of the Edison Portland Cement Co. (EPCCo). Among the items for 1919 is a 23-page report by consulting engineer Cornelius C. Vermeule on "Remodelling Steam Plant by Stages," bearing numerous annotations by Edison. Other correspondents include retired EPCCo president Walter S. Mallory; vice president Harold M. Scott, who resigned in September; and Martha M. Darling, a relative of Edward A. Darling, the Stewartsville mill manager who was killed in a plant fire in 1903.

Approximately 50 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes routine company correspondence, other letters not relating to EPCCo business, and documents pertaining to a phonograph presented to an "old reliable steam engineer," George Kaufman.

January 20, 1919.

Dear Mr. Mallory:

I am sorry to report very poor results in our search for Nicol prisms. On Thursday and Friday last I had an expert go over to New York, and visit every instrument maker to try and pick up even an odd one if he could, but we had absolutely no success. He tells me that there is a great demand for them, but there is none to be had at any of the places that he visited. He is a man who knows exactly how to look for such a thing, as he was connected with the U. S. Naval Observatory for many years and is well acquainted with optical subjects.

In addition to this, we have had another one of our men, Mr. S. G. Warner, telephoning and personally making inquiries in other Cities, but thus far he has only been able to pick up one Nicol prism and that would not be very good because it is so old that the Canada balsam is very much discolored. The only thing we could do would be to try and dissolve the balsam and recement it, but as you know this might be considered precarious.

I have written to quite a large number of the concerns in different localities, but up to this time have not received any replies that gives any encouragement whatever. I wrote a special letter from Mr. Edison to John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh. They are very warm personal friends, and if there is any one man that could obtain something that he wanted from Mr. Brashear, Mr. Edison is the man. We received a reply that the Brashear plant is tied up for all of this year on special Government work and they could not take on an item from outside under any circumstances.

I am sorry to disappoint you, as I was expecting to show you a more satisfactory result.

W. H. MEADOWCROFT.

Mr. W. S. Mallory.

OFFICES
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA
STEWARTVILLE, N.J.

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

PLANT
NEW VILLAGE, N.J.
CAPACITY
OVER TWO MILLION
BARRELS ANNUALLY

January twenty-second
1 9 1 9

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I am enclosing herewith sample of
specimens which came from New Mexico.

Will you kindly deliver it to

Mr. Edison promptly, as he is anxious to make a test on
it?

Yours very truly,

W. D. Mallory
TRADE MARK

WDM:BC

Enclosure

Thomas A Edison
Mr. W. E. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, NEW JERSEY.

6807

530 Palm Ave.
Fresno, Cal.
Mch. 11, 1919

Dear Mr. Edison

I am a sister
of Edward A. Darling,
who lost his life at
New Village, N. Y.
sixteen years ago.

My brother left shares
in the Edison Portland
Cement Co. to the several
members of his family,
some of which are
still in their possession.
We have wondered why
in all these years
nothing more tangible
than the notices of
the Annual Stockholders'
meetings, has come to us.
Our Mother, Mrs. Augusta
Z. Darling of Rowan, Conn.

who is at present on
a visit with me in
Fresno, Cal. finds her-
self in greatly reduced
circumstances and
we would be glad to
know whether the shares
are worth anything
at the present time
or ever will be any-
thing but useless
papers to us.

Remembering the high
regard in which my
father held you,
I take the very great
liberty of writing
this personal letter
to you, and it is
only with the reluctant
consent of his dear old
Mother that I do so.
I would be very
grateful for a

reply.

Very Respectfully
Martha M. Darling
(Mrs. John)

Explain that the Co has
never paid as earned a
dividend but is still
running & may do
so some day

5

10
March 25, 1919

Mrs. John Darling,
530 Palm Ave.,
Fresno, Cal.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of March 11th, in regard
to the Edison Portland Cement Co. has been received.
The Company has never earned or paid a dividend,
but it is still operating and may do so some day.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A/6807.

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

(INCORPORATED)

GENERAL OFFICES 8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

THOMAS A. EDISON

STEPHEN S. MAMBERT

CHURMAN OF THE BOARD
PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SALES MANAGER

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 5th, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Mendowcroft,
Secretary to Mr. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Mendowcroft:

Attached you will find request from our very good agents, the Cuba Commercial Co. for an autographed photograph of Mr. Edison for their new office in Santiago, Cuba.

We have been very anxious to build up our business in the eastern end of the Island because of the new local plant near Havana, which sooner or later, will control the major portion of the business in Havana. To the eastern end of the Island, which is the big sugar country, we can reach almost as cheaply as they, so naturally we want the maximum solicitation in that territory.

If you can accommodate us, I am sure Mr. Molanphy, President of the Cuba Commercial Company, will be very grateful to Mr. Edison for the photograph and you know that I too will appreciate this co-operation.

Very truly yours,

Vice-President and
General Sales Manager.

HES/JH



7768

Please have me sign
photos & letters at Lab
Autograph only, never have
ink pen or blotting paper at
house. I

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

APARTADO No 202
P.O. Box No 202

TELEFONO A-8848
CABLE: "CUCOMCO"

AGENTES:
G. ANSINK & CO. INC.
MEXICO-ROBE CO. INC.
EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT

Cuba Commercial Co.

Manzanillo Gomez, 402-403.

Habana, Cuba.

M. V. MOLANPHY,
PRESIDENTE

August 28, 1919.

Edison Portland Cement Co.,
NR 8 West 40th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

Would you be good enough to send us a recent
picture of Mr. Edison, for our Santiago office.

Very truly yours,

CUBA COMMERCIAL COMPANY

By

M. V. Molanphy
President.

104-1DD

*They desire an autographed
photo. You may send same
direct to*

Cuba Commercial Co.

Calle Yello 27

Santiago, Cuba,

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

(INCORPORATED)

GENERAL OFFICES 8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

THOMAS A. EDISON CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
STEPHEN S. HAMBERT PRESIDENT

SALES OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SALES MANAGER

September thirtieth
1 9 1 9.

PERSONAL

Mr. Harry F. Miller,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, NEW JERSEY.

Dear Mr. Miller:

In leaving the company tomorrow, I want to thank you and through you Mr. Meadwcroft, Mr. Dykenan, Mr. Schultz and others at Orange who have been so courteous and kind to me during the past three years or more that I have been a member of the EDISON organization.

It is with with most sincere regret that I have tendered my resignation, but I feel that I have been able to leave an organization which is second to none in the industry, and one who will fulfill for Mr. Edison his expectations and desires which I would like to do.

I am with most sincere regards,

Yours very truly,

Ston. Scott.
Vice-President and
General Sales Manager.

HMS*O



Edison Portland Cement Co.

THOMAS A. EDISON
PRESIDENT
CHARLES EDISON
VICE PRESIDENT
STEPHEN B. MAMBERT
PRESIDENT



8 WEST 40TH ST. N.Y. CITY

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

HARRY P. MILLER
VICE-PRESIDENT IN
ABSENCE
WILSON D. CLODS
VICE PRESIDENT
HAROLD B. SCOTT
VICE PRESIDENT IN
ABSENCE
BERNARD STEINER
VICE PRESIDENT IN
ABSENCE

October 10, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
West Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

At the request of Messrs. Theron I. Crane, William H. Shelders and Thomas M. Thompson, Directors, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Edison Portland Cement Company is called to be held on Monday, October 13th, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the principal office of the Company, Edison Laboratory, Lakeside Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Stephen B. Mambert, President, states that in view of the importance of the matters to be discussed at this meeting it is highly desirable that every member of the Board of Directors be present.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Loring
Secretary

JOL/L

Keep me posted
7/10/19

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1206

| |
|----------------|
| Receiver's No. |
| Check |
| Time Filed |

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

THOMAS A. EDISON

LITTLEWELLYN PARK

WEST ORANGE NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK OCTOBER 11 1919 191

File

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR ALL DIRECTORS TO BE PRESENT AT MEETING CALLED FOR MONDAY MISTER MAMBERT HAS ASKED THAT THE CALL BE CANCELLED

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
J O LA RUE
SECRETARY

Charge to EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

TIME

Form 48

31 words WDC/L

11:16 a.m.

REMODELLING STEAM PLANT BY STAGES.

Oct. 16, 1919.

C. C. Verneule,
Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Edson —

Mr. Vauvrie sent two copies
of his report. I am reading one tonight

Mauvret
10/2/14

C O N T E N T S.

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Cornelius C. Vermeule

CIVIL ENGINEER
38 PARK ROW

NEW YORK, October 16, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Following up our conversation of Saturday, Oct. 11th, I visited the cement plant on Monday and made a personal examination of all the conditions which we had discussed.

CONDENSATION IN STEAM PIPES.

As noted in my report, my figures of condensation were taken from a report made to me by chief engineer Kaufman, but an examination of the steam lines indicated that they were in fairly good condition. Mr. Kaufman, in reporting the condensation, had not separated steam use for heating in the buildings and some other small items. An examination of the steam pipes showed the covering to be in good condition. Allowing for a loss of 50% over that which would apply to perfect covering, I estimate that the loss in mains should not exceed 870 lbs. per hour, or 30,880 lbs. per day. There is much additional loss in small steam piping and some leakage, and also a very considerable amount of steam used for heating in the buildings which I have no means of closely analyzing at present. It is evident that much of this steam must be used, although there may be some economy, such as the installation of a separate heating plant at the packing plant. ^{check plant as on 11/15 by heat}

The drop in pressure from the boiler room to Engine #1, was carefully observed with a test gage and averaged 8 lbs. on the day of my visit. This is not excessive. ^{should be under 2 lbs.} It corresponds to a theoretical drop in efficiency at the engine of not exceeding

TO : Mr. C. E. Smith
FROM : Mr. C. E. Smith

Since we have an unlimited area for a
Reservoir ^{or 2 Reservoirs} it seems to me a circulating centrifugal
to carry the water to Condenser & pumps at
Creek to supply loss due to evaporation
that the total power required would be
less than his estimate. We could have
2 Reservoirs looking towards old mine
along track. That even in summer
would give fairly cold water.

2% and no material saving is to be made in this. I am of the
opinion that a part of the 20 tons of coal per day reported by
Mr. Kaufman, represented coal expended in keeping up banked fires,
some steam used in running the feed pump and general losses of
heat due to low fire of boilers. I can account for about 176,880
lbs. of steam per day as against 313,000, which was indicated by
his reported coal consumption. Just as I thought.

LOSS OF POWER DUE TO LOW VACUUM.

I found conditions due to deficient cooling water worse
than they had previously been. The amount of feed water during
the ten days preceding my visit had averaged 2,886,800 lbs., being
somewhat higher than our previous estimate of 2,661,592 lbs. per
day, which may have thrown some additional work on the condensers.
The matter of loss of power and efficiency due to poor vacuum,
and the matter of a proper load for the various engines, may well
be considered together.

I found the following conditions at the engines:

ENGINE #1 -- ROCK CRUSHER:

The steam gage read from 135 to 140 lbs. The vacuum
gage from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 22". The load on this engine is variable, the
range being from about 200 horse power upward to over 550. The
indicator card shows some wire drawing of the steam and a con-
siderable drop before the cut-off. Working at overload, the
pressure at the end of the stroke is high, showing deficient
expansion, the cut-off being about 5/7 of stroke. It does not
appear to me that any additional power is needed here, but a more
even load on the crusher would be desirable, and the output can
be increased by running an additional number of hours per day.

The engine cannot work at good economy, because of the fluctuating load.

I estimate the power lost here due to a vacuum averaging 21.7 inches as compared with a vacuum of 28 inches, is 65 horse power, practically constant at all loads. In order to appreciate the conditions under which this and the other engines are working, and the possibility of increasing their power output, I have summarized conditions for all the engines at various points of cut-off in a table which follows later.

ENGINE #2 -- CHALK PLANT.

The steam gage read 140 lbs., the vacuum gage $19\frac{1}{2}$ ". The indicator cards show a cut-off at 57% of stroke, with a rather high pressure at the end of the stroke. It is evident that the engine is overloaded, but it cannot deliver the corresponding overload in power because of the low vacuum. I estimate the loss in indicated horse power, due to a vacuum of 19 inches as compared with 28 inches to be 101 horse power. This engine runs two tube mills, and its power output at various points of cut-off and with 28 inches vacuum and 19 inches vacuum, are given in the later table referred to.

ENGINE #3 -- FINE GRINDING.

Steam gage read 144 lbs. The vacuum gage $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The card shows a cut-off at 65% of stroke. The engineer says it usually runs at 50% of stroke, but this no doubt varies with the vacuum. As in the other engines, the pressure at the end of the stroke is high, showing poor expansion due to the late point of cut-off. The loss of power due to a vacuum of 19.25 as compared

with 28 inches, amounts to 94 horse power.

ENGINE #4 -- COAL PLANT.

This single cylinder engine cuts off at 50% of stroke, and the card shows a drop in pressure of nearly 20% to the point of cut-off. The engine works against a back pressure of 6 lbs. (some times said to be 10 lbs). It is evident that the steam consumption per horse power is high. I estimate it at 30 lbs., but the exhaust steam is used for drying coal; consequently, the economy cannot be considered bad, although with lighter loading, or with present loading and a larger cylinder giving an earlier point of cut-off, the steam consumption per horse power can be much improved. I estimate at present it is 30 lbs., and that it can be reduced to 25 lbs. There can be no increased power due to improved vacuum at this engine, and in fact unless the cylinder is increased, the load upon the engine should be reduced about 50 horse power.

ENGINES # 5, 6, & 7:

The gages read, steam 131 lbs., vacuum $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The above vacuum as compared with 28 inches, shows a loss of 130 horse power for the three engines.

The vacuum in summer is said to range from 20 to 22 inches. Calling the average 21 inches, the loss of power under such conditions would amount to 259 horse power for the three engines. However, the loss on Oct. 13th as above estimated, should represent about average conditions, and has been used by me hereafter.

The total loss of power in engines #1 to #7 inclusive, due to low vacuum, therefore amounts to 389.4 horse power. It

must not be assumed, however, that this amount of power can be added effectively to the output by improving condensation. The tables hereafter given will show the actual conditions under which the engines are working. Additional power cannot be well used at the crusher engine, as increased capacity there will be obtained by running increased number of hours per day. Also at Engines #2 and #3. The present output of the engine is the amount of power required to run the machinery connected up, and the additional power which could be produced by improved condensation could not well be used effectively. In all these cases, (the same is practically true with Engines #5, 6 & 7,) improved condensation should be applied in order to produce the present power output with increased steam economy, and not to increase the load on the engines which are already badly overloaded.

The following table shows the output of each engine and its steam consumption per horse power at various points of cut-off. In each case, except #1, the latest point of cut-off is the one which applies to present conditions. In case of #1 engine, the load varies through all the different points of cut-off given in the table.

POWER OUTPUT AND STEAM CONSUMPTION OCT. 13th.

| Engine. | Cut-off. | Vacuum 28" | | Vacuum as found. | |
|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | I. H. P. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | I. H. P. | Steam per H. P. Hr. |
| No. 1 | 25% | 270 | 16.0 | 205 | 21.5 |
| | 33% | 322 | 16.5 | 237 | 20.6 |
| | 50% | 460 | 17.5 | 395 | 20.0 |
| | 70% | 553 | 18.0 | 488 | 20.0 |

| Engine. | Cut-off. | Vacuum 28" | | Vacuum as found. | |
|---------|----------|------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | I. H. P. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | I. H. P. | Steam per H. P. Hr. |
| No. 2 | 33% | 635 | 16.0 | 534 | 18.5 |
| | 50% | 895 | 17.5 | 794 | 19.5 |
| | 57% | 955 | 17.5 | 854 | 19.5 |
| No. 3 | 33% | 635 | 16.0 | 541 | 18.5 |
| | 50% | 895 | 17.5 | 801 | 19.5 |
| | 65% | 1030 | 18.0 | 936 | 20.0 |
| No. 4 | 50% | 300 | 30.0 | 300 | 30.0 |
| | | | | | |
| 5, 6, 7 | | E. H. P. | | E. H. P. | |
| | 25% | 2610 | 17.0 | 2480 | 18.0 |
| | 40% | 3256 | 17.0 | 3126 | 18.0 |

From the foregoing table, I estimate the following saving in steam, which would be effected by a vacuum of 28 inches as compared with the vacuum actually found on Oct. 13th.

| Lbs. of Steam per Day. | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| Engine No. 1 | - | 11,000 |
| 2 | - | 40,992 |
| 3 | - | 38,448 |
| 4 | - | 0 |
| 5, 6, 7 | - | 78,144 |

Total saving.... 168,584

The above assumes the power output of the several engines to remain as at present. However, the additional amount of cooling water required if pumped up to the present cooling reservoir, will consume 170 horse power of electric power at the pump, in addition to what is now required, but if an additional electric generating unit is not installed in the steam plant, this will be an added load on Engines #5, 6, & 7, which are already overloaded. For these conditions, therefore, it appears to me necessary to install a steam driven pump to pump the hot water back to the cooling reservoir. It will be better to make this of sufficient capacity to pump all of the water now being pumped, together with

*Why when water lost by Eng
pump not longer reservoir
to prevent cooling*

additional water, which require 285 horse power. This measure will lighten the load of Engines 5, 6, & 7 by about 115 horse power, and I believe is the only practicable way to provide for pumping the cooling water. Such an engine will require not less than 20 lbs. of steam per horse power hour, or 136,800 lbs. per day. The lightening of the load on Engines #5, 6, & 7 will save 49,680 lbs. of steam per day, leaving the net additional requirement 87,120 lbs. of steam per day, which must be deducted from the foregoing saving of 168,584 lbs., leaving the net saving 81,464 lbs. per day. With an evaporation of 7 lbs. of steam per pound of coal, this will save 11,638 lbs. of coal per day, or 5.2 tone at \$5.50, or \$28.60 per day, which will represent about all that it is practicable to save by improved condensation under the conditions which I have above assumed, namely, the use of the present Climax boilers to make up the amount of steam required over and above that produced by the waste heat boilers, and the retention of the present engines, the whole working at a capacity of 5,100 bbls. of cement per day.

The cost of making the necessary changes to produce 28 inches vacuum, cannot be accurately estimated until my surveys and investigations have been completed, but assuming it will cost \$50,000., the saving above named, \$28.60 per day, will re-pay the cost of the improvement in 1,750 days.

STEAM CONSUMPTION OF PRESENT ENGINES Oct. 13th.

Chief Engineer Kaufman furnished me a record of feed water measurements from Oct. 1st to 10th, which showed an average of 2,886,800 lbs. per day. Estimated from coal consumption and

81-464
 This about
 Lower Pressure
 side of engine
 25 inches vacuum

24 hours 5

seems wrong

boiler efficiency, the average for 1918 was 2,516,322 lbs. of steam per day. From my survey of actual conditions Oct. 13th, I estimate the power output of the engines and their steam consumption as per the following table:

OUTPUT AND STEAM CONSUMPTION.

Estimated on Actual Conditions Oct. 13th:

| <u>Engine.</u> | <u>I. H. P.</u> | <u>H. P. Hrs. per day.</u> | <u>Lbs. steam per H. P. Hr.</u> | <u>Lbs. steam per day.</u> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. 1 | 400 | 4,400 | 20.0 | 88,000 |
| No. 2 | 854 | 20,496 | 19.5 | 399,672 |
| No. 3 | 801 | 19,224 | 19.5 | 374,868 |
| No. 4 | 300 | 7,200 | 30.0 | 216,000 |
| Compressor | 83 | 2,000 | 18.0 | 36,000 |
| | <u>B. H. P.</u> | | | |
| #5, 6, 7 | <u>3,256</u> | <u>78,144</u> | <u>18.0</u> | <u>1,406,592</u> |
| All engines | 5694 | 131,464 | | 2,521,132 |
| Feed pumps | | | | 52,000 |
| Heating, condensation, small auxiliaries | | | | 100,000. |
| Condensation in mains | | | | <u>30,880</u> |
| | | | | 2,704,012 |

The foregoing steam consumption is somewhat less than the average feed water used from Oct. 1st to 10th, but it is almost exactly a mean between that estimate and the estimated boiler evaporation in 1918. It will be observed also that the table given in my previous report was based upon the rated horse power of the engines, and did not take into account overload, average load, or the vacuum as actually recorded Oct. 13th. Nevertheless, the variation between this and the previous estimate of the total steam consumption per day is not large, that estimate having been 2,661,592 lbs. The difference is in the distribution of the steam.

The foregoing table will be used hereafter in determining

how the waste heat boilers will work in connection with the present Climax boilers. The total consumption of steam being practically the same, all previous estimates as to saving in boiler installation, hold good without change. I am advised however, that coal will actually cost next year \$5.50 per ton, which will increase all coal saving as given in my previous report by 10%.

IMPROVEMENT BY STAGES.

Following our conversation, I have given further consideration to the possibility of a more gradual improvement of the plant, taking it step by step, and I shall now endeavor to point out what can and what cannot be done at each stage of the improvement.

There is but a small saving possible due to improved condensation, if the engines continue as they are, but I shall consider making this improvement at once, as it will better operating conditions and will in any case be necessary for steam turbine operation.

1. Installation of waste heat boilers to be supplemented by a part of the Climax boilers, the power output to remain unchanged, and the cement output estimated at 5,100 bbls. per day.
2. Addition to stoker fired boilers, power output and cement output, as before.
3. Addition to engine capacity needed to make the operation of the plant at present capacity more reliable without increasing output.
4. Addition to a turbo-generator of 2,000 horse power, the present engines being continued in use and the output increased to 6,300 bbls. per day.

5. Increase of turbo-generator capacity to 4,000 horse power, with present engines #1, 2, and 3 held as reserve, and the others continued in use.

ADDITION OF WASTE HEAT BOILERS ONLY.

The capacity of Mill 5,100 bbls. Mean effective horse power as at present:

The cost of this improvement will be \$327,500. The saving in coal will be that due to the generation of 1,440,000 lbs. of steam per day at 7 lbs. of steam per pound of coal equals 91.8 tons of coal at \$5.50, or \$504.90 per day.

The saving in labor I have estimated on the basis of continuing five Climax boilers under fire. Ordinarily, four boilers would be sufficient to produce the amount of steam needed over and above that produced in the waste heat boilers, but occasionally one or more roasters may go out of service, and it is necessary to provide for the taking up of the load promptly when this occurs. With the Climax boilers, this cannot well be done unless five boilers are kept under fire. At the present time we have 44 firemen, and ash handlers, in the boiler plant. After the waste heat boilers are installed, we shall need 28 men in the Climax boiler plant, and 14 men in the waste heat boiler plant, or a total of 42 men. There would, therefore, be a saving of two men, or 16 hours only, which at 55¢ per hour, amounts to \$8.80 per day, making the total saving in coal and labor \$513.70 per day.

The improvement of condensation, while it adds but little to the saving, should be provided for for the reason that it will enable the engines to deliver their load under better conditions.

*Does seem right
to go for*

*Cost undervalued this
statement*

The cost and saving of the improvement up to this stage, will be as follows:

| | <u>Cost.</u> | <u>Saving per day.</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Waste heat boilers | \$327,500. | \$513.70 |
| Condensation | 50,000. | 28.60 |
| Total.... | \$377,500. | \$542.30. 4 1/2% Div |

This is based upon the same amount of steam being used as at present. The plant will not work under conditions favorable to economy, for the reason that the full pressure cannot be maintained on the waste heat boilers as the entire pressure must come down to a point which can be safely carried by the five Climax Boilers retained in use, which will not exceed the present pressure. Furthermore, a high degree of super-heat cannot be used.

It will be noted that reduction in labor is small, practically only two men. I am advised that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain firemen at the plant. It is evident that the firemen are of low grade, and are not interested in their work and not disposed to listen to complaints or suggestions for the betterment of the boiler service. Also the tendency of wages is constantly upward.

All of the engines are now working under conditions which make it extremely difficult to take down and overhaul any engine, or inspect the condition of cylinders, valves and piston rings, or to tighten up journals. They are and must be constantly operated at overload capacity.

These considerations of labor and of engine conditions have an important bearing upon the efficiency of the foregoing stage of development of the plant, and they cannot very well be

*We have retained our Climax
Boilers as they are the
only ones of their
kind now in use.*

measured in terms of money, as they affect to a considerable degree the efficiency of the plant as a whole. It is unquestionably desirable to reduce the number of men in the boiler room, and also to lighten the load on the engines for other reasons than mere money saving in the power plant.

ADDITION OF STOKER FIRED BOILERS.

For the reasons above stated, I consider this to be logically the next step. It will effect a much larger saving in labor, will enable us to raise the steam pressure to any point desired up to 200 lbs., and because of the elasticity of the stoker fired boilers and their ability to promptly take up and carry a large overload, they will work much better in conjunction with the waste heat boiler. Furthermore, this overload can be taken up without the addition of men to the boiler room force, which will be very small with the stoker fired boilers. The consumption of steam remaining as before, the coal consumption will be reduced owing to the fact that while the stoker fired boilers are working at overload, the evaporation will be increased from 7 lbs. to 8 lbs. of steam, representing a saving of $1/7$ of the cost of coal used in Climax boilers, or \$72.13 per day.

The saving in labor will be represented by a reduction of the 28 men required for the five Climax boilers to a force of three men required by the stoker fired boilers, or 25 men, 8 hrs. equals 200 hrs. @ 55¢ equals \$110. per day, making a total saving in coal and labor of \$182.13 per day. The cost of installation will be \$129,500.

Steps 1 and 2, therefore, give us the following:

| | <u>Cost.</u> | <u>Saving per day.</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Waste heat boilers | \$327,500. | \$513.70 |
| Condensation | 50,000. | 28.50 |
| Stoker fired boilers | <u>129,500.</u> | <u>182.13</u> |
| Total..... | \$507,000. | \$724.43 |

Thus far we have effected a saving in coal, but not in the amount of steam required, except the comparatively small amount saved by improved condensation, which is offset however, largely by the fact that we must operate the hot water pumps by steam, which leaves us on that account only a net saving of 81,464 lbs. of steam per day.

We have not increased our power output which is limited by engine conditions. We have improved by condensation, the working conditions at the several engines, but if we attempt to take advantage of the increased amount of power which might be produced thereby if we should continue to work our engines at heavy overload, we find that this power will be at points where it will not be effective. We do not need increased power at the crusher engine, for reasons already stated. Engines #2 and #3 also have a definite load, and the additional power which could be produced there cannot well be used, as it will not be sufficient to add other mills. This brings us to a consideration of the problem how to produce increased power with improved engine economy. Let us consider where this power will be needed. With the capacity of the mill remaining at 5,100 bbls. per day, I estimate that simply to improve working conditions, and make them more reliable, we should provide as follows:

50 horse power for reducing load on Engine #4,
 400 horse power for reducing load on Engines #5, 6, & 7,
 170 horse power for driving the pump for returning hot water
 to the cooling tower,
 200 horse power for general use in driving conveyors, elevators,
 and other handling about the plant

820 horse power additional in all.

If we wish to increase the capacity of the mill to
 6,300 bbls. and to operate under proper load conditions at such
 increased capacity, we should add about the following:

850 horse power for two tube mills,
 285 horse power for returning hot water to cooling tower,
 50 horse power for reducing load on Engine #4,
 400 horse power for reducing load on Engines #5, 6, & 7,
 200 horse power for general use about the plant

1785 horse power in all.

ADVANTAGE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE:

The above statement of the points at which the additional power will be required, and the amount of such power, indicate that it should be supplied by electric drive. It cannot be supplied by steam engines without adding a number of units which will work at relatively low economy and require additional attendance. I do not disagree with your point of view that electric power cannot be generated and distributed to points of use with less loss than that due to engine friction and belting and shafting losses, where conditions are such that the engine load can be thus applied to drive the necessary machinery, but if we assume a larger unit in a central station, such as a turbo generator which can produce power with a low consumption of steam per horse power hour, with transmission to motors at points of use, the economy of the whole will be materially greater than is possible

We already have the 15
Engines

Never contemplated
buying further
Corliss

with a direct steam drive. Incidentally, I will state also that I do not rely so much, in making this statement, upon the possibility of obtaining better steam economy in the turbo-generator than can be obtained in well designed Corliss compound engines, working with super-heated steam, and a good vacuum, but the first cost of the turbo-generator unit will be very much less. It is possible even at present relatively high prices, to purchase such a unit at about \$15. per horse power, including turbine and generator, whereas even at low prices, it was never possible to purchase a Corliss engine of high duty and economy, at less than \$15.00 per horse power, and the cost of installation is greater. If we are to use a Corliss engine with direct connected electric generator, the discrepancy in cost is still greater. Indeed at present prices, it will not be less than two and one-half times as much.

There is in addition to the actual power economy, another consideration which is of great importance in such a mill as ours, where the works are extended over considerable area and that is, the great flexibility afforded by electric distribution in that it enables us to meet changing conditions or temporary power requirements at any point promptly, and at low installation cost, by the installation of motors wherever they may be called for. This must result in very considerable economies in operating the plant through enabling us to take advantage promptly of any possible economy in handling material, or in other operations about the mill. It will have immediate application in adjusting our cooling system, enabling us to add pumps where

*More reliable to use 2 Turbos
than put eggs in 1 basket
with 1 Horse, note however
doubles service who
do this -*

needed. It is true that we now have electric distribution from the three engines, #5, 6 and 7, but these are already overloaded, and should not have anything added to the load, but on the contrary, should have their load materially reduced.

Because of the conditions stated, I can see no way to add to our power output which will be by any means so satisfactory as the installation of a turbo-generator with electric distribution and motors. This may be done in two ways. First, by simply adding a turbo generator of 2,000 horse power capacity in order to take up the loads above specified, all of our present engines to be continued in operation. Second, the addition of a turbo-generator of 4,000 horse power capacity, with electric distribution and motors, Engines #5, 6, & 7 to be continued in operation, together with Engine #4 at the coal plant, and the air compressor at the central power house. Engines #1, 2 and 3, together with enough of the Climax boilers to supply them with steam, to be retained to be used to carry any possible future overload, which it may be desirable to take on for a temporary increase of the output of the mill to meet the exigencies of the business.

Which of these two plans shall be adopted, should be determined by their relative economy which will be affected largely by their first cost, but also by their operating efficiency. If we should add only the 2,000 horse power unit and then find later that another 2,000 horse power unit is needed, the cost of the two units will be very materially greater than the cost of a single unit of 4,000 horse power, due to greater cost per horse power of the unit, and much greater cost of installation.

ADDITION OF 2,000 HORSE POWER TURBO-GENERATOR.

We will consider first the installation of a turbo-generator of 2,000 horse power, the present engines to be continued in operation, the output of the mill remaining at 5,100 bbls. per day. I estimate the steam consumption with these conditions as follows:

2,000 Horse Power Turbo-Generator, Capacity 5,100 bbls.

| Engine. | I. H. P. | H.P. Hrs.Daily. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | Lbs. of Steam per day. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 400 | 4,400 | 17.5 | 77,000 |
| 2 | 854 | 20,496 | 17.5 | 358,680 |
| 3 | 801 | 19,224 | 17.5 | 336,420 |
| 4 | 250 | 6,000 | 25.0 | 155,000 |
| Compressor | 83 | 2,000 | 18.0 | 36,000 |
| 5, 6, 7 | E. H. P. | | | |
| Turbo-Gen- erator | 1776 | 40,800 | 16.0 | 652,800 |
| All Engines | 5864 | 135,544 | 16.0 | 681,984 |
| Other uses | | | | 2,297,884 |
| | | | | <u>182,880</u> |

Total Steam Consumption.....

2,480,764

The output in horse power hours per day is the same as that given in the table on page 8, with the addition of 170 horse power for pumping hot water. The saving in steam amounts to 223,248 lbs. per day, which produced in the stoker fired boilers, will require 11.07 tons of coal at \$5.50. The saving is therefore, \$60.88 for coal. The above however, includes the saving due to improved condensation for which my previous estimates allowed \$28.60 per day, leaving \$32.28 saving due to the 2,000 horse power turbo-generator.

I estimate the cost as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Turbo-generator, 2,000 H. P. | \$35,000. |
| Jet condenser and auxiliaries | 7,500. |
| 2,000 H. P. of motors | 24,000. |
| Switchboard | 7,500. |
| Power transmission, installation, etc. | 20,000. |
| Total.... | \$94,000. |

Turbo-Generator 4,000 Horse Power.

If we install a turbo-generator of 4,000 horse power, we will not immediately procure the full economy due to such installation as it will give the best results at increased capacity of the mill. However, at present capacity, 5,100 bbls., we should run the turbo-generator full capacity, in order to make the best use of the steam from the waste heat boilers. Engines #1, 2 & 3, may be taken out of operation and held in reserve. Engines #5, 6, & 7 will be run at a load which can be carried by two engines, thus permitting one engine to rest and giving time for inspection and overhauling. Condensation will be somewhat reduced.

STEAM CONSUMPTION, TURBO-GENERATOR 4,000 HORSE POWER.

Capacity of Mill 5,100 bbls.

| Engine. | I. H. P. | H.P.Hrs.Daily. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | Lbs. Steam per day. |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 4 | 250 | 6,000 | 25 | 150,000 |
| Compressor | 83 | 2,000 | 16 | 36,000 |
| 5, 6, 7 | 1731 | 41,544 | 16 | 664,704 |
| Turbo-Gen- erator | 3800 | 86,000 | 14 | 1,204,000 |
| All | | | | |
| Engines | 5864 | 135,544 | | 2,054,704 |
| Feed Pumps | | | | 52,000 |
| Heating, etc. | | | | 100,000 |
| Condensation | | | | 7,720 |

Total Steam Consumption.... 2,214,424

As compared to the previous table with 2,000 horse power generator, the steam saving is 307,140 lbs. per day, or 13.22 tons

Are all these figures costs installed or ready to run and further expenses than \$662,000. 19

of coal at \$5.50, equals \$72.71. The saving in labor due to the reduced number of engines I estimate at 32 hours at 45¢, equals \$14.40, making a total saving per day of \$87.11. The cost of the larger installation I estimate as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Engines and motors (see page 7, previous report) | \$165,400. |
| Add 1,000 horse power additional motors | 12,000. |
| Additional installation | 10,000. |
| | \$187,400. |
| Deduct extension to power house | 32,000. |
| Corrected cost.... | \$155,400. |

The installation of the 2,000 horse power unit was previously estimated at \$94,000., therefore, the additional cost of the 4,000 horse power unit with motors is \$61,400.

SUMMARY OF SAVING AT 5,100 BELS. CAPACITY.

| | Cost. | Saving per Day. |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Waste heat boilers | \$327,500. | \$213.70 |
| Improved Condensation | 50,000. | 28.60 |
| Stoker Fired boilers | 129,500. | 182.13 |
| 2,000 horse power turbo-generator | 94,000. | 32.28 |
| 4,000 horse power generator additional | 61,400. | 87.11 |
| | \$662,400. | \$543.82 |

ECONOMY AT 6,300 BELS. CAPACITY.

At this capacity, there is increased economy from the waste heat boilers due to the fact that the same installation above allowed for, will generate 360,000 lbs. of steam per day additional to that already allowed for. The economy can best be shown however, by estimating the operating expenses per day and the operating expenses per barrel of output.

The load on the engines with 6,300 bbls. capacity, and

a generator of 2,000 horse power, will be such as to require that all of the present engines shall continue in operation. The consumption of steam is estimated as follows:

Turbo-Generator 2,000 Horse Power, Capacity 6,300 Bbls.

| Engine. | I. H. P. | H.P.Hrs.Daily. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | Lbs. of Steam per Day. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 400 | 4,400 | 17.5 | 77,000 |
| 2 | 854 | 20,496 | 17.5 | 358,680 |
| 3 | 801 | 19,224 | 17.5 | 336,420 |
| 4 | 250 | 6,000 | 25.0 | 155,000 |
| Compressor | 83 | 2,000 | 18.0 | 36,000 |
| E. H. P. | | | | |
| 5, 6, 7 | 2850 | 68,400 | 16.0 | 1,094,400 |
| Turbo-Gen- erator | 1900 | 45,600 | 16.0 | 729,600 |
| All Engines | 7138 | 166,120 | | 2,787,100 |
| Other steam as before | | | | 182,880 |
| | | | | 2,969,980 |

With a turbo-generator of 4,000 horse power, and an output of 6,300 bbls., we can hold engines #1, 2 and 3 in reserve, and the engine loads and steam consumptions will be as follows:

Turbo-Generator 4,000 Horse Power, Capacity 6,300 bbls.

| Engine. | I. H. P. | H. P.Hrs.Daily. | Steam per H. P. Hr. | Lbs. of Steam per Day. |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | 250 | 6,000 | 25. | 150,000 |
| Compressor | 83 | 2,000 | 18. | 36,000 |
| 5, 6, 7 | 2850 | 68,400 | 16. | 1,094,400 |
| Turbo-Gen- erator | 3738 | 89,720 | 14. | 1,256,080 |
| All Engines | 6921 | 166,120 | | 2,536,480 |
| Feed Pumps | | | | 52,000 |
| Heating & small auxiliaries | | | | 100,000 |
| Condensation in Mains | | | | 7,720 |
| | | | | 2,696,200 |

Comparing these two tables, it will be observed that with the same output in horse power hours daily, there is a

saving of 273,780 lbs. of steam per day, 13.6 tons of coal at \$5.50 equals \$74.80 per day. The saving in labor due to the smaller number of units to be operated, should be not less than 32 hours at 45¢ per hour, or \$14.40, making the total saving \$89.20 per day. The cost of the 4,000 horse power unit with motors is \$61,400. more than the cost of the 2,000 horse power unit. The cost of the larger unit will be repaid in about two years.

The following table present the operating cost per day and per barrel, first without interest, and second, with interest at 8% on the cost of the new equipment:

OPERATING EXPENSES ONLY.

Coal at \$5.50 per ton.

| | Per Day. | Per Bbl. |
|---|------------|----------|
| Output 5,100 bbls: | | |
| 1. Present plant | \$1,182.83 | \$.232 |
| 2. Waste heat boilers and Improved condensation | 640.53 | .125 |
| 3. Stoker fired boilers | 458.40 | .089 |
| 4. 2,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 426.12 | .083 |
| 5. 4,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 339.01 | .066 |
| Output 6,300 bbls: | | |
| 4. 2,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 452.75 | .072 |
| 5. 4,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 363.55 | .058 |

OPERATING EXPENSES AND INTEREST AT 8%.

| | | |
|---|------------|------|
| Output 5,100 bbls: | | |
| 1. Present plant | \$1,182.83 | .232 |
| 2. Waste heat boilers and Improved condensation | 731.49 | .143 |
| 3. Stoker fired boilers | 578.95 | .114 |
| 4. 2,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 571.80 | .112 |
| 5. 4,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 499.57 | .098 |
| Output 6,300 bbls: | | |
| 4. 2,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 598.43 | .095 |
| 5. 4,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 524.11 | .083 |

The above steps are all progressive toward an ultimate complete plant, except #4, the 2,000 horse power turbo-generator. Choice must be made between this and #5, or otherwise two 2,000 horse power units must ultimately be added. The two units will

*How about
depreciation
Interest & improved
Capital invested
already*

cost \$32,600. more than the single unit of 4,000 horse power. It will be observed that the 4,000 horse power unit costs \$155,400. and it will save \$.031 per barrel; or at 6,300 bbls. per day, \$195.30 per day, which will repay the cost in 796 days.

While the foregoing table indicates progressive economy at each step of the improvement, I wish to again call attention to certain phases of the matter to which I have already directed your attention, and which have to do in a large measure with the economy of operation of the whole mill.

Concerning the labor situation, I have just been informed by Mr. Steuer that his labor turn over in the boiler room is about 2,500% yearly.

The effect of each of the foregoing steps upon labor in the boiler and engine room is indicated in the following table:

LABOR SAVING BY STAGES.

| | <u>No. of Men Necessary.</u> | | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | <u>Boiler Room.</u> | <u>Engine room and other.</u> | |
| 1. Present plant | 44 | 14 | 58 |
| 2. Waste Heat boilers | 42 | 14 | 56 |
| 3. Stoker fired boilers | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| 4. 2,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| 5. 4,000 H.P. Turbo-Generator | 17 | 10 | 27 |

It will be noted that the most marked reduction in boiler room labor comes with the introduction of stoker fired boilers. This is because of the discontinuance of the Climax boilers, and the substitution of mechanical firing. All of the table is based upon information given me as to the present amount of labor employed, and concerning the fourth step the use of a 2,000 horse power turbo-generator, it should be remarked that this introduces another unit in the main engine house, and while I have

assumed that the force employed there will take care of this additional work, this assumption may not prove true. If so, the comparison will be still more favorable to the substitution of a 4,000 horse power unit.

Reference to the two tables on page 20 will show that with the 2,000 horse power unit, there will be in all nine units in operation, whereas the second table shows that with a 4,000 horse power unit, there will be but six units in operation, three outlying units, namely, Engines #1, 2 and 3, will be held in reserve, which will materially reduce the engine room force.

The more important reason for installing the turbo-generator, however, is the need of additional power at several points about the plant.

While it is possible to develop the plant by stages for reasons which I have fully indicated heretofore, the development will not reach a satisfactory and economical stage until steps 1, 2, 3 and 5 have all been carried into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. Vermeul
Consulting Engineer.

CCV/RK.

Edison General File Series

1919. Edison Pulverized Limestone Company [not selected] (E-19-25)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the business of the Edison Pulverized Limestone Co., which marketed the byproducts of Edison's cement production and delivered part of its output to his chemical plants at Silver Lake, New Jersey. The two letters for 1919 pertain to special pricing on an order for twenty-five tons of pulverized limestone.

Edison General File Series
1919. Edison Star [not selected] (E-19-26)

This folder contains unsolicited correspondence relating to the myth that Edison was responsible for a bright light appearing in the sky above Menlo Park. The two inquiries from 1919 both received a form-letter reply.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Education (E-19-27)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents concerning Edison's opinion on technical and other forms of education. Included are letters from individuals, particularly young men wishing to become electrical engineers, seeking the inventor's advice on courses of education. Among the documents for 1919 is a letter from future cosmetics executive Gilbert Colgate, Jr., then a student at Yale University, soliciting Edison's opinion on whether a college education was worthwhile. Other correspondents include Edward O. Dean of the *New York Evening Post* and Elizabeth B. D. Hopps, a sister of former Edison engineer Edward A. Darling.

Less than 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items include requests for advice that received a form-letter reply recommending college, an apprenticeship, or a correspondence school, depending on what the student could afford.

January 3, 1919.

Mrs. Lewis W. Hopps,
178 W. 81st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

Mr. Edison can only offer advice in a very general way in reply to your inquiry of December 30th.

There are three ways in which a young man interested in electricity can prepare to follow out a career in that line. One is by taking a college course, another by taking an apprentice course at one of the big electrical works, such as the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., and the other is by a correspondence course from a good institution like the International Correspondence Schools, at Scranton, Pa.

You are probably aware that Mr. Edison is not now associated with the electrical industry, and at these Works we make only phonographs, phonograph records, storage and primary batteries.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A.6239.

Yale News

BRITON HADSEN, CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS T. HERRICK, BUSINESS MANAGER
WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, ASSIGNMENT EDITOR
HENRY R. LUCK, MANAGING EDITOR

TELEPHONE 2100
YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

May 9, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
"Glenmont,"

Llewellyn Park,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison,

"Is a college education worth while?" This is the question the undergraduates are now asking. A choice of courses of study for next year must be made by the twenty-third of May and every one is thinking of a broad education.

But students are not qualified to answer the question. The News, therefore, hopes to place before them the views of prominent men of the country on this subject.

Would it not be possible for you to write a letter to us containing your views on the subject with possibly a suggestion as to what better use could be made of the time if you are not in favor of a college education?

We wish to thank you very much if you will favor us with a letter.

Very truly yours,

Gilbert Colgate, Jr.

The Yale Daily News.

^D
1919

TAE-Pers

Q

May 16, 1919.

Mr. Gilbert Colgate, Jr.,
The Yale Daily News,
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Colgate:

You ask if, in my opinion,

"A college education is worth while".

If you want to be a lawyer, politician,
or writer, I answer Yes.

If you desire to enter the great industrial
world, I answer No.

Yours very truly,

HAA

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

You ask it in my opinion

"A College education is
worth while"

If you want to be a lawyer,
politician, writer, I answer yes

If you desire to enter the
great industrial world

I answer No.

~~It is better to spend your
time in the home, you will find~~

The New York Evening Post

10

New York,

June 1, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear sir:-

I am writing a small volume for Harper and Bros. about
" Opportunities in Outdoor Professions," hoping to make the book of
interest and profit to young men and women who are earnestly endeavoring
to improve their conditions in life. I want to have something on the
opportunities in electrical engineering. Of course, you are a busy man,
and I may be asking too much of you, but I certainly would be obliged to
you if you would give me a few words as to the opportunities this
day and generation hold out to young folks in the electrical field;
what sort of man or woman is going to succeed in any walk of life;
practical training while at work as compared with studies beforehand
at college or other school. I am sure a little expression, such as
you could find time to write, would be of great benefit to thousands I
hope to reach with this book, and certainly I would thank you for it.

Yours very truly,

G. O. Dean

Editorial Rooms,

Evening Post.

7297

June 3, 1919.

Mr. E. O. Dean,
Editorial Rooms,
The New York Evening Post,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison received your letter of June 1st, and has requested me to say that he is so extremely busy on a line of special research that he really cannot get his mind off the subject to write anything. He, therefore, begs to be excused.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Electric Light (E-19-28)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's past work in the electrical industry, as well as inquiries and suggestions about electric lighting. Among the documents for 1919 are inquiries regarding the value of stock in the defunct Edison Electric Light Co. of Europe, Ltd. Also included are letters concerning Edison's shares in the Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd.; the fortieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp; and the controversy between Edison and Frank J. Sprague over the proper attribution of credit for the development of electric traction. In addition, there are letters about the purported involvement of Edison and industrialist Henry Ford in a hydroelectric project. The correspondents include longtime Edison associates and electric company executives Samuel Insull, George F. Morrison, and Arthur O. Williams; former employee Joe F. Atkins; journalist Harriet W. Corley; and consulting engineer Horace F. Parshall.

Approximately 50 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items consist primarily of inquiries, ideas, and requests about lamps, power transmission, and electrical problems, which received routine replies stating that Edison was no longer in this business and sometimes referring the writer to General Electric. Also unselected are informational inquiries about historical events and individuals, which were handled by personal assistant William H. Meadowcroft.

sk

Mr

ADDRESS ALL
COMMUNICATIONS TO
MAIN OFFICE
NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS

TORONTO, CANADA. LONDON, ENGLAND
WESTERN UNION CODE
CABLE ADDRESS
INFORMATION BOSTON

BRANCH OFFICES
CANADA. LONDON, ENGLAND.
WESTERN UNION CODE
CABLE ADDRESS
"DIPLOMATIC" BOSTON

Engineering Dept

INC.,

have noted with interest the

Jan. 15,
1919.

Mr. Conala

*Will you
reply?*

*Too much
for me.*

JPL

the Governors
gest to the

We have noted with interest that the Governors of our States, in their messages to the Legislature, have recommended that the water power resources of the States receive attention and be developed.

This Company has taken an active part in all conservation measures, and has advocated many reforms covering all phases of conservation. We are endeavoring to work out figures showing how many tons of coal could be saved annually if the water power now wasted in the streams of our country could be utilized to light its cities.

Yours very truly,

PNEUMATIC SCALE CORPORATION LTD.

ERIC SCALE CORPORATION LTD.
Executive Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Unless otherwise specified deliveries are FOB our works, Norfolk House, and terms net cash 30 days. Prices are subject to change without notice and are made for prompt acceptance. Orders are accepted subject to delivery as ordered by accident, strike, riots or causes beyond our control and with the understanding that in the event of any such delay, the Company will not be liable for any loss of profit or other damages. All agreements are subject to the acceptance of an executive officer of the Company after its review and after such acceptance are not subject to cancellation or modification without notice for same day or later will be allowed. All agreements are subject to the acceptance of an executive officer of the Company after its review and after such acceptance are not subject to cancellation or modification without notice for same day or later will be allowed.

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Law Offices

30 Church Street (CORTLANDT BUILDING)

JOHN C. ROWE.

HERBERT H. FLAGG.
PETER J. MCCOY, JR.

New York Feb. 13, 1919.

William H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Referring to your telephone talk with me this morning, I find that the only scrap of paper in my files relating to Edison & Swan United Electric Light Company, Limited, is a form of indenture agreement dated back in 1891. I suppose that this document survived destruction, because someone thought it was an original document. However, it does not appear to have ever been executed. I enclose it herewith and will ask you to be good enough to acknowledge its receipt.

Yours very truly,

6562

J. M. Rowe

JCR/ABT. (Encl.) M. 163.

February 14, 1919.

John C. Rowe, Esq.,
37 Church Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rowe:

Allow me to thank you for your prompt compliance with your promise to look up the Edison & Swan United Electric Light Company, Limited, matter. While the form of indenture agreement which you kindly sent me does not have any bearing on the present inquiry, I am glad to have it for Mr. Edison's files, as it may be useful later on.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6552.

February 14, 1919.

Mr. Holden:

Here is a matter which Mr. Edison told me to submit to you for your careful consideration:

A little over 30 years ago Mr. Edison's English patents on his electric lighting system were sold to the Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company, Limited, an English corporation. At that time Drexel Morgan & Company and Mr. Edison were the owners of the patents, and the sale was made through Drexel Morgan & Company. We have no copy of the original contract of sale, and up to this time I have been unable to get on track of a copy.

The Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company, Ltd. issued several classes of shares, namely A, or Preference, shares; and B, or Deferred, shares, and it is with one of these classes that we have to deal, namely 23564 B shares, which were originally of the par value of Five Pounds each. Of these, Mr. Edison received 9038 shares. So far as Mr. Edison's recollection goes the remainder of the 23564 B shares were divided between Drexel Morgan Company of New York and Drexel & Company, Philadelphia.

Let me say, in passing, that at Mr. Edison's request I went to see J. P. Morgan & Co. about two weeks ago, but they told me that neither of the present firms in New York or Philadelphia own any of this stock, but many years ago when there was a change in the personnel of the two firms the various stocks were taken by the retiring partners or their estates, and J. P. Morgan & Co. have no accurate record of these old transactions.

No dividends have ever been received by Mr. Edison on these B shares, and the matter has lain dormant all these years. The reason why this ancient history is revived at this time arises from the fact that Mr. Edison was called upon a few weeks ago by Mr. Edward A. Gimmingham, one of the Directors of the Edison and Swan Electric Company, Limited, the successor of the Edison Swan United Electric Light Company Limited.

At this interview Mr. Gimmingham stated to Mr. Edison that there was now a market for the B shares, and he had been authorized by the Brokerage firm of Quilter & Co., 32 Old Jewry, London, to offer Three Shillings per share. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Gimmingham spoke of the B shares as Five Shilling shares, whereupon Mr. Edison told him that his B shares were not Five Shilling shares, but were Five Pound shares. Mr. Gimmingham said he could not understand how that could be and Mr. Edison stated that he would go to the Safe Deposit box and get out his certificates in order to ascertain the fact. He did so and his recollection was justified, as he found that the shares were of the par value of Five Pounds each fully paid. A copy of one of the certificates is handed to you herewith.

We notified Mr. Gimmingham of this and sent him a copy of the stock certificate. He replied by telephone, adhering to his original statement to the effect that they were Five Shilling shares, and he sent to Mr. Edison a copy of An Amended Memorandum and Articles of the Association of the Edison Swan Electric Company Limited, referring him to pages 2 and 10, from which it would appear that the par value of Mr. Edison's B shares has been reduced from Five Pounds to Five Shillings. Mr. Edison declares that this is the first notification he has ever received of any reduction of capital or of the par value of his B shares. He said he could not believe that the English law would allow a Company to reduce the par value of its shares without notification, especially such a tremendous reduction as this. He asked me to go to New York and see some lawyer who was acquainted with English law. I telephoned you to give me the name of such a lawyer and you sent me the name of Mr. Charles Fox. I went to see him and stated the case to him, and he said that the English law probably provided for proceedings by which a corporation might reduce the amount of its capital stock. He said that he had access to English statutes and I requested him to write Mr. Edison an opinion. This opinion was written by him on February 7th, and I am sending it to you herewith. You will see my comments at the foot of Mr. Fox's letter and also Mr. Edison's reply in which he requests me to have you study the matter.

It seems to me that we would be doing a lot of guessing unless we can get transcripts of the two proceedings at which the capital stock was reduced. These Proceedings are referred to in the two foot notes on page 10 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. We could write to Captain Wagner, or our representative in London asking him to obtain transcripts of these Proceedings, which I assume must have been filed in the Court over there. There is one other thing that you may think it advisable to have if it can be obtained, and that is a copy of the original Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Edison & Swan United Electric Light Company, Limited, this being the Company which originally issued the B shares, and the Articles of Association would undoubtedly contain provisions for reduction of stock.

I am sending you all the papers I have on this matter. Will you kindly keep them altogether and return them to me in due course. I think Mr. Edison would like to have you go into this matter without delay, so that if he decides to sell his stock, he can take advantage of the present market.

W.H. MEADOWCROFT.

February 20, 1919.

Pneumatic Scale Corporation Ltd.,
Norfolk Downe, Mass.

Gentlemen: Atten: Mr. W. H. Doble, Treasurer:

Your letter of February 17th has been received. Mr. Edison has gone to his Winter home in Florida and is not expected to return for five or six weeks.

In the meantime, I am able to inform you that last Fall Mr. Edison was out on a Camping Trip with Mr. Ford and in the course of their travels Mr. Edison commented upon the amount of power going to waste in small streams, and he had quite some discussion with Mr. Ford to the effect that these small streams or units of power should be conserved and connected up. The newspapermen got hold of this and made a story of it to the effect that Mr. Edison and Mr. Ford were going to work to perfect a plan of doing this. Mr. Edison has told me, however, that such was not their intention at the time although he might possibly do something in this line later on.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6593.

Holden

February 21, 1919

Mr. Meadowcroft:-

RE: EDISON SWANN ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.

In Mr. Holden's absence, I have gone over carefully the papers received with your memorandum of February 14th, and have also consulted Topham's Principles of Company Law, published in 1914, which is a small book on British company law which we received from Mr. Wagner some time ago and seems to be very good as far as it goes. According to Topham, where some of the capital of a British company has been lost, the company may reduce its capital by proper procedure including a confirmation by the court. The most usual form of reduction is an "all around reduction", that is, the lost capital is written off all the shares in proportion to their nominal value; but it may be written off one class of shares and not off others. Neither form of reduction will be allowed if it is unfair to any class of shareholders. It also seems to be necessary that notice shall be given to the shareholders. According to the notes on page 10 of the Amended Memorandum, etc. of the Edison-Swann Electric Company, the B shares issued were reduced in May, 1904 from 25 to £2 - 10s. each, and in October, 1905 a further reduction was made of these B shares to five shillings each. These notes recite that in each case the reduction was duly authorized by the Court. See also Minute approved by the Court August 1, 1918.

Presumably, all the necessary formalities were complied with and the Court convinced that the proposed changes were fair. The reasons for the reduction would probably appear in the Court records. I do not believe any lawyer could give an opinion worth while on the possibility of setting aside this reduction without having these records before him. In view of the lapse of time which has occurred, however - it being now between thirteen and fourteen years since the said reduction was made - it would seem that the chances of upsetting this transaction are very small.

While the present balance sheet of the Company shows as an asset an item of \$390,432 - 80c. - 10c. as the cost of establishing the business, good will, remaining patents, etc., the Edison patents could not, under any proper system of accounting, be included in this item because they expired many years ago and should have been written off. Possibly, one of the reasons given for the reduction of the B shares was that they were issued for patents which at the time of the reduction had expired and had no further value. This is, of course, merely a speculation on my part.

I suggest that if Mr. Edison is sufficiently interested to have a further investigation made of this matter, the papers be sent to Mr. Wagner with such other information as may be available, and Mr. Wagner requested to take the matter up with his London attorneys for the purpose of having them investigate the records and give an opinion as to whether anything could be done at this time to set aside this reduction or otherwise benefit Mr. Edison.

Henry Lanahan

HL

21
March 11, 1919.

Captain A. F. Wagner,
164 Wardour Street,
London, W 1,
England:

My dear Captain Wagner:

I have another little matter which Mr.

Edison would like you to attend to.

Probably you are aware of the fact that some 35 years or possibly 36 years ago Mr. Edison's English patents on electric lighting were disposed of to the Edison Swan United Electric Light Company, Limited. Associated at that time with Mr. Edison were the firms of Drexel-Morgan Company of New York, and Drexel & Company, Philadelphia.

The deal was made and the consideration was some cash and 23,564 B Shares of Five Pounds each, fully paid. These shares were divided between the three American parties, and Mr. Edison still retains his proportion of them.

The name of the Company has recently been changed, to the Edison Swan Electric Company. A few weeks ago one of the Directors of that Company called to see Mr. Edison and told him that a certain firm of Brokers in London was willing to buy the B shares for 3 shillings per share. Mr. Edison said the par value of his shares was Five Pounds each, fully paid, and the gentleman stated that could not be. He went away with the

understanding that both he and Mr. Edison were to look up the matter and see how it stood.

A few days later Mr. Edison received a copy of the Articles of Association of the Edison Swan Electric Company, Ltd., on page 10 of which it appears that:

- (1) By Special Resolution passed on May 12, 1904, confirmed May 30, 1904, and duly authorized by the Court, the above-named B shares were reduced to Two Pounds Ten Shillings per share.
- (2) Further, on the above-named page 10, it stated that by Special Resolution passed October 12, 1905, confirmed October 30, 1905, and duly authorized by the Court, these B shares were reduced to Five Shillings per share.

Then comes a further development in the matter. On February 27th, 1919, Mr. Edison received notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, which was to be held February 17, 1919, at which the following Resolution was to be submitted:

- (3) "That the 23,564 B shares, Five Shillings paid, be consolidated into 5891 shares of One Pound each, fully paid".

At the foot of the above notice a further notice was given:-

- (4) That should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation at the further Extraordinary Meeting of the Company on March 10, 1919, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming such Special Resolution.

Mr. Edison understand that under the English Corporation law, all Companies making any changes in regard to their Capital Stock must obtain an order of Court confirming the Resolution, and so far as we know these Court orders must be filed together with the Minutes of the Proceedings, with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. I understand that the Special Resolution reducing the Capital of the Edison Swan Electric Company, Ltd. was confirmed by an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, August 1, 1918.

Mr. Edison is desirous of knowing the exact status of his shares of stock in this Company, and wishes me to write and ask you to obtain copies of the Proceedings and Orders of Court in each one of the above cases, which I have designated as 1, 2, 3 and 4, and send them to us at your early convenience. Possibly it may be some little time before there will be an Order of Court confirming the Proceedings of the Meeting of March 10th, which I have designated above as 4. If so, you can send the other three along and 4 later on.

I am sorry to have to inflict such a long letter on you, but think it is just as well to put you in possession of all the facts.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

DUPLICATE COPY

W
1.

APR/05.

March 31st 1919.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowercroft,
Assistant to Thomas A. Edison,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Meadowercroft,

On receipt of your letter dated March 11th a few days since, I visited Chamber Post and having searched the files of the Edison Swan Electric Co., gave an order for copies of the documents you require.

These have just come to hand and are enclosed herewith, viz:-

1. Order of Court dated 36th July 1904, confirming Resolution passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of the Edison and Swan United Electric Co. Ltd. held on 12th May 1904 and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meeting held 30th May 1904.
2. Order of Court dated 6th March 1906, confirming Special Resolution passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of the Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co. Ltd. held 12th October 1905, and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meeting held 30th October 1905.
3. Resolution passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of "A" Shareholders of Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd., held 17th February 1919.
4. Resolution passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of "A" Shareholders of Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd., held 17th February 1919.
5. Resolution passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd., held 17th February 1919 and confirmed at subsequent Extraordinary

.2.

General Meeting held 10th March 1919.

With regard to the Resolutions referred to in Nos. 3, 4 and 5 as above, no Order of the Court has yet been filed, but, allowing for the usual interval of time to elapse after the confirming Resolution of 10th March, we may expect to find the Order of Court filed sometime about May or June next, when I will make further search and forward you a copy as required by your paragraphs 3 and 4.

Trusting that in the meantime the enclosed copies will answer your requirements, and with kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

Manager.

Copy to Mr. Stevens.

EDISON LAMP WORKS
OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: HARRISON, N. J.

SALES OFFICES

WHERE PRINCIPAL STOCKS OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS ARE CARRIED
ATLANTA, THOMAS LAMP CO. BLDG. NEW ORLEANS, HARRISON-LAMPS BLDG.
BOSTON, 24 STATE ST. NEW YORK, EDISON BLDG., 120 W. 47.
CHICAGO, HARRISON BLDG. PHILADELPHIA, WITKAMPSON BLDG.
CINCINNATI, PROGRESS BLDG. PITTSBURGH, GILFILLAN BLDG.
CLEVELAND, 1000 AUSTIN, BLDG. PORTLAND, ORE., ELECTRIC BLDG.
DENVER, 1000 14TH ST. ST. LOUIS, 1000 14TH ST.
KANSAS CITY, 1000 14TH ST. SAN FRANCISCO, HARRISON BLDG.
LOS ANGELES, 1000 14TH ST. SALT LAKE CITY, HARRISON BLDG.
MINNEAPOLIS, 1000 14TH ST. SALES OFFICES IN MANY OTHER CITIES—AGENTS EVERYWHERE

PLEASE REPLY TO OFFICE AT

Harrison, N. J., May 1, 1919. C

Mr. Henslowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

As per telephone conversation of this morning, I am enclosing herewith a list of questions concerning Mr. Edison and the theatre, particularly from the viewpoint of his interest in its electrical effects. This data is for use in an article on "Theatrical Lighting" and the theatres' debt to Thomas A. Edison.

I wish to write this article from the correct point of view; and it is, therefore, necessary, as well as interesting, to know Mr. Edison's attitude, whether he is a great enthusiast, is indifferent, or cares nothing whatever for the theatre itself.

Since Mr. Edison's gifts to the theatrical world are the most important in the creation of its artistic effects, this subject will of course be of unusual interest.

Perhaps you can also tell me where to find anything which may have been already written upon this subject or of any other articles bearing upon any phase of the theatrical lighting which it might be well for me to read.

I will, of course, submit for your approval any article in which material derived from Mr. Edison's answers will be used. Thanking you for your assistance, I am

Very truly yours,

Harriet Wicks O'Leary

HWO:KCS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

1110

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Do not attend in late year too draft - rayford of this

1. What is Mr. Edison's attitude toward the theatre?
Is he a regular attendant, a casual attendant, or does he rarely go?

2. If Mr. Edison is interested in the theatre, what sort of plays does he particularly enjoy? *Musical or Melodrama*

3. Has Mr. Edison ever performed an invention whose sole use is along theatrical lines? *Specialty*

4. Mr. Belasco frequently speaks of the theatres' great debt to Mr. Edison; have they been associated in any way? (i. e. Mr. Belasco and Mr. Edison.) *No*

5. Does he follow the electrical effects upon the stage, either by attending the performances or otherwise. *He is interested in the application of electricity for the theatre*

6. Are there any plays, past or current, which have especially pleased him by unique and remarkable electrical effects, both from the scientific and the artistic point of view? *Not now*

7. If so, will Mr. Edison comment on any of these?
(a) A play interesting from the artistic viewpoint alone, which was effected by simple manipulation of ordinary lighting arrangements. *There were several but not now*

(b) A play whose electrical effects not noticeable to the layman yet skillful and remarkable from the electrical point of view in enhancing the mood of the play.

8. Did Mr. Edison see "The Unknown Purple," If so, will he comment upon this play? (In this play the heroine's most significant scenes take place when he is invisible, a purple spot light, appearing to perform the deeds for the man. Will Mr. Edison comment upon this utilization of a spot light as a hero as anything significant in the increasing importance of light upon the stage.) *Did not see it*

9. Does he believe that this phase of the theatre is still in its infancy, and will he predict anything which may be brought about in the future?

10. Will Mr. Edison comment upon Mr. Belasco's utilization of light in connection with the theatre?
All that I know is that Belasco is master of dramatic productions -

m

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GEORGE F. MORRISON
VICE PRESIDENT

May 2, 1919

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Thanks for your letter of May 1st. I appreciate very much your kindness in sending me this information regarding the Passaic Metalwire Company. I may wish to get in touch with Mr. England, President of this Company, some time in the near future, and if so, will take advantage of your kind offer to use your name.

The lamps I brought to Mr. Edison were 120 volts. I note that the voltage at his house and library is 115, and I will have some lamps of this voltage made up and sent to you. This is a new lamp which we have just developed. It has not been standardized or put on the market, however, but I brought them to the Old Man, as I always try to keep him up-to-date on the latest in incandescent lamps.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly.

Geo. F. Morrison

GFM/TB

May 3, 1919.

Mr. Geo. F. Morrison,
General Electric Company,
120 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I have received your letter of May 2d. In regard to the Passaic Metal Ware Co., let me call your attention to the enclosed letters from Mr. I. W. England, the President. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. England would be greatly pleased to extend an invitation to you to attend the Friday meetings that he mentions. If you write to him, you may say that I have shown you his letters. If everything is favorable, I think I shall try and get over next Friday afternoon to attend one or both these meetings, and I think our Mr. Geo. E. Clark will go with me.

In regard to the lamps which you brought to Mr. Edison, I have them on my desk subject to your order, but if you have no objection I will take them and use them in my home at Boonton. I think the voltage up there is 110, but am not sure. However, the lamps could be made good use of.

When you have some other lamps of 115 volts, send them to me and I will see that they get up to Mr. Edison's house and that one is put in the fixture on his table here in the Library.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7086.

enclosures - 3.

May 6, 1919.

Miss Harriet W. Corley,
Department of Publicity,
Edison Lamp Works,
Harrison, N.J.

Dear Miss Corley:

Your letter of May 1st was received and handed to Mr. Edison. He has made some pencil notes in reply to the questions attached to your letter. They are exceedingly brief, and I shall give them to you below in the numerical order of your questions. I am only giving you the answers and will not repeat the questions.

1. Have not attended theatre in late years. Am very fond of the theatre, but too deaf to hear.
2. Musical, melodrama, and spectacular.
3. Only dimmers and stage devices.
4. No. He devised the first electrical stage apparatus and lighted the first theatres to be electrically lighted. These were in Boston and in New York.
5. Not now.
6. There were several, but he cannot now recall them.
8. He did not see "The Unknown Purple".
10. All he can say is that Balasso is the Master of dramatic productions.

Mr. Edison made no answers to the numbers that are omitted.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

CHARTERED 1882.
CREDIT DEPARTMENT

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

New York.

EDWIN S. HARTSON, President
SAMUEL B. CLARK, Vice President
AUGUSTUS W. HENLEY, Vice President & Cash.
WILLIAM B. CANNON, Vice President
CORNELIUS B. ADAMS, Vice President
WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Vice President
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HENRY JUNG SMITH, Vice President
JOSEPH L. MORRIS, Credit Manager.

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BOULOGNE
5 COURS DU CHAPEAU-ROUGE.

June 7, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
c/o Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,
West Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

One of our friends has asked us to obtain for him the status of some shares he holds in the Edison Electric Light Co. of Europe, Ltd. Our records show that we acted as Registrar of the stock and that the corporation, of which you were President, dissolved in 1896. May we trouble you to tell us what distribution was made to the stockholders and whether or not funds are still reserved for unrepresented shares.

Assuring you that your courtesy and trouble will be much appreciated, we are,

Very truly yours,

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

By

J. Morris

Credit Manager.

7364

June 11, 1919.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16 - 22 William Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen: Atten: Mr. J. L. Morris, Credit Manager:

Your letter of June 7th, asking for the status of some shares held by one of your friends in the Edison Electric Light Company of Europe, Ltd., has been received.

According to the best of my recollection, no distribution was ever made to stockholders. The patents were not sustained, and no payments of money were ever received by the Edison Electric Light Co. of Europe, Ltd.

Yours very truly,

35 Charles Street,

New York, June 19, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison

East Orange, New Jersey.

(7439)

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly let me know how the assets of the Edison Electric Light Company of Europe, Limited were distributed. Fifteen shares of the above company were among the stocks left by my aunt and as one of the executives of the estate I would appreciate any information you could give me.

Yours truly,
(Miss) S. W. Whiting.

W
June 23, 1919.

Miss E. W. Whiting,
35 Charles Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of June 19th has been received. The Edison Electric Light Company of Europe, Limited, had no assets except a lot of so-called "Founders Shares" which were issued by a Company organized in Europe. These shares were issued for the European patent rights, but as the patents were never fully sustained in Europe, the shares were worthless and nothing was ever realized on them.

I never received anything for these European patents, and, therefore, am equally a loser with the other stockholders of the Edison Electric Light Company of Europe, Limited.

Yours very truly,

A/7439

8

July 17, 1919.

Re: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.:

Mr. Kellow:

Referring to the conversations we have had in the last week or ten days, I quite agree with you that you should have the papers relating to Mr. Edison's stock in the above Company, so that you may keep them in the safe. It has been rather a problem to me what to do with them as they are larger in size than papers we ordinarily file.

I am handing you herewith all the papers in my possession relating to this matter. These include the following:

1. A rough memorandum I made about January 29, 1919, when Mr. Edward A. Gimmingham called on Mr. Edison.
2. Balance Sheet of Edison-Swan Electric Co., Ltd., June 30, 1918.
3. Letter from Mr. Gimmingham on Hotel Biltmore paper, New York, dated February 1, 1919.
4. Five-page letter of Mr. Charles Fox, 66 Broadway, New York.
5. Two-page memorandum addressed by me to Mr. Holden, February 14, 1919.
6. Attached thereto Mr. Lanihan's opinion, February 21, 1919.
7. Memorandum addressed by me to Mr. Edison, February 27, 1919, attached to printed notice referred to therein.
8. Pencil memorandum addressed by me to Mr. Edison.
9. Pencil memorandum on card, consisting of extracts from Mr. Edison's old ledger.
10. Stock list and memorandum from Thomas Hewitt, 19 Corporation St., Manchester.
11. Letter from Capt. A. F. Wagner, London, dated March 31, 1919, addressed to me. Attached to this are transcripts of Proceedings to reduce Capital Stock of Edison Swan Electric Company, Ltd.

contd. next page

12. Amended Memorandum and Articles of Association of Edison
Swan Electric Company, Ltd.

13. Pencil note from me to Mr. Edison asking if he would have
his stock transferred, and his answer in the negative.

You will find in the memoranda addressed by me to Mr.
Holden and Mr. Edison, the full story relating to Mr. Edison's
stock in the above Company.

W.H. BROADBENT.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS
IRVING PLACE AND FIFTEENTH STREET
NEW YORK

August 22 1919

Thomas A Edison Esq
Llewellyn Park
Orange
New Jersey

Dear Mr Edison

W
Say I will do so just as soon as I can find time
g

In the fall of 1917, we celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of your great work in this City by placing a bronze tablet on the building now occupying the site of the old Pearl Street station. Special exercises were held at the Electrical Show, at which the tablet was dedicated, and addresses were made by Messrs Lieb, Borough President Marks, Officers of The American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and others. Many of your pioneers were present, but you, yourself, were too busy in the war effort to come.

It is my opinion that you have not seen the tablet and I am wondering whether it would not be possible to come over some day soon and lunch with us and visit the historic site upon which the tablet has been erected. I know there are a number of Edison men who would be very happy to be present on such an eventful occasion.

Hoping that this may be possible,

Very sincerely yours

Arthur Williams

August 29, 1919.

Mr. Arthur Williams,
Irving Place and Fifteenth St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Williams:

I have shown your letter of August 22d to Mr. Edison, and he wishes me to say that he will, just as soon as he can find time, come over and visit the historic site of the old Pearl Street station, and on which a bronze tablet has been placed on the building now occupying the site.

Just when this will be I do not know, but if possible, I will let you know a few days ahead so you will be prepared to join Mr. Edison.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Samuel Insull

Commonwealth Electric Light Co

Chicago

Speakers comes out in
Article attacking me -
~~states that in 1911~~
Richmond Trust, referring
to financial end ~~states~~
that it was pulled through
almost wholly by his
personal credit. If my
recollection is correct,
Speakers Co owed us a large
sum for motors & work
when it ran out of money &
that we continued to give
credit until it was
pulled through, what is your
recollection ~~on this~~

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

but say ^{not} 12:30 (am)
it was

Telegram

To Sprague June

Sept 2, 1897.

Samuel Insull

Commonwealth Edison Co.

Chicago, Ill.

Sprague came out in a paper
article on electric railways, telling
me. He says, referring to Milwaukee
line that Edmund Fisher was
pulled through wire - owing to his
personal credit. If my recollection
is correct Sprague Company owed us
large amount for meters & work
when it ran out of money and
that we continued to give credit
until it was pulled through. What
is your recollection. Mine answers
quickly.

Edison.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|
| POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES <small>CLARENCE H. MACKAY PRESIDENT</small> | | |
| COUNTER NO. TIME FILED. | TELEGRAM | CHECK |
| <small>The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.</small> | | |

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

(DESIGN PATENT No. 40526)

Chicago, Sept. 2, 1919.

Sprague

3/15

Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Have no distinct recollection as to when extension of credit to Sprague Co. by Edison Machine Works started, but feel pretty sure it was during Richmond installation. Edison Machine Works continued to give them credit for long time taking their notes and this could not have been done except for your personal assistance to Machine Works. I think Ernest Berggren and Gilmere could dig out necessary information on subject. Very glad, indeed, to do anything I can in connection with matter for you. Have no recollection of Sprague's personal credit being used in any way as a guarantee to Edison Machine Works, and but for the credit extended by Machine Works, Sprague Company would have gotten into very serious trouble.

SAMUEL INSULL

91

Sept. 2, 1919.

General Electric Co.,
Schenectady, N.Y.

Gentlemen: Aiton: Engineering Department:

Mr. Edison wishes to have some information
regarding small water powers and stations without
attendants, etc. Can you furnish such information?

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Sprague

J

Sept. 4, 1919.

Mr. Samuel Insull,
Commonwealth Edison Co.,
72 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Insull:

Mr. Edison received your telegram about the Sprague matter and wants me to thank you for your prompt attention and also for your offer of further assistance, if necessary. Your telegram confirmed his own recollection.

If you have not already seen Mr. Sprague's letter which was published in the New York Sun, you will be interested in reading it, and I am enclosing a copy herewith, also a copy of Mr. Edison's reply.

I am sure Mr. Edison would be glad to learn what you think of the whole thing. With kind regards,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosures.

13

October 17, 1919.

Mr. J. C. Bennett,
General Electric Co.,
No. 120 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Bennett:

Allow me to thank you for your letter of October 14, conveying much desired information concerning automatic stations. I have shown it to Mr. Edison who was very much interested, and he asks me to thank you in his behalf.

Our paths in life seemed to have diverged, and although we are so near, yet we are so far, for I never see you now-a-days.

I trust all is well with you, and with kindest regards, remain,

Yours sincerely,

Asst. to Mr. Edison.

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Pink |
| Night Letter | P. L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Pink |
| Night Letter | P. L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

COR. MAIN ST. & ESTATE ST.

ORANGE, N. J.

58 NYC 90 TELEPHONE ORANGE 4368
MQ CHICAGO ILLS 936A OCT 21 1919

THOMAS A EDISON

EDISON LABORATORIES ORANGE NJ

I NOTICE YESTERDAYS PAPER SPEAKS OF OCTOBER TWENTY FIRST AS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY INVENTION OF INCANDESCENT LAMP DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THIS IS CORRECT DATE OR NOT BUT THINK YOU COULD PROBABLY CLAIM EARLIER DATE HOWEVER AS PEOPLE ARE CELEBRATING TODAY ALLOW ME CONGRATULATE YOU ON THIS OCCASSION SOMETIMES I THINK YOU CONFERRED GREATER BENEFITS ON OUR RACE BY DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM THAN YOU DID BY DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR INCANDESCENT LAMP ALTHOUGH THE LATTER IS A NECESSARY PART OF THE FORMER ACCEPT MY VERY BEST WISHES AND KINDEST REGARDS

SAMUEL INSULL

1140A

RECEIVED AT No. 1140A
TELEGRAM BY *W. J.*
DISPOSITION *W. J. H. 3. 1919*
Mark

W

ARTHUR WILLIAMS
IRVING PLACE AND FIFTEENTH STREET
NEW YORK

October 21 1919

Thomas A Edison Esq
Llewellyn Park
Orange New Jersey

Dear Mr Edison

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which came
to me a few days ago from Mr J F Atkine, expressing
his regret that he could not be present at 257 Pearl
Street on Saturday, October eleventh. Mr Atkine's
letter is so interesting that I believe you will en-
joy reading it.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely

Arthur Williams

(Enclosure)

8103

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Scituate Mass
October 18 1919

Mr Arthur Williams
General Inspector N Y Edison Company

Dear Sir

I wish to thank you for your very kind invitation to the reception given to Mr Thomas A. Edison, on Saturday October 11 1918; and also to express my sincere regret that it was impossible for me, to again meet and see Mr Edison, yourself, and all the other oldtimers, on that happy occasion. Well do I remember Mr Edison, as he appeared on September 28 1881; slightly leaning against a wooden arming post, on Peck Slip near Front St., he stood, alone, apparently in deep thought. His figure was ideal, straight, well rounded, perhaps 180 to 190 lbs., he appeared the picture of good health. At the corner of Peck Slip and South Street, the first Edison junction-box and tube, of the two-wire system, was lying in the trench, and nearby stood Mr. Insull, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Clarke, and others, perhaps Mr. Batchelder, Mr. Kruesi, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Goddard and others.

Distinctly do I remember the first time that I saw you - "Always on the job, big hearted". Harry Smith, took me with him, on his final round before going home for the night. After testing the feeders on the old board, on the 2nd floor of 255, we went to the 3rd floor of 257, and there, sitting at a desk, with his back towards us, was a young man.-

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Before him, on the desk, was an amperes meter, and a volt meter, and a book on electricity; above his head, within his reach, was a wheel perhaps 5 feet in diameter. A single incandescent lamp furnished illumination, for very close economy was the watchword in those days, and it probably was an "A" lamp, but might have been a "B". Mr. Smith and this young man entered into conversation relating to volts, amperes, loads, etc. All the time, the young man seemed to be reading his book, turning a leaf, etc. but now and again he would seem to glance at a meter, and would then reach up over his head and move the wheel that connected with a shaft - on which were other wheels connecting with wheels on boxes. Your face I could not see, nor was there visible any silver with the gold.

Poor Harry Smith, his passing caused us all to feel a vacancy among our friends. None knew him but to love him. And Mr. Lieb! After roughing it, for weeks and months at the old Pearl Street Station, day and night, eating and sleeping, always there, Mr. Edison's right hand man in that relentless struggle of tuning up the first Central Station in the world. Mr. Lieb began to prepare for Milan.

Coming to the draughting room at 65 early one morning, in a search for plans to take with him, his hustling, bustling method, made one know, that he knew just what he wanted, and just where to find it. Being asked by an engineer, I have forgotten his name, "Would it not be better to use at Milan, something different than what was used at the Pearl St. Station?"

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Lieb replied, "It may be so". Since then I have always thought of Mr. Lieb as always open to conviction and always wanting the best.

With Mr. Edison, I worked directly under his eye during the year of the Edison Construction Company, May 1883 to June 1884, and never did Mr Edison give me one reproving word or look. One day he came to my table and carefully wrote the 10 figures, from 0 to 9, and then he walked away without a word. I have ever since time tried to profit by his lesson. Now age and loss of memory is against me. One day Johnnie Randolph came to me and said, "Mr Edison says 'Give this to Joe'. In clearing out a drawer, Mr Edison came across a large size photo of himself. This was the present John brought to me. Poor Johnnie Randolph - he was my dear friend. His death was a tragedy. While my dear wife live, this Photo in a cherry frame, hung in our home with Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, Jackson, Mozart and Victor Hugo, but since that fatal day in May 1915, my little belongings have scattered and but few remain with me in one small room, yet I still cling to Lafayette, Edison and Jackson. I often wonder, who will value them as I do. The Edison Photo shows him at about 35. Perhaps it may be best that I bring that to you, for then it would be preserved.

I have been here since July 8th. This place while not ideal is good for me, my health improves, when I came here I was weak, now I feel quite strong. Assisting in the work cuts down the rate, and wearing clothes of ancient days also

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

reduces expense. I still hold on to my summer costume, and am spoken of by the villagers as "The old man with the straw hat". Still they are all my friends and all speak a friendly word to me as I walk the now almost deserted street. Within a few days I expect to return to my old address, 1081 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, Care of F. J. White.

Respectfully yours

(signed) J. F. Atkins

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

*Thank you for
reading. I hope you
will find it
interesting.*

Went Atkins
Engineer at Pearl
Station -
Let me know + will
answer William's
return letter.

Mr. Tolson:

This is Joe Atkins, one of
our old boys. a tall, lanky, round faced
chaps with red cheeks. He did miscellaneous
work, and for some time was with Randin
at Pearl St Station. *Mentioned by*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Edison,

These photos. are
for of writing -

Now I am get
together the photos to

Mendocino

October 23, 1919.

Mr. Samuel Insull,
Commonwealth Edison Co.,
Edison Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Insull:

I greatly appreciate your telegram of congratulations. I have a very vivid recollection of October 21st, forty years ago, and it is mighty interesting to look back over the intervening period. We have all of us had lots of stirring experiences in the meantime.

I hope you are well and enjoying a continuance of your prosperous career.

Yours very truly,

October 29, 1919.

Mr. Arthur Williams,
Irving Pl. & 15th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

I was much interested in reading the copy of a letter
from Joe Atkins, which came to me together with a letter from you.
To tell the truth I had forgotten Atkins until Meadowcroft ex-
plained who he was. Then, I remembered him.

With thanks for your kindness in forwarding me copy
of this letter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Ediphoned
25.

Sprague

P

November 8, 1919

Mr. H. F. Parrshall,
Salisbury House,
London Wall,
London, E.C., England.

Dear Mr. Parrshall:

You will see from the enclosed newspaper clipping that our friend Sprague has entered upon a site to get quite a broad recognition. His letter of August 26 was to Mr. Edison like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

Mr. Edison has asked me to send you these two clippings, and would like to have your recollection of the facts in regard to Sprague's early work. You know all about it. You will see that Mr. Edison's reply is quite temperate. I have quite an impression that you yourself had a lot to do in pulling Sprague out of a hole.

Sprague is rampaging around quite a little on this subject. He had a whole page published in his home town newspaper, and I understand that he has written quite a number of letters to some of the old-timers.

Mr. Edison is not going to enter into any newspaper controversy, but he would like to have the facts from you.

Mr. Edison trusts that you are well, and sends his kind regards, in which I join also.

Yours very truly,

Asst. to Mr. Edison.

H. F. Parrshall, D. Sc., M. Inst. E.
Consulting Engineer

TELEGRAMS: "PARRSHALLITE AVE LONDON"
TELEPHONE: LONDON WALL 301.

Sprague

Salisbury House,
London Wall.

C. 9781/8

London, E.C.2.

November 26th 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison,

I have Mr. Meadowcroft's letter of the 8th inst. regarding Sprague. On looking through his letter it occurs to me that Sprague is thinking of his multiple control system. Of course he was the pioneer of this system but was not the absolute originator as the Washington records would show. It was, however, I think due to Sprague's great foresight and push that the multiple control got its first prominence. Subsequently Potter and other engineers came along and made improvements which were the forerunner of the system as used to-day, although of course the multiple control, like ever thing else in the traction field, has been subject to so many developments and improvements that the original system would be counted more or less uncommercial, according to present day standards. This last remark of course applies to the motor system. It is natural that everyone associated with the development of electric motors

I thought it was
Parrshall who designed the
practical motor

H. F. Parshall

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.

SHEET #2.

Nov. 26th 1919.

should attach the greatest importance to their own work.

I went into the Sprague Company in 1887 and Sprague at that time had developed a single reduction motor, which, according to the then standard, was about the best on the market. It had the fault, however, that it had been developed on the dynamo principle, consequently the torque per ampere was very low and the machine would not start a car without burning off the brushes and eventually burning out the armature. The high torque motor was a subsequent development, and was largely developed under my direction in the Edison Machine Works at Schenectady. You will probably remember there was an Edison 10 and an Edison 12 motor gramme wound with smooth core. These proved to be a failure owing to the low torque per ampere. Later on I was asked to go to the Schenectady works and I there developed the projection type of armature, which gave something like 60% more torque per ampere and which was the forerunner of all modern electric machines. So far as I am aware I was the first engineer in America to develop projection armatures of this type. I had already built steel frame motors with projection armatures and drum wound and the Weston Company at Baltimore had found that it was possible to build a single reduction machine of moderate weight that would

H. F. Parshall

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.

SHEET NO. 2.

Nov. 26th 1919

start a car without excessive current.

I should not like to underrate the value of Sprague's work, since undoubtedly his great energy and push were responsible for the Richmond installation. Of course everything on the Richmond installation was practically a failure commercially but it lead to the development of the Sprague No. 8 motor which I designed and which was a double reduction motor as against the single reduction motor, the double reduction being to get additional torque per ampere mechanically instead of electrically. Sprague of course developed the multiple field control as also he was the pioneer of the series parallel control. In the matter of idea there is not much doubt that Sprague was the true pioneer, although, as you say, practically all the elements that he turned into service for the purpose of his traction installation were known at the time. There is, however, the fact that Van Depoele and others had tried to get out a traction plant and none of them had succeeded in producing motive power in the way Sprague did. There is little to compare between the original motor of Sprague and the present motor of to-day. The dynamo idea was exploded very early, since the dynamo had a very low torque per ampere and there was practically no speed limit, whereas the traction motor must of necessity have a very high torque per ampere which meant a low speed limit. This feature

H. F. Parrish

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.

SHEET NO. 4

Nov. 26th 1919.

of the traction motor was not recognised in the early days and I think was not clearly recognised until I perfected the designs above mentioned. In connection with the multiple control system, I never saw any particular reason why the General Electric Company called it the Sprague system, since Potter and Preece and a multitude of other engineers are responsible for the machinery as it was manufactured and used.

The whole process has been one of development, there being very little invention in the electric traction field, so I do not see that any particular engineer has the right to claim a monopoly of any particular traction system. I am sorry Sprague's feelings have been hurt and I should be equally sorry if he said anything that would depreciate the value of your work in connection with lighting. My modesty has always prevented me from particularly asserting the influence I had in developing the motor in its more modern form. One of my characteristics has been never to desire my name to appear very prominently before the public either as inventor or engineer. I do not know that I have suffered, at least I am quite happy: I am only sorry for those who think they have any claim to prominence and have not secured the appreciation their work entitles them to.

Sincerely yours,

H. F. Parrish

P.S. As requested I
return the cuttings
herewith

**Edison General File Series
1919. Employment (E-19-29)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to employees in Edison's laboratory and factories, as well as prospective employees and individuals who had been worked for Edison in the past. There are occasional references to demobilization and the problems of postwar unemployment. Many of the items for 1919 pertain to Edison's search for practical chemists and mechanical engineers. Included is correspondence with the Bureau of Employment of the Chemists Club and with trade journals such as *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering* regarding advertisements for chemists. In addition, there are draft copies of technical questionnaires prepared by Edison for prospective chemists and mechanical engineers along with completed or partially completed questionnaires submitted by the candidates. Representative samples by William J. Gross (49-question chemist's exam) and George W. Speirs (78-question engineer's exam) have been selected; both contain comments by Edison. There are remarks on some of the documents indicating the candidates' frustration with Edison's method of hiring. Several applicants refused to answer the questions, one calling them a "waste of time" for a man with his practical experience and another stating that he "would not attempt to answer them without looking them up at home with his books."

The correspondents who were offered jobs in 1919 include mechanical engineer J. B. Brennan; chemists Elmer E. Dougherty, Frank Detlef, Jr., Charles U. Moore; and Chinese college student Gan C. Yee. In addition, chemists Harry Trask and C. G. Williamson and laboratory assistant Cecil H. Harris were offered jobs and then dismissed after a few weeks. Other employees and former employees who appear in the documents include laboratory assistants George S. Andrews, George E. Hart, Robert Noguera, and Charles Norris, Jr.; Edison Portland Cement Co. official Edward S. Bixler; experimenters Peter C. Christensen, Absalom M. Kennedy, William H. Krierim, Paul D. Payne, and Henry G. Wolfe; former managers Wilfred S. Dowling (imprisoned for larceny in 1918), William H. Mason, and William F. Nehr; chemical sales manager Frederick D. Lockwood; chemist Y. Nakamigawa; phonograph demonstrator John J. Riley; and M. Arthur Wolf, chief draftsman in the Construction Dept.

Other correspondents include Col. Thurman H. Bane of Bureau of Aircraft Production; pianists Seymour Furth and Herbert A. Malino; U.S. Shipping Board president Edward N. Hurley; Prof. L. E. Jenks of the University of Buffalo; glassblower Andrew H. Kuhn; John H. Phipps of the Newark Lodge of International Association of Machinists; and Cmdr. Frederick A. Traut of the U.S. Navy.

Approximately 20 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items include numerous responses to Edison's advertisements (some enclosing additional documents such as letters of reference), which were ranked by Edison from one to five. The higher-ranked applicants were invited for interviews, while the others received replies stating that the position had been filled or that their experience was not of the type required. Also unselected are nineteen copies of Edison's chemist's questionnaire and sixteen copies of his mechanical engineer's exam, which were at least partially completed by the candidates and which bear numerous marginal comments by Edison, such as "wrong," "poor ans," and "Holy Gee."

Other categories of unselected documents include Edison's requests to prospective chemists for a photograph and a statement of their desired salary; responses to his advertisement for an improvisational piano player; company business records not pertaining to Edison personally; reference letters and requests; and items duplicating the information in the selected documents, including copies of letters sent to applicants based on Edison's marginalia. In addition, there are unsolicited requests for various kinds of jobs, which received routine replies stating that the Edison companies did not employ workers in that industry, that they had too many staff returning from the war, or that the available work was merely routine factory employment and not worth the trouble of relocating.

January 4, 1919.

Mr. Charles Edison:

Regarding attached from Newark Lodge, No. 340, International Association of Machinists received this morning. Mr. Phipps telephoned that they would like a donation from the Edison Industries. Do you wish to give them anything?

I can find no record of Mr. Edison's having contributed to this Association. Mr. Huntington of The Edison Shop says that Phonographs Limited did not do any advertising last year, therefore, the sample of advertisement attached was probably for a previous year paid for by Phonograph Sales Company. Shall I ask Huntington if he wishes to take any advertising in this program? Do not imagine it would be of much value to him and it seems to me that if anything was to be given it would be more advantageous ~~than~~ given from here.

R. W. Kelly,

Secretary.

2074:FS
C.C. Clark -

These are the fellows who caused us
all the trouble aren't they? If so I can't see paying

a cent of tribute!

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



NEWARK LODGE, No. 340
International Association of Machinists

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY IN THE MONTH AT 222 MARKET STREET



TO OUR FRIENDS:

Dear Sir:—Our Annual Ball and Reception will be held at Krueger Auditorium, January 4th, 1919, and will be attended by hundreds of members and their friends from all this section of New Jersey, as well as from New York.

We count on your co-operation to help defray necessary expenses and make this affair the grand success we are striving for this year.

We will issue and distribute our official Souvenir Books, which will contain the program of the evening, also photos of our officers, the order of dancing, committees, history of the organization, etc., which will be procured by prominent members and friends from Newark, The Oranges, Jersey City, Harrison, Hoboken, Plainfield, Somerville, Garwood, Bound Brook, Cranford, Elizabeth, Trenton, Bayonne, and other nearby cities who attend our Annual Ball and Reception.

We have reserved spaces for our friends in this program, which will be kept for years, and we hope you will avail yourself of this opportunity, and ask you to sign enclosed order blank and mail to our Treasurer in enclosed envelope with copy of advertisement you wish inserted.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. PHIPPS, Treasurer.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR, Secretary.

We will appreciate your kind favor by return mail, as we will be unable to call upon you to solicit your advertisement, we ask you to kindly mail it to us. It will always be remembered and appreciated.

Mr. Kellar

*This is the card I called you up in regard to me
has always received this favor from Thos Edison Co
JH Phipps*

Mr. Goss - ^{FILE} ^{DONATIONS} ^{LET. PAID TO} ^{MANAGERS}

1-8-19
Kellow - ok to contribute
\$15.00 thru Edison Shop Newark.

There are the fellows who caused all the trouble we had. The Edison Industries should not pay a cent.

It might however be good business for the Edison Shop to contribute \$5.00 for any possible benefit that they might derive from the advertising.

As you know they have a large following and even though its membership is irresponsible and its leadership is very about imaginably, they must then represent photo buyers or prospective purchasers, to a certain extent, and we should not, in my opinion, overlook this bet.

I would recommend that we contribute
through the Edison Shop \$15⁰⁰. It can't
do us any harm, and may possibly do
us some good!

Also appeal
seems too late to
advise of Edison being
anywhere in this
showing program. Their
letter please a favor
to explain and be useful
affection very nicely
this authority.
Clark

DDX
11/17/19

2
January 28, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Mr. Y. Nakamigawa
has spent nearly three months in my Chemical Laboratory
here at Orange, experimenting under my direction, and
his work has been quite satisfactory.

IN REPLY REFER TO

No

U. S. Naval Station,
Key West, Fla.

Dear Mr. Edison,-

Jan 20 1912
Say that at present on account of
reduction of many of my former men
from War I have no opening
I have determined to retire from active service
but I will keep you in view
in the Navy as soon as possible, but I cannot do so until I find
wherein I can find an opening
some suitable employment in civil life, as my retired pay would
will let you know - now is a
not be sufficient for me to live and to support those dependent
rather bad time from demerit
upon me.

I therefore write to inquire if there is any capacity
at Key West of so many
in which you could employ me, and if so at what figure
with - much regard

I will remember your telling me, when you were here
telling me I am Samuels -
last winter, that you objected to entering into any contract with
a man, but that unless he made good within a reasonable time he
had to leave your employment. I understand this and am ready to
take my chance.

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. Samuels

6434

10-1 FROM 444

HS Martin/OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
AIRPLANE ENGINEERING DIVISION
MCCOOK FIELD

Air Serv

ADDRESS REPLY IN DUPLICATE TO

DAYTON, OHIO, Jan. 30, 1919.

From: Technical Division, Air Service.
To: Mr. Thomas Edison, East Orange, New Jersey.
Subject: Employment as Consulting Engineer.

*Very interesting one in all of these
to send more to find anyone
+ I would give full information
of every subject that I
have in my possession
+ I am very glad to
co-operate with you
in any way I can
G. H. Martin*

1. The Technical Division of the Air Service is desirous of obtaining the services of recognized experts as consulting engineers. Due to defects in the existing law, it is not possible for us to employ consulting engineers at fixed salaries, although we can employ them, and pay them for each consultation.
2. We are very anxious to retain a representative group of engineers, but are unable to pay them the high rates they are able to demand, and are unquestionably worth, due to the fact that our funds at present are very limited.
3. We are very desirous of retaining you as a consulting engineer on the subject of electricity, and request that you state under what conditions you would be able to serve.
4. It is not anticipated that we would call upon you often, but we appreciate the advantage of your engineering experience, in case it becomes necessary. We of course would give you sufficient notice so that you could conveniently come to McCook Field, or in some cases your opinion on matters could be requested by letter.
5. We are able to pay actual travelling expenses, including transportation, Pullman fare, hotel and other living expenses actually incurred by you during the time you are engaged upon this consulting work, or the regular per diem allowance of four dollars a day and transportation, plus a fixed sum for each consultation.
6. We regret we are not able to remunerate you at a rate compatible with the value of your services, but believe you will appreciate this, and endeavor, if possible, to give us the benefit of your knowledge and experience. If you feel that you are in

a position to cooperate with us in this matter, it is requested that you advise us, so that a contract may be forwarded for accomplishment.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thurman H. Bane".

THURMAN H. BANE,
Colonel, A. S. A.
Chief, Technical Division.

February 6, 1919.

Colonel Thurman H. Bano,
Chief, Technical Division,
War Department,
Bureau of Aircraft Production,
McCook Field,
Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of January 30th on the subject of using my services as Consulting Engineer.

Let me say that the Technical Division of the Air Service may consider itself free at all times to send a representative or representatives to me at the Laboratory, and I will give full information on any subject upon which I have ever experimented, without any charge, if it is for the benefit of our Government.

I expect to leave Monday for a few weeks visit to Florida, but if there are any inquiries you desire to make that can be conveyed by letter, such letters may be addressed to me at the Laboratory and my Assistant will forward them to me.

Yours very truly,

A/6490.

3/11 1915

Mr. Edison: Rheumatism
Went New York
We are since 1914

Keiser on pay roll - He
is since sick at home. Has
very bad cough and sometimes
spits blood.

New York Edison Co
sent their doctor up to see
him. He thought Keiser had
a spot on his lung, but an
X ray photo did not show
anything.

McCormack,

2/6/19

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company

Executive Offices

253 BROADWAY

CHARLES R. BRUCH
VICE PRESIDENT

New York February Twenty-fourth,
1 9 1 9.

Dear Mr. Edison:

*Day we are all full since
my new inventions I could not
send a pl. for him in
He is twenty-two years old, graduated from the Stevens
Prep School, and took one and a half years of the course in the
Institute.*

Present state of business
A year or more ago the Sperry Gyroscope Company called
on Stevens Institute for five men, and young Norton responded as
one of them and worked in their search light test room for the
better part of a year, and then enlisted in the Navy. The
Sperry Gyroscope people recommend him very highly, and I can vouch
for his character.

Since he was honorably discharged from the Navy about
a month ago, he was, and still is, employed in the Engine and Pump
Assembling Department of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company,
but he does not wish to do this kind of work permanently. He
prefers, if possible, to continue research work.

Can you make use of him?

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Orange,
New Jersey.

cpb-eap

Chas. R. Bruch

6703

INGERSOLL-RAND CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

NEW YORK Feb. 27, 1919.

William H. Meadowcroft, Esq.,
Secretary to Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I extract the following from a letter received from
our representative in France, who has our entire confidence:

"My brother is a chemist, graduated from the French
National Institut de Physique et de Chimie" where he was
number one. He is specialist in the question of dyeing
products which he has most carefully studied, his full know-
ledge of the German language giving him facilities of follow-
ing the German progress.

"For the last twenty-five years, he has been attached
to one of the most important French companies of dyeing pro-
ducts. He first started as an ordinary chemist and finally
became Manager of the Works. He is a man of 44 and is at the
head of interesting financial means.

"My brother is not satisfied with his present situa-
tion. The dyeing products industry in France is much inferior
to the American, British and German similar industries. His
firm is an old-fashioned one who has not even taken advantage
of the War possibilities to improve the situation.

"I therefore thought that it might be an interesting
proposition for my brother if he could, for instance, act as
an agent in France, for one of the large American Chemical
Companies, such as: Du Pont de Nemours, or similar ones, and
I thought that possibly you would think of talking over this
matter with some friend of yours in the chemical industry.

"Of course, as you understand, my brother is not
looking for a job; he simply judges that he is wasting his
time and his energies with an old-fashioned concern. The
respect he has for the people he has been connected with for
so many years makes that he is not desirous of starting any
business for himself in their line, or joining any competitor
concern, but acting in the interests of a large American
Company would please him very well."

Does this interest Mr. Edison? If so, I shall be glad
to communicate his wishes to my correspondent.

Cordially yours,

W. S. Garrison

6728

Day to Saunders
I think I am not out
of Chemical line &
can do nothing

March 7, 1919. W

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

I believe that my department would be materially benefited if it were possible for me to meet other Architects engaged in work similar to mine and have an opportunity of profiting from their experience and ideas.

And to accomplish this end, I have made application to the New Jersey State Board for an Architect's Certificate. In reply they advised that the customary formal examination, involving several days, would be waived upon a letter of recommendation from you personally.

So, if you would be kind enough to endorse me to the extent of the accompanying letter, I would greatly appreciate it.

Incidentally, I will bear ^{all} expense in this connection.

Respectfully yours,

Arthur Wolf

Mr. Edison:
I guess this will
also be a help to us
sometimes in our concert
business, as he would
come in contact with many
Architects.

If OK, please sign
attached letter.
Measurewolf

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

New Jersey State Board of Architects,

Newark, N.J.

Gentlemen

In connection with Mr. M. Arthur Wolf's application for an Architect's Certificate, I would advise that he is Construction Engineer in charge of the Construction Engineering Division of the Thos. A. Edison Interests.

During the past nine years he has designed and supervised the erection of buildings for a number of ^{major} power and chemical plants, factory buildings, etc.

It is my belief that he is competent and merits the recognition of your board.

*Ask how much
a week does he
want*

33 W. 107th. Street,

New York

Box 8,

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,

The Edison Laboratory,

Orange, New Jersey.

Dear sir:

I hereby make application for position as research chemist with your laboratory. In making this application, I have the chief object in view of learning and gaining experience by associating myself with one of the foremost scientists of this country.

I was graduated in Chemical Engineering from the University of Illinois and have had two years' practical experience in the laboratory as chemist with the Eatna Explosives Co., Inc., at their Silverford Plant, Mt. Union, Pa.; with the French High Commission at their Inspection Laboratory, 22 E. 17th. St., New York City; and with the Hercules Powder Co. at their government plant, Nitro, West Virginia.

Should you care to consider this application, I will furnish you references when required.

Very truly yours,

Gau C. Yee

*Mr Edison!
Here is a highly
educated Chinaman.
Measure up!*

*will see him when
I get back if he
hasn't a job by
that time*

6763
6924

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE (PHOTOCOPY)]



Morris

March 10, 1919.

Faculty of Sibley College,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Charles Morris, Jr., has been employed in our Storage Battery Division since the Spring of 1917, handling Government work with particular credit both at Orange, N.J. and Annapolis, Md. In fact, he was one of the men for whom we asked exemption from the draft because of his being essential to the effective carrying out of the Government work that we have been doing.

Mr. Morris did not resume his studies on December 30, 1918, because at that time we were particularly anxious to have him remain at his post in our Test Department in order to complete some Government work.

In view of the fact that Mr. Morris' failure to return on December 30th was due to his conscientious performance of duty in connection with important Government work, we trust that you will grant him every consideration in resuming his studies.

Yours very truly,

A.

March 17, 1919.

Mr. Gan C. Yee,
235 West 107th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of March 8th, addressed to Mr. Edison, was received and forwarded to him in Florida, where he is spending a few weeks.

I have just received the letter back from him bearing a notation that he will see you when he returns if you have not already taken a position somewhere. I expect him back by the middle of April, and would suggest that you write to me about that time and then I can make an appointment for you.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/5763.

UNION DYE & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
KINGSFORD, TENNESSEE

March 21st, 1914

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Mr. George S. Andrews has given your name as a technical reference in connection with his experience as a chemist. We understand that he was employed by you and we shall be glad to have your candid statement as to your opinion of his ability as a chemist.

Yours very truly,

JFW/P

UNION DYE & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

J. H. Blair

General Manager

*Mr. Edison
This was the
young fellow you had
in our Catholic days. He
wore horn-rimmed glasses
and a mop of black hair.
Memorized*

*Don't forget
him but my assistant
says he worked in
Kingsford when
I was there*

6836

A QUAKER VIEW OF LABOR RELATIONS

Which Gets Down to the Fundamental Rights of Employer and Employee

000

The Conclusions reached are grouped under five heads:

- WAGES -

"We believe that the following propositions may be laid down with regard to wages:

1. In determining the rate of wages to be paid, a distinction must be drawn between the minimum wages for "basic" wages and wages above the minimum, which may be referred to as "secondary" wages. The former should be determined primarily by the value of the services rendered; the latter by the value of the service rendered, as compared with the value of the services rendered by workers who are receiving the basic or minimum wages.

2. The Basic Wages.

(a) Men. The wages paid to a man of average industry and capacity should at least enable him to marry, to live in a decent house, and to provide the necessities of physical efficiency for a normal family, while allowing a reasonable margin for ^{adventures} ~~stagnant~~ contingencies and recreation. *of it -*

(b) Women. In the case of women engaged upon work which has hitherto been regarded as man's work, the payment should be equal for the same volume and quality of work, assuming equal adaptability to other necessary work.

In the case of purely women's work, the basic wage for a woman of average industry and capacity should be the sum necessary to maintain her in a decent dwelling and in a state of full physical efficiency, and to allow a reasonable margin for contingencies and recreation.

3. The Secondary Wage.

The Secondary wage is remuneration for any special gift, or qualification necessary for the performance of a particular function, e.g., special skill as a tradesman; the special strength of some physical organ, as in the case of a gas stoker; special muscular training and power, such as that of a lumberman; responsibility for human life, as in the case of locomotive engine drivers.

We believe that if once the basic wage is fixed at a right level the precise amount of the secondary wage to be paid for different services may be left as at present, to bargaining. But in conducting such bargaining the employer should remember that the pleasures and varieties of life are just as dear to the workers as to himself, and that they, too, need comfort, rest and change of scene.

It is recognized that the payment of wages on above basis will require a larger increase in the wage rates in many industries than some of them could at present bear. We believe, however, that the payment of such wages should be regarded by employers as a necessary business liability. Till that is discharged they should very strictly limit their own remuneration for their services, nor should they pay larger dividends upon borrowed capital than is essential to ensure an adequate supply. But if at the moment really adequate wages cannot be paid, the earnest attention of the management should be turned to improving the processes and general efficiency of

their business organization, by the use of engineering and chemical science, adequate coating systems, etc.

- STATUS -

The worker asks to-day for more than an improvement in his economic position. He claims from employers and managers the clear recognition of his rights as a person. The justice of this claim our religion compels us to admit. We cannot regard human beings as if they were merely so many units of brain power, so many of nervous or muscular energy. We must co-operate with them, and treat them as we ourselves should wish to be treated. This position involves the surrender by capital of its supposed right to dictate to labor the conditions under which work shall be carried on. It involves more; the frank avowal that all matters affecting the workers should be decided in consultation with them, when once they are recognized as members of an all-embracing human brotherhood.

What machinery can be devised which will enable industry to adopt these principles, without endangering its productivity, on which the wages of both labor and capital ultimately depend?

The management of a business may be divided broadly under three heads:

(a) Financial. The provision of capital and appropriation of profit; relations with shareholders, bankers, competing businesses, the state terms of credit, etc.

(b) Commercial. Determination of the general character of the goods to be manufactured or of the class of work to be undertaken; purchase of materials; sale of product; advertising.

(c) Industrial. Control of processes and machinery; nature of product; engagement and dismissal of employees; hours of work, rates of pay, bonuses, etc.; welfare work; shop discipline; relations with trade unions.

With the financial and commercial aspects of the business the worker is not at present so directly concerned, altho indirectly they affect him vitally. But in the industrial policy of the business he is directly and continuously interested, and he is capable of helping to determine it. How can we give him an opportunity of doing this?

Questions of wage rates, discipline and shop rules, the engagement and dismissal of workers, the time and duration of factory holidays, adjustments of working hours and number of staff to meet shortage of work, health, canteen, and other social work might be referred to these councils for their opinion or decision. It is fully realized that experience on works councils may and should train the members for greater participation in the control of the business, and enable them ultimately to take part in the commercial and financial administration.

- SECURITY OF EMPLOYMENT -

It is universally acknowledged that insecurity of employment, which is found in the most aggravated form among casual workers, such as dockers, has a deteriorating effect on both physique and character. We believe, moreover, that restricted output, and opposition to the introduction of machinery, are almost always the result of the employee's fear that he or his fellow-worker may be thrown out of employment.

We believe that it is the duty of employers to do their utmost to abolish casual labor and to render employment as regular as possible.

If, wherever labor-saving machinery, or labor-saving improvement in production methods is introduced, displaced employees were assured equally good employment elsewhere, the State would believe there would be co-operation instead of coolness toward

their introduction. As a disciplinary measure "the dismissal of employee should take place only as a last resort." Finally "dead-end" occupations for adolescents should provide for training for alternative permanent occupation.

- WORKING CONDITIONS -

The working conditions of a factory should enable and encourage every worker to be and to do his best. These conditions may be considered under two heads.

Personal Environment

From the moment that a worker enters a factory he should be regarded as an integral part of a living organism, not a mere dividend-producing machine, and treated with respect and courtesy. There should be no nagging or bullying by those in authority, but, on the contrary, insight and leadership. This involves careful choice of overlookers and managers, who should be able both to lead and inspire.

Happiness in work should be regarded as a definite aim and asset, and the personal well-being of every worker should be an essential part of the employer's objective.

Material Environment

Employers should surround their employees with a material environment at work such as they would desire for themselves or for their children. This will mean that work-rooms are properly ventilated and kept at suitable temperatures, that they are adequately lit, and that due regard is paid to cleanliness. Canteen-rooms and lavatories should be so kept that employees coming in from well-kept homes may find no cause for complaint. The workers should be safeguarded against any undue strain from the length of the working day or the severity of labor. In determining systems of payment it should never be forgotten that unwise methods of stimulating workers to do their utmost may result in overstrain. Facilities should be given them for spending the dinner-hour under restful and comfortable conditions, as well as for obtaining food at reasonable rates.

Again, in organizing the work, employers should remember that confinement to one monotonous task, not only month after month but year after year, is apt to deaden the intellect and depress the vitality of the worker.

Social Conditions

It seems to us that the employer's responsibility, as employer, ends with the payment of wages which will allow his workers to live in comfortable homes, and with the establishment of a working day which will leave them time for recreation, reading, or to attend educational classes. With the employer's duties as citizens, which will bring him into close touch, not only with the housing and educational problems but many others, we are not here concerned, with the proviso that his aim shall always be to subordinate industry to the needs of citizenship, rather than citizenship to the needs of industry.

- APPROPRIATION OF "SURPLUS PROFITS" -

What shall be done with "surplus profits," if the business is so successful—(and, it might be added, so unusual)—as to have surplus profits? For, as this carefully reasoned Statement of Commissions truly states there can be no surplus until, not only has labor been compensated on the scale referred to above, but also until the managers and directors "have been remunerated according to the market value of their services," until "capital has received the rate of interest necessary to ensure an adequate supply, having regard to the risk involved," and until "necessary reserves have been made for the security and development of the business."

Granted that all these costs are susceptible of fair determination—and, within reasonably narrow limits, they probably are—it follows there may be still "surplus profits." These may go to one or more of the following possible recipients: 1. The proprietors of the business, whether private individuals or ordinary shareholders; 2. the directors or principal managers, who may or may not be also proprietors; 3. the employees; 4. the consumers; or, 5. the community generally.

Granting two premises: first, that, the neither proprietors nor workers are entitled to all the surplus profits of a business, yet they are reasonably entitled to some share (as an incentive to maintained or increased efficiency?); and 2. that the consumer should never be exploited, i.e., that "the price charged to him should always be reasonable having in view the average cost of production and distribution"—granting these two premises, it is the opinion of this group of Quaker employers that in equity the community at large has just claim to the greater part of "surplus profits".

"In regard to many of the matters referred to," says the "Statement" in conclusion, "there is ample room for experiment. Pioneers and explorers, and 'the makers of roads,' are needed just as urgently in the industrial sphere as in the opening up of new tracts of fertile country."

Some employer may tell us that we are asking him to draw too many practical inferences from a religious formula. But the conviction we have outlined is more than a formula. It is a vantage ground, from which we can survey the whole field of social and industrial life, seeing in it, not sheer, blind turmoil, but a vast meaning and a vast hope. Otherwise the world of industry may revert to a soulless chaos in which we strive for our own ends. But those ends, even as we achieve them, will seem meaningless and vain.

(If there exist at present a gap between employer and employed the above Statement would seem to go a long way toward bridging it. It would be interesting to match with a similar point by point Statement, in the same spirit, from the employee's side.)

March 5, 1896

Mr. Tomas A. Edison.
Llewellyn Park.
Orange New Jersey.

My Dear Mr. Edison:-

Have at last received Your address through the Bureau of Information and am writing you which I have long wanted to do and hope you will take a Little interest in it. For the past year I have been urged by the people of my own home town to get in touch with you and see if you would take enough interest in me to consider what I am fixing to tell you. Every since I was large enough to pick up a hammer I have made models of almost every thing I would see pertaining to mechanical work. I made models of aeroplanes when I was only six years of age and lost every other kind of machinery I could get a chance to examine. I Have experimented with numbers and numbers of things that you have invented and now that I have grown up to the age of sixteen my whole attentions have been turned toward Invention and mostly toward Improvements of things that have already been invented, and you know that a boy has very little showing how unless he has money enough to put himself through school and learn the things that have already been invented and discovered by men of the past. I can get recommendations from all the business men of Troy and I already have an Excellent discharge from the Charleston Navy Yard. I have an opportunity to go to school another year and I'm sure going to take it, and the information I am writing for is in regard to my getting into your laboratory as soon as I get some more schooling. I spend all my time experimenting on different things pertaining to Science, having constructed a wireless station, winding all my coils and making all of my instruments my-self excepting the head receivers which I bought and have received many messages. I have no place to go into details with my experimenting as there is nothing in my own home town but a small power plant. I will be willing to start in at any thing and work as late as I'm wanted to if you would only give me a chance to enter your Laboratories in order to learn what I can about Science and work my way up. If you want to see the recommendations I will send them to you and get any information as to my Character, for you for I have no bad habits which I am proud of. I do not want to worry you but if you will assure me of a place in Your Laboratories, no matter what doing, I will study day and night and prepare my -self the best I can. I am enclosing My Photo and also a photo of my car built by me when I was fourteen, being at the age of sixteen now. Note My Initials on the side, C.H.H. Hoping You will take enough interest in me to answer this in spare time,

Present Address,
73-Coming Street
Charleston, S.C.

I am Respectfully
Yours for Service,

6956

Cecil H. Harris

*Say I will
give him a chance
in laboratory now
or next year + E*

New York Office
48 Exchange
Place.

STANLEY INSULATING COMPANY

MAKERS OF THE

"IT WILL FERROSTAT NOT BREAK"
VACUUM BOTTLE

Factory
Glass Berrington,
Mass.

OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, JR.
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK CITY. April 1, 1919.

Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Mason

Attention of Mr. Meadowcroft

Dear Sirs:

Mr. W. H. Mason, formerly of the Merchants Shipbuilding Corporation, has advised us of the fact that he was employed for some period of years by Mr. Edison in connection with the Edison Cement Company and also on certain work in the Edison Laboratories. He has told us that at the present time Mr. Edison is away and has suggested that we write you for the purpose of ascertaining what his record was while in the employ of the Edison Company.

We have a proposition that demands the attention of someone who is closely familiar with machine shop and general manufacturing problems and at the same time has the capacity for certain work in connection with the development of our product.

We would appreciate very much indeed any information that you can give us with regard to Mr. Mason's ability and in what direction his greatest capacity lies. If, for any reason, you would prefer not to write us on this subject, we would be very glad to have a representative call and see you. In the meantime, thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy, we remain

Very truly yours,

Otis A. Glazebrook Jr.
President.

6860

OAG:Jr/MRK
Enclosure

April 3, 1919.

Mr. Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr.,
President, Stanley Insulating Co.,
43 Exchange Place,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of April 1st in regard to Mr. W. H. Mason, and I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing myself favorably in his behalf.

Mr. Mason was associated with Mr. Edison for 18 or 19 years. For most of that time he was the Chief Engineer of Mr. Edison's large Portland Cement plant at New Village. As I remember it, he also took a prominent part under Mr. Edison's personal direction in the installation of this large plant.

In the year 1915 Mr. Edison began the installation of several plants for the manufacture of Benzol and Tolnol, and he also began the installation of several chemical works where we produced large quantities of Phenol, Aniline Oil, Para Phenylenediamine, etc. In January, 1916, Mr. Edison released Mr. Mason from his duties at the Cement plant and placed him in charge of the installation of our first Benzol Plant at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Mason superintended the installation of this plant and had charge of its operation for two years. In March, 1916, Mr. Mason went down to Woodward, Ala., to superintend the installation of Mr. Edison's ~~two~~ Benzol plants. He finished this job and also had charge of the operation of the plant for a year and a half.

After the installation of the Woodward Benzol plant was completed and its operation commenced, Mr. Edison brought Mr. Mason to Orange to assist in the completion of some chemical processes and he also placed Mr. Mason in charge of one of our large Phenol plants.

Much to Mr. Edison's regret Mr. Mason voluntarily resigned in 1917 to accept a position in the Merchants Shipbuilding Corporation. The parting was entirely friendly. Mr. Mason's reason for leaving being that he saw a larger future and new experience.

-2-

Having given you the above record of Mr. Mason's work and activities, I think it will scarcely be necessary for me to add any words of commendation, as the above facts speak for themselves.

Yours very truly,
and Yours For the Victory Loan.

Assistant to Mr. Mison.

A/6860

April 15, 1919.

Mr. Gan C. Yee,
233 West 107th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison has returned from Florida
and I have one more brought to his attention your
letter of March 8th.

Possibly you may have obtained a position
elsewhere by this time, but if not, Mr. Edison
wishes me to ask you what weekly compensation you
would expect if he gave you a position in his Laboratory.

Yours very truly,
and Yours for the Victory Loan,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6924.

April 18, 1919.

Mr. Cecil H. Harris,
73 Coming Street,
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of March 30th has been received on my return from Florida. I quite appreciate your wish to go to school another year, if you have the opportunity, but let me say that I will give you a chance in my Laboratory either now or next year.

Yours very truly,

A/6955.

3 Gates Place, Broad Shreet,
Charleston, West Virginia,
April 18th., 1919.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
The Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear sir:

Thank you for your favor of the 15th. inst., forwarded to me from my New York address, and the kind attention which you have given to my application.

As I have not made any application elsewhere since I wrote to Mr. Edison, I am Free To accept a position any time. As to the compensation, I would expect thirty-five dollars a week. Seeing the opportunity of learning by associating myself with you people, I would start at a low salary with favorable chances for advancement when my work should show any merit, such as accuracy, efficiency or originality.

Yours very truly,

6974

Gau C. Yee

Cecil H. Harris

~~TROY, ALABAMA~~

~~MOBILE~~

73-Coming, Street.
Charleston, S.C.

April 22, 1910.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.
Llewellyn Park,
Orange New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I received the surprise of my life today upon reading your letter, offering to give me a chance in your Laboratory and I appreciate very much your interest in my desire to go to School. I never dreamed I would be offered such an opportunity and I wish to say that I will report as instructed, any time you find time to do so, immediately after I finish a special course which I wish to take this summer. I am going to Troy Alabama, my home town, about the first of June and take the opportunity offered me in school. I am going to spend my entire time studying until the first of September as summer school will be out then. If it is convenient I will report to you at any date after September 1st. I will be at your service and will start ANY where you place me and work my way up. Thanking you again and again for offering me such an opportunity.

I am Yours Very Truly,

Cecil H. Harris

73-Coming Street.
Charleston, S.C., present address.

After June 1st.,
427-North 3 Notch St.
Troy Alabama.

7019

Hand. No.

A

THOMAS A. EDISON LABORATORIES



ORANGE, N. J., U.S.A.

April 23, 1919.

Let me see him

Mr. W.H.Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison.

Dear Sir:

Confirming recent conversation having reference to position, in Experimental Department, which may be open and in accordance with your advise to me I herewith make application for same.

I am at present employed in the Engineering Department (Draughting) having served practically four years in this Department and during that time have never been late for duty (I mention this to show that I have always practiced punctuality).

My reasons for changing positions is that as I am a young man, 20 years of age, I believe I should now obtain practical experience now in order that I will be better prepared for the future.

I have already served time in connection with some of Mr. Edison's Experiments having assisted Mr. W.H.Kierum with whom you are no doubt acquainted while he was engaged in special work at Morristown and New Foundland, N.J.

I am a graduate of the West Orange Grammar School and have attended the Vocational Schools (Evening Sessions) for the past three years, and reside with my parents at #58 Gaston St., West Orange, N.J.

Hoping you will give this application your usual careful and kind attention I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

George C. Hart

GH/HS

7073
7109

Mr. Edison
see reply attached
Meas. & weight

Ask how much will be
500-2nd Ave.,

per week

13

New York, N. Y., April 20-19.

The Edison Laboratories

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir;

Stand for

Tell him to come over

Could you possibly avail the services of a technically trained young man, with ambition, thoroughly industrious, reliable and capable, so if it happens to be any vacancies at present or in the future, I would esteem it a great favor, if you would please advise me if interested.

I am 26 years of age, single, temperate, at present employed, but desiring new commission. Have technical training in chemistry, with thorough theoretical knowledge of same, with actual practice and 3 years varied analytical, manufacturing and assaying experience. I am thoroughly qualified to assume any responsible position in any technical branch. I can refer you as to character and ability to Mr. H. Hoffman, 32 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn N. Y., & Mr. C. L. Flocke, of Crucible Steel Co. Harrison, N. J. others upon request.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours very truly,
Lewis Burnett

May 2, 1919.

Mr. Louis Bernabo,
853 2d Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of April 28th has been received, making application for a position in Mr. Edison's Laboratory.

Mr. Edison likes to have the photograph of the applicant when application is made by mail. Usually, he wishes to know also what weekly compensation the applicant expects to commence with.

If you have not a photograph convenient, you can let me know how much weekly compensation you would expect, and I will present the application to Mr. Edison.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7073.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK INC.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH LEE
TREASURER MORTIMER H. BUCKNER
SECRETARY HOWARD S. BRAUCHER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MSP:RM
JOSEPH LEE HOWARD S. BRAUCHER
MORTIMER H. BUCKNER HENRY W. DE FOREST



BUDGET COMMITTEE
JOSEPH LEE MORTIMER H. BUCKNER
MYRON T. HENCK CLARENCE M. CLARK
HOWARD S. BRAUCHER HENRY W. DE FOREST
CHARLES D. NORTON

Serve the Camps with Hospitality

May 5, 1919

Mr. William H. Meadowcroft
Edison Laboratory
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

We are considering Mr. A. M. Kennedy of Muscle Shoals, Ala., for a position as community organizer with War Camp Community Service. Your name has been given us for reference and we shall appreciate your frank judgment of Mr. Kennedy which we shall of course regard as entirely confidential. Our need is for men of broad social vision, executive ability, and strong personality with power to inspire a community and carry out a strong program. We are interested to know what you consider his strong and weak points and to have any other information which you consider valuable for us.

Yours very truly,

Madeleine S. Pearson
Assistant

7116

May 6, 1919.

Miss Madeline S. Pearson,
War Camp Community Service, Inc.,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Pearson:

I have received your letter in regard to Mr. A. K. Kennedy, of Muscle Shoals, Ala. I have a high esteem for Mr. Kennedy and regard him as a gentleman in every sense of the word.

The services which Mr. Kennedy rendered to Mr. Edison while in his employ did not call for the exercise of the particular kind of talents which you mention. His work with Mr. Edison was as an Assistant in technical experiments. To be sure, he had charge of several men, and as they all had a very high regard for him, I think it is only just to say that he handled them well. If I pass any opinion as to the breadth of his social vision it would be purely a matter of guess, as there was no occasion for the exercise of such power while he was here. Mr. Kennedy's personality was always of a high type. So far as I know, he inspired confidence, but I should not characterize his personality as being of that kind of strength which will override everything in its path.

You will see I am at a loss to express an opinion as to his ability to undertake the work you have in mind, as there was no occasion to exhibit any trace of that kind while he was with us.

Yours very truly,

A/7116.

Phone MA 2-0712

Newark Hotel

Day no opening
just now
but may be
soon he will
Lab X

Berkley Hotel

HARTMAN AND MULLERBERG ST.

Mr. Montross

Newark, N. J. May 15, 1919

Dear Sir:-

Kindly consider my appli-
cation for a position as qualified
chemist with your ~~company~~ ^{firm}.

Have had practical experience
since the year 1913 to present
time.

7183 Am a Penn State Graduate '13
32 years old and can furnish
you with the best of references.

Should you consider my
application I should be glad
to hold an interview with you
any day this or next week.
Yours very truly
Matthew J. Gandella

254 W. 32nd Str.

5/17/19

Mr. A. W. NOZ
810 Broad St.

Tell him to
Come over

Newark N. J.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your
adv., in today's Telegram, viz to
state, that I am a Pianist of
fifteen years experience, and
also a composer of music, as
well as a good sight reader.
Can imagine very easily hav-
ing studied Theory and com-
position. Will be pleased to
hear from you. Yours truly
Plymouth South

11 o'clock

\$6⁰⁰

1956 Astoria Parkway,
New York, May 18, 1919.

M. W. A.,
810 Broad Street,
Newark, N. J.
Dear Sir:-

X Locks grand

For the last few years I have
been improvising songs on the piano,
but always only for my own amuse-
ment. Now, however, since I have
been discharged from the United
States Army, and it is so dif-
ficult to find suitable employ-
ment, I am thinking seriously
about improvising in order to
earn some money. I would be
pleased to hear of your prop-

2.30 PM

osition; and if it appeals to
me, no doubt, we will be
able to come to some agree-
ment.

Very truly yours,

Herbert A. Malino.

91
May 21, 1919.

Mr. M. J. Gardella,
Berkley Hotel,
Newark, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 15th applying for a position as Chemist has been received. Mr. Edison wishes me to say that there is no opening just now, but there may be in the near future. He suggests that you might call here at the Laboratory and he will have a word with you.

You had better time your call for the afternoon between 2:30 and 4, and telephone me before you come up. Call 6800 Orange and ask for Mr. Mendowcroft.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7183.

E. E. Nesbitt, Chief Chem. Edgemoor, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Chas. Lamborn - Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington
John F. Stenhouse - British Commission
at New York

May 23, 1919.

Mr. Seymour Furth,
254 W. 52d Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your answer to my advertisement for a piano player who can improvise.

If you are willing to come over here for an interview, next Monday at 11 o'clock, A.M., I will pay your car fares both ways.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Mendowcroft,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

H.
May 24, 1919.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

I understand that my friend J. Jarvis Butler, who is now Chief Clerk of the General Board, Navy Department, has made an application for appointment as Secretary of the Shipping Board.

While I was working on experiments for the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels kindly allowed Mr. Butler to cooperate with me in connection with any work I had to do in Washington. This has been a great help to me and I found Mr. Butler to be a most valuable assistant. He is a clear headed man, possessed of that uncommon thing, - common sense - and is intelligent, resourceful, quick and comprehensive in his work. I have a high opinion of him and think he would be a valuable acquisition for your Board.

Yours very truly,

gal

Mr. Edward H. Hurley,
President,
U.S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

254 W. 52nd Str.
Prude 1866

5, 26/19.

Thomas A. Edison Esq.
West Orange
N. J.

Esteemed Sir:

Relative to the lit-
tle music session we had today, I take
the liberty to state, that I feel almost
confident, that I am the man you
want to fill that vacancy, and
write this letter just to state, that
when you finally make your selec-
tion, that you will give me a
special consideration, as I am
very much interested from a
personal standpoint in your idea.
Anticipating you will not consider
this letter presumptuous, I am
with best wishes to Mr. Madden
Yours truly,
Osgood

Yours truly,
Osgood

FRED'K D. LOCKWOOD
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
PHONE HUNTER 7718

CHEMICALS

May 28th, 1919

Dear Mr. Edison;

Before leaving New Jersey Products, Incorporated, I received the enclosed letter from Mr. Emery. About that time Mr. Charles Edison gave me a letter to the War Department, and later he sent me the kindly note attached. All of these were much appreciated, and especially the last one.

And now, since the War is over and I am established in business for myself, I want to ask if you will kindly send me a letter, signed by yourself, regarding my services with you, first as salesman and later as manager for the Chemical Sales Division, which was taken over by New Jersey Products.

I want to assure you that I look back upon the few months of association with you, Mr. Meadowcroft, and others in the Edison Emerests, as some of the happiest and most profitable in my life. I learned much from the association which has been of great value so far and will be of increasing value in the years ahead. While I did not have the pleasure of working directly under your instructions, I worked for you to the best of my ability. As I look back there are two regrets regarding my job there; first, I did not have a chance to work with you as closely as I wanted and, second, my experience had not been broad enough to enable me to make the most of every opportunity. I have been amply rewarded for whatever work I did but trust you will grant me the favor I am asking.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Truly yours,

To Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Fred'k D. Lockwood

W. Lockwood
I can't recommend him -
Call my attention to this &
has been active

1956 Crotona Parkway,
New York, June 3, 1919

Mr. W.H.Meadowcroft,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

You will recollect that

I interviewed me last week for the position of piano player and as I have heard nothing from you I thought that I would like to know why. The position was one that appealed to me and I am confident that I can improvise well enough to hold that position successfully.

As I told you when I saw you the chance of obtaining a good position is very small. I have graduated from Morris High School and have completed two years of academic work at the College of the City of New York, besides having worked for two years before entering the Army, and if the piano playing position is already filled, won't you consider me

This is the best thing I see if you don't show your face here. You can give him a letter.

Tell him position not filled as none of applicants is satisfactory. Say I can give him a job temporarily at

Don't say anything about the position. I can give him a job temporarily at

Edison

1919

for a different one? I am anxious to become connected with a large, progressive concern, and now that I have had such an opportunity I do not like to let it pass by me without attempting to take advantage of it.

Hoping that you will consider this application, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Herbert A. Malino.

June 5, 1919.

Mr. Herbert A. Malino,
1956 Crotona Parkway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of June 3d was received and shown to Mr. Edison. He wishes me to say that the musical position he had in mind has not yet been filled, as none of the applicants were entirely satisfactory for his purpose.

However, he says that he can give you a job temporarily at \$20.00 per week on experimental work. This would entail your living somewhere near the plant. If you decided to accept, you can come over on Monday morning next, about 9 o'clock and ask to see me.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A.7306.

June 9, 1919.

Mr. F. D. Lockwood,
Suite 707,
111 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lockwood:

I am enclosing herewith a letter
which Mr. Edison has written to you, and am also
returning herewith the letters of Mr. Charles Edison
and Mr. Emery, which you sent with yours of May 28th.

I hope this will all be satisfactory to you.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosures.

A/7347.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

June 7, 1919.

Mr. Frederick D. Lookwood,
111 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I am glad to learn from your letter of May 26th, that your duties in the War Department have come to a close, and that you are now established in a business for yourself.

Although you and I did not come much into personal contact while you were engaged here in our Chemical Sales Division, I received from time to time quite favorable reports of your activities for the Edison Interests, and have no doubt that if you put into your own affairs the same kind of intelligent effort you will build up a successful business.

With all good wishes for your future, I remain,

Yours very truly,

A.

ANDREW H. KUHN

ORANGE, N. J. June 12th 1919.

Thos. A. Edison Inc.
W. Orange,

Ask if he is a glass blower
& does he do work at

Gentlemen:- Desire ^{my home or in any place} to learn whether you
can use a glass worker in your
plant who can turn out the work you
require.

Happen to know that you have various
kinds of glass work done by individuals
and if you believe it to your advantage
to have same made at West Orange,
Kindly inform me when I can get
an interview.

Respectfully,

Andrew H. Kuhn.

7388

School P.O. Va.

June 15 1919.

Mr Thomas A. Edison,
East Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

7426 Would you please have the kindness
to consider me an applicant for a position
as Chemist in your Laboratory.

I am a 1912 graduate of The Pennsylvania State College course in Agricultural Chemistry.

My experience has been limited to three years work as Assistant Chemist at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station Burlington Vt, one year as Science Teacher at Keystone Academy Factoryville Pa., one year as Science Teacher at Bellows Falls Vt, from Sept. 1 1918 to Jan. 1 1919, as Chemist at the Western Cartridge Co Springfield Ill, from Jan 1 1919 to March 1 1919 as Science Teacher at Eastern College Manassas Va., and from March 1 1919 as teacher at Laurel Industrial School School P.O. Va.

you are doubtless wondering at the number of positions I have held. The main reason I taught in so many place is because I supposed that teaching was a better plan to obtain recognition. After almost three years work along that line I have decided that from both a professional as well as an educational viewpoint Industrial Chemistry is far ahead of all teaching work and offers a far wider field.

Should there be any vacancy in your laboratory that I can fill I certainly will strain every fibre in my body to make good.

I am 33 years of age, single, 175 pounds in weight, six feet in height, a Presbyterian in religion, 100 per cent American and hate the Hun.

Should you desire a reference
please write to Mr C. H. Jones Chemist
of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment
Station Burlington Vermont.

Hoping that there is a vacancy
in your laboratory that I can fill
and assuring you that an early
reply will be highly appreciated
I remain

Respectfully yours

C. G. Williamson

ANDREW H. KUHN

ORANGE, N. J.

June 17, 1919.
17 Morris Ave.

He don't say if he is an
expert glass blower

Mr. Meadowcroft.

Sir:- In reply to your inquiry
of the 14th inst., as to whether
I am engaged in glass work, -
not since I have arrived from over-
seas but have been employed in
Newark up to the time of my
enlistment last July, in that branch of
work. Do not take work at home
but did previous to 1918. Trusting that
this information will be of use to
you, I have the honor to be,

Yours obediently,

Andrew H. Kuhn.

7416

Secret

June 18, 1919.

Mr. F. D. Green,
Room 746, Customs House,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Green:

In accordance with our telephone talk this afternoon, I am sending herewith all the papers we have in relation to Michel G. Korsunsky. You will see there is a letter of June 8th and my reply of June 9th, and a postal card addressed to Mr. L. Ott at our Laboratory, also a business card of Mr. Korsunsky. He came here the day following the date of my letter and was engaged and told to come the next morning at 9 o'clock.

He was late in coming the next morning, but explained that he had missed his train, and being a stranger had not started early enough. Mr. Edison put him to work in the Chemical Laboratory.

On last Saturday morning Mr. Ott, who is also in the Chemical Laboratory, received the enclosed postal card. Mr. Korsunsky had told him the day before that he was expecting to go to the bank and get something like 40,000 Rubles. He came in on Monday morning last and after working for a little while on the problem which Mr. Edison had given him, he gave Mr. Edison a rather discouraging written report, and we let him go, as it did not seem that his original letter and actions fitted in with each other.

I offered to pay him his salary for the few days that he had been here, but he absolutely declined to accept it.

You might let us know what you find out about this man.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosures.

ANDREW H. KUHN

ORANGE, N. J.

June 18th 1919

7438

W & H Meadowcraft.

K
say we have no glass blowing work at present but are working on our

Dear Sir:- In response to your letter

A 7416 of 18th inst. relative to ability as glassblower, will say that I have been engaged at this work for quite a long while and claim a fair share of proficiency, so much so, that if you care to submit blue prints for sample of work, or working data will make up several for your critical examination

Am employed at present by a concern in Orange who I do not care to inform at present of my contemplated change; and do work for a member of this concern, who, has been doing work for you since last July, or earlier; so if his work is satisfactory, believe mine would be.

Thanking you for the courtesy of a reply,

Respectfully, Andrew H. Kuhn

Mr Helleadowcroft, School P.O. Va.
June 20, 1919.

Assistant to Mr Edison, Day 9 will start
Orange, New Jersey, ^{him at \$20. per}
Dear Sir:-

I am sending you ^{week} my
photograph as requested by you in
your letter of June 19th.

Hoping to receive a favorable
reply from you in regards to my
application for a position with your
concern I remain

Respectfully yours

C. G. Williamson

7449



Southern Express Company

102 North Three Notch Street.

TROY, ALA. June 23, 1919.

HORACE McBRYDE, Agent

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed You will find your last letter to me as a reminder, regarding your giving me a chance in your laboratory.

I am now ready to report and am writing for information as to how to report and etc.

I am very proud of this opportunity and assure you that I will make the best of it I possibly can.

Waiting to act upon your advice, I am,

Yours for service,

Cecil H. [Signature]

Now at, 427-North 3, Notch St., Troy Alabama.

Mr. Edison:
He is only a boy of 16 or 17. Don't you think it might be better to start him at 15?

Thought he was a waste

Mr Edison
See his former letter attached to your memo. on it.
McBryde

7638

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Encl. Address "Edison, New York"

From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J. April 26, 1919.

Mr. Cecil H. Harris,
73 Coming Street,
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of April 22d has been
received and shown to Mr. Edison. He says
that when you have taken advantage of the
additional schooling and are entirely through,
you can write to me and I will arrange the
matter.

Yours very truly,
and Yours for the Victory Loan,

Wm H Meadows
Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7019.

June 24, 1919.

Mr. C. G. Williams
School, P.O., Va.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of June 20th, together with photograph has been received and your application and photograph were submitted to Mr. Eison.

He wishes me to say that he has an opening in his Chemical Laboratory and that if you are willing to start at \$80 per week he will try you out. If you wish you could start next Monday, or if you prefer, you can leave it until a week from Monday, as you may wish to spend July Fourth at home. Please let me know your decision.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Eison.

W.H. Meadowcroft/s

Thos. Edison Lab'ys
Orange
N. J.

Applications

1 Oakland St.
Lexington, Mass.
July, 2, 1919.

13

~~Thos. Edison Lab'ys~~

Dear Sirs:- Have you an opening for a mechanical research and development engineer?

Am a university graduate with a few years experience and seeking an opening wherein the art of mechanical invention can be practiced.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Brennan.

Send photo -

Mr. Edison

Photo attached
Measurements

7480
7530
Ask for his
Experience
he has had
E

July 3rd, 1919

W

Mr. Edison:-

I regret to inform you that owing to a readjustment in my family's interests I am obliged to return home in a few weeks.

I, therefore, offer you my resignation, to take effect July the 15th.

I am taking with me very pleasant memories of the days spent in your Laboratory and of the men I have come in contact with, both here and at Silver Lake.

Respectfully,

R. Nogues

Noguera

July 7, 1919.

From: Thomas A. Edison, Orange, New Jersey.
To: State Department, Bureau of Passports, Washington, D.C.
Subject: Passport for Robert Noguera.

This is to certify that the above named Robert Noguera has worked for me in my laboratory about eighteen months, and has always conducted himself very satisfactorily.

I understand that he wishes to return to Colombia, South America for business reasons.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PERSONNEL DIVISION

✓ Their form filled
 & sent. 7/23/18

10

Day that he was here July 18, 1918.
~~but~~ so short a time that I cannot give an
 opinion.

Thomas A. Edison Co.,
 Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

Dr. Wm. Kuokro in applying
 to this Company for a position has given your
 name as a reference.

We would appreciate it very
 much if you would give us your opinion
 regarding Dr. Kuokro's personality, ability,
 and any other points that you think worth
 mentioning. We are enclosing one of our
 regular reference forms, which may be of
 some assistance to you, and also one of our
 letterheads for specific information regard-
 ing the nature of his work and your opinion as to
 what he is best qualified to do.

We trust that you will find
 time to oblige us.

Yours very truly,

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

BY

Allen J. Henry

PWF:EB

Mr. Edison

Louis Ott says this man was a
 German and was here only a few months
 in about 1908.

Meadowcroft

1 Oakland St
Lexington Mass
July, 21, 1917.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft.
Edison Laboratory
Orange N. J.

We want an
Experimentor to
develop process
How much do you
want to start with

Dear Sir:- What experience I have
had has been gained in supporting
and educating myself since
thirteen years of age. From that
age to the time I entered Harvard
I had an average of one job
per year among which I
worked as a manual
worker for the following firms.

Penn R. R.

Eric. R. R.

Cherry Valley Iron & Steel Co.

7593

year working on plans
of ~~the~~ method of assembling
ply stocks for cord tires which
eliminates weaving of cord
tire fabric yet gives a light
cord multi-ply cord tire.
Basic patent is allowed others
applied for.

Am 28 years of age -
plan to devote my life to research
and invention.

Very truly yours
J. B. Brennan.

Standard Oil Co.
Natural Gas Co. of W. Va.
Union Switch & Signal Co.
Northern Ohio Traction Co.
National Transit Co.
McGraw Hill & Rubber Co.

Entered Harvard in 1911,
graduated 1915, and spent one
year thereafter in graduate work.
Since 1916 have been supporting
my family on my earnings
as special tutor and using
my leisure time in development
of inventions and research.
Have spent past

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU OF CHINESE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
2015 Nineteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Chinese

July 24, 1919

Director,
Thomas A. Edison Laboratory,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:

*Say. If his work is very satisfactory
he is very diligent and intelligent.*

I beg to take this opportunity of expressing
to you my hearty thanks for the courtesy and kindness your
Company has extended to the Chinese Government students in
your employ. The practical training offered to them by you
will, no doubt, be a great asset to their future career.

I shall further appreciate it greatly if you will
kindly send me a statement for each of the Chinese students
in your employ as per enclosed list concerning the quality
of his work for the past year. This is required in our annual
report to the Chinese Government at Peking.

Thanking you in advance for the trouble, I am

Yours respectfully,

[Signature] 7619

Director.

UY/X.

Name of the Chinese student:

Yes, G.C.

July 25, 1919.

Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering,
10th Avenue and 36th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen: SEARCHLIGHT SECTION:

Will you please insert the advertisement written out at the bottom of this sheet in your issues of August 1st and 15th. Please send the bill to me and I will have our Cashier make remittance.

Will you kindly arrange to mail any replies under another cover, addressed:

(Thos. A. Edison,)
(Orange, N.J.)
(Attn:)
(Mr. Meadowcroft,)

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

WANTED: Practical manufacturing Chemist wanted, one capable of taking entire charge of Works manufacturing a moderate line of inorganic chemicals with full knowledge of analytical chemistry. (Address C.G. Chen. & Met. Engrg.)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Wanted:

Practical mfg chemist wanted
one ~~who has~~ capable of
taking entire charge of
works mfg a moderate
line of inorganic chemicals
with full knowledge of
analytical ~~chemistry~~ ^{chemistry} -
and has C.G. - ~~has this~~
~~paper~~ Chem & Met. Engg

July 25, 1919.

Drug & Chemical Markets,
No. 3 Park Place,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please insert the advertisement written out at the bottom of this sheet in your paper, every week for four weeks. Please send the bill to me and I will have our Cashier make remittance.

Will you kindly arrange to mail any replies under another cover, addressed:

{ Thos. A. Edison, }
{ }
{ Orange, N.J. }
{ Atten: Mr. Meadowcroft: }
{ }

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

WANTED: Practical manufacturing Chemist wanted, one capable of taking entire charge of Works manufacturing a moderate line of inorganic chemicals, with full knowledge of analytical chemistry. Address C.C., this paper.

July 25, 1919.

The Journal of Industrial & Engrg. Chemistry,

Easton, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Will you please insert the advertisement written out at the bottom of this sheet in your issues of August 1st and September 1st. Please send the bill to me and I will have our Cashier make remittance.

Will you kindly arrange to mail any replies under another cover, addressed:

{ Thos. A. Edison, }
{ }
{ Orange, N.J. }
{ }
{ Atten: Mr. Moadowcroft. }
{ }

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

WANTED: Practical manufacturing Chemist wants, one capable of taking entire charge of Works manufacturing a moderate line of inorganic chemicals, with full knowledge of analytical chemistry. Address C.G. o/o This Journal, Easton, Pa.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE New York U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION—U.S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

New York July 26, 1919

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Att. Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft.

Dear Sirs:-

In reply to yours of July 25th, we are pleased to insert the Want Ad which you enclose in the next 4 issues of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, and will have the answers forwarded to you as you request.

This ad counts 52 words, our charge for which will be \$1.28 an issue, or a total of \$5.12, as per invoice herewith enclosed.

We are in touch with quite a number of these chemists, and if you care to write us more in detail as to your requirements, it may be that we can send you some desirable applicants. We would also suggest that you file your application with the Employment Department of the Chemists Club in 41st Street, New York, if you have not already taken this action.

Very truly yours,

D. O. HAYNES & CO.

EM/H.S.
enc.

Do this
tag

Mr. J. A. Edison
Edison Laboratory
Orange N. J.

Park Hotel

Orange N. J. July 26, 1919.

7613

Dear Sir:-

Is there any possible manner
that I can obtain reinstatement in
your laboratory?

Your note of dismissal on
Thursday was like a bolt of lightning
from a clear sky and so far I have
been unable to fathom the reason
thereof.

The problem you gave me - to
make a mixture of Borax, clay, and
Magnesium pyrophosphate - was
practically solved. The first mixture
was too low in melting the second
was too high and the third would
I am sure be just what you
wanted, 1100° F.

If there was any reason for my dismissal aside from the one you gave me when I called you up on the telephone Thursday night it is beyond me.

I was delayed in reporting my results to you on the last mixture because I was helping Mr Ott with some problem you were trying to solve and from which you wanted the results at once.

Mr Edison doesn't seem rather sudden to endeavor to change a teacher into a chemist in a little over two weeks, and that was the main reason I spent so much time in the office.

If there is anything in my personal character which you dislike please let me know and should you see fit to give me another trial I will do my best to eliminate that characteristic of which you disapprove.

When you noticed me talking to George, the other young man who was working with those unbreakable battery plates - I was merely asking for information in regards to them.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date because I certainly was interested in the work you are doing and would appreciate it very much if you would give me another opportunity I remain

Respectfully yours

C. H. Williamson

ask how much salary
Mr. Edison

230 Woodbine St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. July 6, 1890
Chief Chemist
Thomas A. Edison Inc., Mr. Edison
Valley Road,
West Orange, N.J.
Dear Sir:

Do you
want any
students?
Mentorship

Being desirous of obtaining
a position as chemist with your
concern, I am writing this applica-
tion.

I am a high school graduate
and have completed the evening
chemistry course at Pratt Institute.
I might state that at the time
of graduation from Pratt, I
received the medal awarded
to the student having the best
record for the three years work.

I have had two and a half
years business experience as
Analytical work, having worked
a year and a half for the B'klyn
Union Gas Co., and one year
for the Brooklyn Edison Company.
I can refer you to both of these
concerns as to my character
and ability as analyst.

Hoping you will give this
application favorable consideration,
I am,

Yours truly,
Frank Detlef Jr.

1 Oakland St.
Lexington, Mass.
July, 26, 1919.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft Day, I will give you
Edison Laboratory a chance to show what
Orange N.J. he can do at 40 per

Dear Sir:- At the start, if there should
be an opportunity, your judgement
of what I should receive will be
acceptable to me.

My present thought is
that about \$2400. per year would be
reasonable without undue risk on
your part.

Very truly yours,
J. E. Brennan.

(1624)

Wish it successful. Edison
will receive it higher See attached.
Can come on Aug 25th Meadowcroft

July 28, 1919.

Mr. W. Y. Yen, Director,
Educational Bureau of Chinese Ministry of Education,
2015 Nineteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of July 24th has been received.
Mr. Edison wishes me to say in reply that Mr. C.C. Yee
is employed here in Mr. Edison's personal Chemical
Laboratory, and his work is very satisfactory. He is
very diligent and intelligent, and is well liked.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7617.

July 28, 1919.

Mr. C. G. Williamson,
Park Hotel,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of July 26th has been received. Mr. Edison requests us to say that he cannot reinstate you in the Laboratory. When you made your application to him originally he was under the impression that you had a greater knowledge of chemistry, but found your ability did not come up to his requirements.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

July 29, 1919.

Mr. J. B. Brennan,
One Oakland Street,
Lexington, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of July 26th has been received and shown to Mr. Edison. He says that he will give you a chance to show what you can do, and start you at \$40 per week. If you are successful, he will increase the salary.

If this is acceptable, please come on Monday August 25th. For that one morning you can get here about 9 o'clock and ask for Mr. Altengarten, my Secretary, as I expect to be away on a vacation. Mr. Altengarten will attend to your seeing Mr. Edison.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7624.

July 30, 1919.

Messrs. D. O. Haynes & Co.,
3 Park Place,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of July 26th was received and shown to Mr. Edison, who appreciates your suggestion that you can possibly send him some desirable applicants. Mr. Edison's requirements, as stated by himself, are as follows:

"I want a real factory Chemist who is
"capable from experience to take up the manu-
"facturing of any of the standard chemicals
"in, say, Chas. Cooper & Company's list,
"install the apparatus and produce goods
"which can be sold in competition. One
"who from experience knows the actual best
"practice in Chemical Works and the theoretical
"side as well"

Let me suggest that if you should put any applicants in touch with Mr. Edison it will be well to write to him first to make an appointment and refer in their letter to the fact of your having suggested the interview.

For your information, I would say that Mr. Edison is going away on Monday next, to be gone two weeks.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Messrs D. O. Haynes & Co

Gentlemen: Your letter of July 26th was received and shown to Mr. Edison, who appreciates your suggestion that you can possibly sell him some desirable applicants - Mr. Edison's requirements, as stated by himself, are as follows:

"I want a real factory

"Chemist who is capable

"from experience to take

"up the mfg of any of the

"Standard Chemicals say,

"~~Mr~~ Chas Cooper & Co

"List, install the apparatus

"and produce goods

"which can be sold

"in competition x

"One who from experience

"knows the actual best

"practice in Chemical

"works & the theoretical

"side as well -"

Let me suggest that if you should get any applicants in touch with Mr. Edison it will be well to write to

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

them first to make an appointment
and refer in their letter to the
fact of your having suggested the
interviews.

For your information I
would say that Mr. Edison is
going away on Monday next, to
be gone two weeks.

Yours very truly

Assistant to Mr. Edison

July 30, 1919.

Employment Department,
Chemists Club,
52 East 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Edison is looking for a Chemist whose qualifications are described in the following advertisement:

WANTED: Practical manufacturing
Chemist, one capable of taking entire
charge of Works manufacturing a moderate
line of inorganic chemicals, with full
knowledge of analytical chemistry.

Applications may be addressed by letter to Mr. Edison
and sent to this address at any time after August 16th.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

July 30, 1919.

Mr. Geo. Meister:

Mr. Edison has engaged a boy for his Chemical Laboratory. His name is Cecil H. Harris, and he is to start work on August 25th, 1919, and to receive \$15 per week to begin with.

Will you kindly give this matter your attention.

W.H. MEADOWCROFT.

230 Woodbine St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 19.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison.
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Your kind favor of July
29th received. In reply to your
question, as to what salary I
would expect, I will be satisfied
to start at twenty five dollars
per week.

Hoping this will meet with
your approval, I am,

Yours truly,
Frank Doley Jr.
Mr. Edison
See attached
Meadowcroft

20. to start after my return

Oakland St.
Seymour, Mass.
August 1, 1919.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft.
Orange, N. J.

48-B

Dear Sir:- I accept with
thanks your offer of July 29th.
and will report as you
say on Monday August 25th
at 9 o'clock to Mr. Alkengarten.

Yours very truly
J. B. Brennan.

asked for his photo.
as his wife wanted it. only
one he had. Gave it to
him 8/27/20 Haa

August 1, 1919.

Mr. Frank Detlef, Jr.,
230 Woodbine St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of July 30th has been received and shown to Mr. Edison, who says that he will give you a position starting at \$20.00 per week.

If this is satisfactory, you may report for work on August 25th, about 9 o'clock. You can come to the Laboratory and ask for Mr. Altengarten, and he will bring you in touch with Mr. Edison.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

230 Woodbine St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 2, '19

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of August 1st received and will be pleased to accept the position as offered, provided the salary will be increased as soon as I have proven my ability.

As I have resigned my position at the Brooklyn Edison Company, I thought best to mention same because of the date you stated for me to commence at your laboratory. If, for any reason,

you would prefer my commencing
sooner, I am able to do so.

If I do not hear from you
in the meantime, I will be over
to meet Mr. Altengarten on
August 25th.

Respectfully yours,
Frank Dittler Jr.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Henry: I think
better let
you stand at the
Mr. Edison said he
expected to be home about
Aug. 17. Shall I have him
come a week earlier?

126 West Erie Street.,
Painesville, Ohio. August 3, 1910.

C.G.
Journal of Ind. and Eng. Chemistry,
Easton, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your inquiry for a Chemical
Manufacturer, who is a chemist-

I am an American, married, forty one years old,
received the A.B. degree in 1900 and the A.M. in 1910.

I was engaged with one of the largest chemical
factories in the state for seventeen and a half years,
most of the time as chief chemist, and as an executive
in the factory, designing and installing and operating
new departments.

I have always been in charge of men in chemical
factories, and am in a position at this time to consider
a proposition- should you feel justified in making one.

Yours very truly,

H. Kreider.

7721
Say am sorry he is so far
from Orange N.Y. I cannot
accept an Engineer who I have
not seen & cross examined as
to his experience & qualifications
but if for any reason he should
~~be~~ happen to be in N.Y. he
could come over & see me

WY M. GROSVENOR, PH. D.
CONSULTING CHEMIST AND FACTORY ENGINEER
CHEMISTS' BUILDING, 80 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1918
CABLE, PUGHMAN NEW YORK
W. H. 8082

August 4th, 1919.

P-185,
Chem. & Met. Engineering,
NEW YORK CITY.

Gentlemen:-

A reliable, experienced, practical manufacturing chemist with sound theoretical training augmented by practical, commercial experience in various fields, will be available to you about September 1st, at a minimum beginning salary of \$ 4000 per annum. I trust that when you have read the appended description of my experience and qualifications, you will share with me the belief that I am "just the man you are looking for".

I am 27 years of age, speak, read and write Spanish, read German, and am a native-born American of ancestors who have been native-born since 1775.

I graduated from high-school at 16 years of age, having completed the regular Latin course, supplemented by a manual training course which included cabinet-making, carpentry, shop-work, and mechanical drawing.

I spent the next two years on the staff of a newspaper in a little city in the Middle West, after which I entered the University of Indiana, taking up Chemistry.

My work at the University included General Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Physical Chemistry, Technical Analysis,

(2)

is, Spectroscopy, Polarimetry and Sugar Analysis, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Conservation of Natural Resources, Political Science, Spanish, English, and Hygiene.

I left the University to accept a position as Chemist for the Fajardo Sugar Company, at Fajardo, Porto Rico. Here I had experience both in the laboratory and in the plant: I made analyses of juices, syrups, molasses, meladura, masecuites, sugar, coils and fertilizers. In the plant, I calibrated piston meters, looked after sampling and helped "drive" a gang of native peons during a strike. While there in the early part of the crop, I weighed cane for three weeks.

I left the tropics on account of a severe attack of malaria and went to the Illinois Steel Company at Gary, Indiana to take a position as chemist in the laboratory of the by-products coke plant there. That coke-plant is the largest in the world and is made of a battery of seven hundred Koppers ovens, a By-Products and Ammonia building and a Benzol and light-oil plant. Here, I made analyses of coal, coke, gas, tar, ammonia, ammonium sulphate, benzol, toluol, solvent naphtha, sulphuric acid, water and naphthalene. In the plant, I studied "saturator losses" directed sampling frequently and made a calculation and report of daily NH_3 production.

After about six months, I received a better offer from the Sherwin-Williams Company at Chicago (116th St.) which I accepted. At first I was in the laboratory entirely, analyzing Oleums, Mixed Acids, white lead, mixed paints, oils, fats, waxes, resins and gums, varnishes and

WM. M. GROSVENOR, Ph.D.

(3)

enamels, barytes, benzol, tar, acetic acid, ^{nitrite} ~~nitrite~~ of soda, soda ash, caustic, zinc ores, arsenates of lead, Paris Green, H-Acid, Acetanilid, Beta-Naphthol, arsenate of lime, arsenical dips, alum, lime, acetate of lime, dyestuffs, jacket oil, chromite ore, chromates, coal, pig lead and lithopone.

Later I did quite a little plant work and control experiment in connection with the manufacture of Sodium Chromate from Chrome Ores. When the company decided to go a step further and make crystalline Biochromate from the yellow monochromate liquor, I was asked to go into the matter and draw up plans and estimates of an addition to their Chrome plant. This I did successfully.

Then I received the unsolicited offer of the Nordyke and Marmor Company of Indianapolis, Ind., (manufacturers of the Marmon automobiles, flour-milling machinery, etc.) of the position of Chief Chemist at their plant. I accepted this offer and equipped three bare rooms with a complete line of apparatus and trained a corps of three assistants, just out of college in the analysis of iron, steel, brass, bronze, aluminum, ingot copper, lubricants, enamels, waterproofing materials, cutting compounds, gasoline, etc. In addition to directing a three room laboratory, making analyses myself and making out daily, weekly and monthly laboratory reports, I had charge of the purchase of all the laboratory supplies. I also did some work on the calibration of pyrometers, heat-treatment of steel, and metallography. I was there during the month of October 1918 when the company received the pennant for the banner production of Liberty aeroplane motors for the Government.

(4)

Last October, I received an offer from the Block Chemical Works at Berkeley Heights, New Jersey, then manufacturers of Barium salts, to become operating chemist there in a new plant they were installing for the manufacture of crystalline Biochromate of Soda. I accepted the position but found their plant very unfortunately situated with no convenient nearby residence for my wife and child and so I only remained with them until December. Nevertheless, my stay there was successful. I started them out making Biochromate crystalline satisfactorily, furnishing them with all I had learned while with Sherwin-Williams. I acted as a kind of Assistant Superintendent and Chemical Director. I guided the chemical end of production, directed the Baumé strength of liquors, roasting temperatures, washing of crystals, etc., at the same time making frequent analyses in an improvised laboratory which I rigged up in a garret room of their factory which was not piped for gas of any kind,--also sampling care of Chrome Ore and Barytes which samples were later analyzed, satisfactorily checking the seller and the referee in every case. Shortly after leaving them and just as they were operating satisfactorily, the plant was forced to close by the death of Mr. Althul of New York, principal owner and the property was offered for sale to settle his estate.

Last December, then, I came down to New York and accepted a position with Dr. William M. Grosvenor, whom you no doubt know as one of the country's leading consultants and patent litigation experts.

Since coming here I have done a great deal of work on an arsenate of lead patent, practically covering the field of arsenates.

WM M. GROSVENOR, Ph.D.

(5)

I have also done a great deal of original research on methods of analysis (both organic and inorganic) and have been engaged recently with some extensive work on starohee and vegetable venner gluee involving a large amount of original work on the determination of Specific Viscosity of various colloids and a study of advanced colloid chemistry. I have also been engaged with a separation of certain gum resins from mixtures with fatty oils.

During my association with Dr. Grosvenor I have been thrown with "big men",--such as the firm of Gifford and Bull, Kenyon and Kenyon, Dr. McKenna, Dr. J. Merritt Mathews, Dr. Parker C. Mollhiney, the Hirsch Brothers, and Mr. William Travers Jerome.

Since 1917, I have, by evening and spare-time study acquired a reading knowledge of German and am entering upon a course in business administration given by an extension university.

My present salary is \$ 3600 . My desire for a change is due to my ambition to connect with a reliable industrial concern where real ambition will be really rewarded and where I will have opportunity to advance and "grow up".

Will you please treat this communication strictly confidentially and advise the writer of your decision in his case at your earliest convenience?

Very truly yours,

Wm M. Grosvenor

504 West 112th Street,
New York.

West Haveretraw, New York-
5th, Aug. 1919.

P-185.
c/o Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering,
10th, Ave. at 36th, Street, New York City.

Gentlemen:-

I would be pleased to arrange
an interview with you with reference to
your advertisement in the Chemical & Met-
allurgical Engineering of Aug-let.

I have a technical education
with fifteen years practical experience
in inorganic chemical work, including
analytical, research and manufacturing,

Am at present employed as re-
search chemist for a concern engaged in
alkali manufacture.

Yours truly,
M. Hauber, Jr.

M. Hauber, Jr.,
West Haveretraw,
New York.

*Handed questionnaire
back - not experienced
along lines of same.*

8/27/19

ROC

Bloomfield N.Y. Aug 6/19

% Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering
10th Ave and 36th St.
New York City

Collected
here 9/19/19

Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement in Aug. 1st issue of the above Journal, hereby make application for the position you offer. I have had 25 years of varied experience, in various positions, with some of the largest, best known, and most up-to-date concerns in the country, either in operating capacity, Chief Chemist, Research Chemist, Metallurgist or Inorganic expert. — I can design and operate plants for producing a full line of Heavy and Inorganic Chemicals, such as Crystals and General Chemical Co. manufacturing. — Also have had some experience, in Fertilizers, Fine Inorganic products, and Organic Intermediates and Dyes. — Have invented and patented processes. — Lithopone Barium and Zinc products; also Potash extraction from Rocks, Nitro-Coke recovery etc., are among specialties. — Have numerous original and money-making ideas. — Could install most up-to-date methods of Plant Control, and analyze, if necessary. After reviewing the foregoing position which I have read, if you would like further details, I would be very glad to furnish them. Or, if you are interested in certain lines such as Vanadium or Bismuthates of Potash or Soda, Sodium Sulfide; Hypophosphites, Phosphates, Aluminum Compounds etc., etc., shall advise, and do what I can do along such lines.

(2.)

7/6/19

will take too much space to go over the whole list of products that I am familiar with, so will close with list of positions I have held, and which are as follows:

Franklin Chem. Co. - Chief Chemist, some Research work, department-head (Lithopane, Kido, Inks, etc. etc. etc. made first batch of *hydrocarbons* they shipped?)

Dalton Smelt & Refin. Co. - Chief Chemist, some Research

Am. Smelt & Refin. Co. - Research Chemist.

Am. Metals Co. Ltd. - Organized, and was head of Research Dept. - Metallurgical and Patent problem principally Butterworth-Judson Corp. - Head of Inorganic Research Dept. Metallurgical, Alternate night of Control Plant, designed and constructed a \$50,000. Lithopane Plant, perfected process and designed and built plant for recovery of \$20,000 per day of Glaucon salt from Planchet-leasts. - designed initially of body substance of, cleaning and other propositions.

Caled Chem. Co. - Had charge of most important department in I. M. A. Plant. - 3 mos. Research work for Glaucon salt, etc. etc. at Yale University. - After Munition Plant closed last Dec. was retained as the organic expert. - The Company is going to concentrate entirely on Organic products, and drop their inorganics, it was necessary to terminate my connection with this company July 31st.

Hoping to take further from you, and that we may be able to make some arrangements that would prove mutually satisfactory, I am yours very truly

Ernest S. Smith, Jr.

39 Newark Ave., New York City

P- 185, Chem.& Met.Eng.,
c/o Mc Graw - Hill Co.,
New York City.

*Say that his experience is not
of a character which
would fill the position I have*

2519 Bell Pl. Cincinnati, Ohio,
August 13, 1919.

Gentlemen:-

The writer, at present employed by a large edible oils and grease concern, is desirous of making a change to a position more executive in nature and carrying greater responsibilities. With this end in view, I am answering your advertisement and giving a brief outline of my training and experience.

Training:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|
| University of Nebraska | B.S. | Analytical Chemistry. |
| " " Chicago | M.A. | Agricultural |
| " " Toronto | Ph.D. | Physical - Organic Chemistry and Mathematics. |

For three years Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at Uni. of Toronto.

Experience:

18 months in Dominion food inspection laboratory - Ottawa, Canada.
Certified Public Analyst of Canada.
2 years consulting chemist for H. Reeve Angel Co. (Whitman filter papers)
10 months Chief Chemist for the Atlantic Loading Co.
6 months Chemical Supervisor of grease plant.

I would expect an initial salary of \$4000 per annum. Any further information, together with the very best of references I will be pleased to furnish upon request.

Yours very truly,

Geo. H. Butler

August 15, 1919.

Mr. M. Hauber, Jr.,
West Haverstraw, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to P-185, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, has been submitted to Mr. Edison.

He says that he would like to have you come over and see him at the laboratory here the first part of the week. Mr. Edison is usually here every day and you can see him at any time between 9 and 12 in the morning; or between 2 and 5 in the afternoon. To be sure that Mr. Edison will be here the day you come over, we would suggest that you telephone Orange 6800 and ask for Mr. Altengarten, who will see that you get in touch with Mr. Edison or advise you if he is not here.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Norman
Wrote Hunter Jr
to come & see me
next week -
He can phone to
be sure I will
be here

August 15, 1919.

Dr. Wm. J. Gross,
504 West 112th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to P-185, Chem. & Met. Engineering
has been received and submitted to Mr. Edison on his
return from a little vacation.

Mr. Edison says he will be glad to have you
come over and see him here at the Laboratory next Tuesday
or Wednesday, and if it is impossible to call on those
days to telephone in just when you can come. If you
call Orange 6800, asking for Mr. Altengarten, the matter
will be taken care of and a proper interview arranged.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

4

Copy

to 1 man

Write Gross

504 W 112th St
NY

To come over to Labordy
next ~~to~~ Tuesday or
Wednesday - if he
cant come telephone
when he can

E

August 15, 1919.

Mr. Elmer E. Dougherty,
39 Newark Ave.,
Bloomfield, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to P-185, Chem. and Met. Engineering, has been received and submitted to Mr. Edison.

Mr. Edison will be glad to see you at any time, the sooner the better, here at the Laboratory. He is usually here every day between 9 and 12 in the morning; and 2 and 5 in the afternoon.

When you call, please ask for Mr. Altengarten, who will put you in touch with Mr. Edison. If you want to be sure that Mr. Edison will be here the day you intend calling, let me suggest that you 'phone Orange 6800.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

NO 11/11/11

Write Dougherty
also to come soon

✓

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Edison came in about
9:30 and told me to phone
Mr. Dougherty that he would
give him a job - I did, and
Mr. Dougherty said, all right
"I will be there Monday morning, Aug. 25."

Hallenger

504 West 112th Street,
New York, N.Y.,
August 16th, 1919.

Mr. W.H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratories,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge your letter of August 15th, and to advise that I can come over to see Mr. Edison at three-thirty, Wednesday afternoon.

If, for any reason, this hour should be inconvenient, will you just telephone me? Murray Hill 1916 connects you with the Chemists' Club and the operator there will connect you directly with Dr. Grosvenor's office where you will find me from 9 to 5.

Unless advised to the contrary, then, I will go to Mr. Edison's laboratories on Wednesday afternoon.

Very truly yours,



*Here today,
3:30 p.m.*

8-27-19

[August 20]

1.

If you had 50 tons of a mixture of Nickel Carbonate 80% and 20% of mixed Carbonate of Iron (Ferrous) and Ferric Oxide, how would you separate and get commercially pure Ni SO_4 from it, the iron being thrown away.

Group separation $\text{Co, Ni, Mn, Zn, etc.}$ from $\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Co, Al, etc.}$. Raising Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} , and precipitating as $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6$ with Ammonia. See my answer to Question 13. I have not in mind clearly the details of this Group separation but could find it in my notes almost in an instant.

Suppose that when you got out the supposed pure Ni SO_4 you found it still had Ferrous Sulphate in it and also some copper sulphate, what would you do?

The Copper could be removed by passing in Hydrogen Sulphide with the Ni SO_4 in acid solution in which $\text{Cu, Hg, As, Sb, Sn, Bi, etc.}$ are precipitated as Sulphides with H_2S but Ni is not.

2.

When you precipitate a hydroxide and find it very colloidal so its almost impossible to filter it, what would you do?

Digestion at about boiling for a time will cause the particles of the precipitate to become sufficiently large to filter satisfactorily.

3.

What is the object of boiling precipitates?

Either, on the one hand to hasten a reaction which would otherwise be slow (i.e. at lower temperatures) not go on completely, or to nodulize or coagulate a fine or colloidal precipitate, during the boiling the fine crystals coagulate & settle these nuclei additional particles affix themselves until there are obtained readily filterable particles or lumps of finer particles.

4.

If you had a precipitate that was acid to a considerable extent and there was several tons to be run through daily, what kind of an apparatus would you use to clean it of soluble ingredients and how would you do it?

The precipitate if too acid to be practically handled on a good filter press or in vessels of acid-resisting (usually high-silicon) iron, might be satisfactorily stirred up & allowed to settle repeatedly in an Enamel lined tank, drawing off the wash liquids and repeating the operation until the wash liquids no longer showed a reaction for the soluble impurity in question. Or lead-lined vessels might do, depending upon the strength of the acid.

5.

What is the best material to peroxidize an iron precipitate?

This question is not altogether clear to me. I am not familiar with "peroxidizing" iron precipitates. My idea in the matter would be to convert the solution from which an iron oxide is to be precipitated to the ferric condition, either with nitric acid (and subsequently boiling off HNO_3) or with KMnO_4 if for any reason HNO_3 should be objectionable. Then precipitating the iron as $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ then converting to Fe_2O_3 . In case of nitric acid used it would be removed by boiling off as HNO_3 (insol.). Peroxidizing in other lines is generally accomplished by means of Hydrogen Peroxide.

6.

(a) Give the best and cheapest way for making Ferric Oxide on a large scale with economy.

(b) Describe the next best method.

- (1. Iron filings + Sulphuric Acid + ^{HNO₃} Caustic Soda
 2. Copperas + HNO₃ + Caustic Soda
 3. Copperas + HNO₃ + Ammonia

Of the 3, the raw material cost in case (1) it appears would be cheaper. But, taking everything into consideration I believe that since a fairly pure Copperas (Ferrous Sulphate) can readily be obtained, method (2) might prove as satisfactory. Location and availability of raw materials would enter into a choice of method. Certainly method (2) would under any circumstances which I am able to conceive, be more economical than (3). There may be a commercial method with which I am not familiar of precipitating the iron as Ferrous Carbonate ^{beginning with} then oxidizing the ppt. to Fe₂O₃ by boiling with Peroxide. (FeSO₄ + Na₂SO₄)

What apparatus would you use?

Assuming that the solution is to be brought to the ferric condition before the iron is precipitated, open kettles of acid-resistant metal would be used if iron (metallic) was to be dissolved in acid.

Beginning with the Copperas solution this apparatus would be avoided.

The precipitation of the iron either in the ferrous condition (with some ferric) by means of Soda Ash or as ferric hydrate, by means of Caustic or Ammonia, should take place in precipitating vats or tubs with or without stirring device according to the nature of the product desired. I should think tubs such as buckets of lead arsenate are "struck" in, would be very satisfactory.

8.

Why are centrifugal machines used in some cases and in other cases filter presses?

A Centrifugal Machine may be run after purging to partly dry the crystals.

Materials difficultly filtered off on a filter press may sometimes be more satisfactorily washed by "whipping" on a Centrifugal Machine.

9.

How much percent of actual peroxide of hydrogen is there in commercial peroxide as generally sold?

Druggists preparations run around $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Volumes / 100 of Soln. H_2O_2
Oxygen is a stronger preparation (12 volumes)
I believe there is a Merck also a Marchand preparation of 16 volumes.

10.

What is 20% Oleum?

"20% Oleum" is oleum (fuming Sulphuric acid) containing 80% H_2SO_4 (100%) and 20% Free SO_3 .

11.

What is the difference between Nickelous Sulphate and Nickel Sulphate?

Nickel Nickelous sulphate is that sulphate of nickel in which ^{Nickel} has a lower valence than the Nickel compound, in other words in Nickel Sulphate, the Nickel (each Nickel atom) is holding in combination more (50%) Sulphur and oxygen atoms than it does in the Nickelous compound.

12.

What metallic hydroxides are rather freely soluble in Ammonia?

Aluminium, Nickel, Zinc - Manganese oxide.

13.

If you had a Nickel Sulphate solution and suspected it contained iron, how would you find it out?

Make a Qualitative group separation (The details of which after over 3 years of not having used them have slipped my mind, - but which are readily available in my notes) separating the Nickel ~~from~~ from the iron and throwing the iron down as $Fe_2(OH)_3$

14.

Compute the amount of 96% Sulphuric Acid necessary to form

Ni Sulphate from 100 grammes of pure Nickel.

To make $NiSO_4$ from Ni and H_2SO_4 , each ^{atomic} molecular weight of Ni would require 98 gms H_2SO_4 (100%) or 102.08 gms. of 96% Acid. The amount of acid necessary to make $NiSO_4$ from 100 gms pure Ni would be proportional as 100 is to ~~the~~ wt. of Ni which I do not remember. Suppose the Mol. Wt. to be 84. then for 100 gms. there would be required 121.52.

15.

Which are the lightest and the heaviest metals, i.e., Atomic

weight?

I never knew an instructor in Chemistry who required the atomic weights to be committed to memory. They are so readily available and easily carried in the vest pocket that it is not generally worth while memorizing them all. I am always thoroughly familiar with the atomic weights of those elements ~~with which~~ I am currently working, to the exclusion of the others. Aluminum is among the lightest if not the lightest & lead is one of the heaviest.
 $\text{NaOH} = 40$; $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 98$; $\text{HCl} = 36.47$; $\text{As} = 74.96$; $\text{Na} = 23$; $\text{C} = 12.07$; $\text{Fe} = 55.8$; $\text{C} = 12$; $\text{H} = 1.008$
 $\text{O} = 16$; $\text{N} = 14$.

16.

Which metal has the highest specific gravity?

Lead (?)

17.

Suppose you had a dark colored organic solution due to impurities, but in a one-gallon white glass bottle could be seen through and you wanted to clear it, what would you use? How would you use it and approximately the amount?

Usually shaking up with or filtering through animal charcoal (bone black) clears such a solution up.

Sugar solutions are cleared with less than 1% of basic lead acetate in solution (prepared by letting $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ stand with litharge (PbO) and water for a week with frequent shaking.

Alumina Cream, a suspension of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ in water is used for the same purpose, 5 cc. or so per 100 c.c. of solution to be cleared. Potash Alum itself frequently is successfully employed as a clarifying agent - particularly in city water supply.

18

What metallic hydroxides are freely soluble in, say 20% solution of caustic soda?

*Aluminium, Zinc, Tin (under certain conditions)
Arsenic oxides, Antimony.*

19.

Suppose you wanted to get hydrogen cheaply by dissolving scrap iron in Sulphuric Acid, how would you purify the hydrogen gas?

Pass it through Caustic Soda and then through Sulphuric Acid. Caustic would take out any H_2S or CO_2 . Sulphuric Acid dries out the gas.

20.

How is Aniline Oil made?

Aniline oil is made by the reduction of Nitrobenzol. The nitro group is converted to the amide group, the oxygen being replaced with hydrogen. The reduction takes place in an agitator (iron) provided with inlet for Nitrobenzol and iron filings and acid and at outlet for water, fatty impurities, etc., at the bottom.

The action of acid on iron filings produces the Hydrogen which replaces the oxygen of the No. group of the Nitrobenzol.

The aniline is then fractionally distilled off to purify it.

21.

Are you familiar with determination of Alkalies in minerals?

Yes. I have used the Chloroplatinic acid method and the Knick-Bladding method in rocks, plaster and cement

22.

What kind of cloth is used in filter presses?

I have seen it sold merely as "Filter Press Cloth". It is a heavy, ribbed, tough, brown material but I cannot give its official name

23.

Name five of the most insoluble salts known?

Chromic Oxide, Cr_2O_3 ; Calcium Phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$; Barium Sulphate BaSO_4 ; the Aluminosilicates $\{\text{Ca}\}$; Calcium Fluoride

(That is, in the ordinary reagents)

24.

What materials should not be fused in a platinum dish?

Copper, Tin, Antimony salts

25.

What kind of a metal dish is best for fusing Alkalies?

Platinum. The glaze of porcelain crucibles is attacked by Alkalies.

26.

What is the approximate temperature, Fahrenheit, when a thing is dull red?

800 - 1000.

27.

Give formula for Ferric Carbonate?

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$ would be the formula. It is my understanding that, by the time the ferric state is reached, the Carbonate has become Hydrate.

28.

What metal has the greatest affinity for sulphur?

29.

What is Chamber Acid?

Chamber Acid is Sulphuric Acid as produced by the Lead Chambers, in the Lead Chamber process, - without further concentration.
I believe it is about 60° Be.

30.

What is Aqua Regia?

A mixture of Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids. It may be prepared with varying proportions of the two. Its name means, directly translated from the Latin, "Royal Water" and it was so called by the Alchemists on account of its power to dissolve the royal metals such as gold. It derives its power from the nascent chlorine liberated.

31.

Are you familiar with electro analysis?

I am. I used to make an average of 10 Copper depositions by electrolysis, daily, whilst Chief Chemist for the Marmont automobile people, - both in bronze and brass and in such Aluminum-Copper alloys as Lygate.

32.

Can you make the regular quantitative analysis of the common metals

with accuracy?

I can. I refer you to Dr. Wm M. Grossenor, 98 Chemists' Building, 50 East 41st Street, New York, my present employer, - in case you decide from my answers to these questions that I am otherwise qualified. I would ask that you do not consult him until convinced from other references and from my answers to questions.

Other references:

C. H. Beale, Chief Chemist, Premier Automobile Co. Indianapolis, Indiana
(Mr. Beale was my Superior at Elmer's Shop in Gary, Indiana)
J. H. Macy, Asst. Research Experiment, Mordak-Marmont Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

33.

If so, where did you practice these determinations and how

long and what were the principal metals?

Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Indiana (Fred C. Vol. Matter, S, Paul Ash in ^{Coal} ^{CO₂, H₂S, Alum.} ^{water, C, H₂, O,} ^{city, H₂, N₂, and this in gas})
Herwin-Williams Co., Chicago, Ill. (As, B, Bi, Cr, Zn, Cu, Fe, Na, Al)
Nordyke & Marmion Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (Cu, Zn, Fe, Se, As, Sn, Pb, Al, Cu, C, P, Mn, S, Si, V, Mo, Ni, Cr)
Black Chemical Works, Berkeley Hts., N. J. (C, Cr, Ba, Fe, S)
Dr. Wm M. Crossenator, New York City (As, Fe, Al, Cr, Acids, Glues, oils, organic products)
See my letter answering R-185 of Chem. and Met. Engng.

Can you make a dry assay for gold and silver?

*I have done no assay work whatever.
 But I have read Scott (Tech. Methods of Chemical Analysis) and believe I could do it after practicing one day.*

35.

How, and what apparatus is used for transferring acids to the different tanks in a chemical works?

Compressed air "eggs" that lift the acid in "chunks" through pipes are the usual pieces of apparatus employed.

36.

What are the principal by-products of inorganic chemical works?

Gauber's Salts (Sodium Sulphate), Byproduct (Calcium Sulphate), Calcium Carbonate, "Sludges" of uncertain composition (contain perhaps, iron, silicates, alkalis, etc.)

37.

What is Sodium Sulphite used for generally?

Bleaching or as a reducing agent in the textile or other industries

38.

Name some of the most corrosive liquids used in chemical

works when they strike flesh?

Nitric Acid and Sulfuric Acid (especially the fuming varieties) Caustic soda, dust, Caustic alkali solutions, especially when hot, Arsenic acid or As_2O_3 in alkali, Benzyl Chloride and Benzaldehyde, Muriatic Acid, Lime (CaO), Chrome liquors of all kinds

39.

How would you filter 20% caustic alkali from suspended matter?

This strength of caustic would chew up filter press badly. I have never had this particular problem to solve, but think I should try a tank or tub equipped with a false bottom upon which I would pile pebbles or gravel to considerable depth.

40.

Is a solution of chloride of ammonia, acid, neutral or alkaline

to litmus paper?

Neutral.

41.

What is a basic salt? How do you prevent their formation in a precipitate?

By basic salt may be understood one with an alkaline reaction or one containing an extra O or OH.
So far as I know these salts are not formed in hot, acid solutions.

42.

Suppose you had 10,000 gallons of a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, contaminated with a large amount of sulphate of soda and you wanted to eliminate it economically, how would you do it?

By fractional crystallization. Concentrate the solution till it was supersaturated with respect to the Glauber's salts, but to a point which did not approach the saturation point of the Copper salt. Cool. The Sodium Sulphate will drop out.

43.

About how many pounds of water can be evaporated per pound of coal in a good triple effect evaporator?

I don't know.

44.

What is the name of the special chemical used for detecting nickel?

Dimethylglyoxime. (Commonest)
also Alpha. Benzyl-dioxime

45.

In filtering when using a Laboratory vacuum filter, using a paper disc, suppose the paper was somewhat attacked and breaks, how do you overcome this?

A small disc of cloth should first be cut and placed in the Büchner, then the paper placed on top of that. The vacuum should be slowly advanced if possible till the degree desired is obtained; the precipitate should also be smeared out and smoothed constantly to prevent channelling.

46.

How would you determine roughly the comparative viscosity of,

say, a varnish?

It is my personal opinion, based on some extensive research in the field of adhesives and in the method of determining viscosities that the only results which can be considered trustworthy and really comparable are those on an instrument of the type of the McMichael viscosimeter. However, rough plant method is to measure the flow (in seconds) of the material from a "standard" pipette.

47.

What is a reflex condenser?

A reflex or reflux Condenser is a vertical Condenser, water cooled, placed above and connected with a solution being boiled to collect by condensation any of the liquid which might otherwise be lost and let it drop back into the flask or container to which heat is applied. It consists on a laboratory scale of a "chain" or series of bulbs (glass) enclosed in a jacket, water-cooled. It holds the volume of the heated solution constant.

How can you get large crystals, also small crystals?

Large crystals can be obtained by hanging cords or wires into the mother liquor which is allowed to cool slowly, without stirring.

For crystals or "meal" are obtained by stirring and agitating while the crystals are separating out from the mother liquor.

Page 15.

49.


What is the principal impurities of Chamber Acid from burning
pyrites?

Arsenic, Zn , Cl
sometimes

Mr. Edison says he is .

an analytical man but
no factory man. He may
have an opening for an
analytical man - ~~not~~

Not a complete fall down.



August 19, 1919.

Memo.

Dr. Riederer called about 11:15 this A.M. Mr. Edison came in to see him and handed him the questionnaire. The gentleman looked them over and said to me that it would be a waste of time for him to answer them. He said he had those questions in his College days and that he has passed over that period now, having had 16 years of experience. That, anyway, if it was necessary in practical experience to know them he could look them up in five minutes. He then left. I told him it was merely to get an idea of his practical experience and nothing else.

H. A. Altengarten.

Imparted the above to Mr. Edison - ?????? etc.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

He would be not a mfg Chemist

New York July 25th 1919

Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison
Orange N. J.

Ask Jones for it

Gentlemen :

Gentlemen: -
 Replying to your favor of the 21st inst. addressed
 P.W. 120 Chemical & Met. Engineering Philada. will say that
 I had two interviews with the employment dept. of Thomas A.
 Edison Inc. about a month ago and that all the desired informa-
 tion should be on file in that office. I reserve however the question
 of salary for further consideration.
 I am, Sir, with sincere interest to you

Should my experience be of sufficient interest to you to warrant an interview, will be glad to hear from you further.

Very truly yours

Dr. Herman S. Piederer

Home address 226 E. Main Chubb St. Tanawaga Pa
N.Y. address 251 W. 95th St - Phone Riverside 2857

Mr. Bowman
Please send to me,
Wm. H. H. H. H. H.

7643

Mr Edison
see his application
attached. Meadows

Mr. Meachcroft:-
This gentleman had
a short interview with
Mr. Linnwilde and felt
that Mr. Linnwilde was better
informed and more
in accordance with
Mr. Linnwilde's original
position with the O.S. of S. A. I.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Say I will be back about Aug 17
When if he hasn't located a position
New York July 31st 1919
to come over ~~and see me~~

Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison
Orange N.J.

Attention of Mr W.H. Meadowcroft.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of the 30th there is undoubtedly a misinterpretation or misunderstanding as my advertisement distinctly stated operating experience. My actual manufacturing or operating experience has been at least ten (10) years but I can not state it closer as chemical engineering often formed a part of my duties during the time. I was directly engaged in plant operation or manufacturing.

The experience in technical development and research was also obtained partly during direct plant operation.

If this statement in any way changes your opinion as to my manufacturing experience kindly let me hear from you as soon as possible as I return to my home in Tamaqua, Pa. the first part of next week.

Very truly yours

Dr. Herman S. Reeder

Present temporary address while in New York
1421 E. 14th St Brooklyn N.Y.

August 20, 1919.

Mr. Geo. H. Brother,
2519 Bell Fl.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to P-185, Chem. and Met.
Engineering has been shown to Mr. Edison on his
return from a camping trip.

Mr. Edison says that the position he
has in mind is of such a character that he does
not think your experience would qualify you for
the position in question.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

2 =

Arlington H. J.

He can come after August 21 - 1919.

Author of the attached ad: ~~S~~

The writer feels that he is particularly suited to your requirements, having had experience in operating and maintenance of works.

The writer is thirty years of age; is 6 ft. - 1 in. in height; weighs 225 pounds; is in good health and has no physical defects.

The writer ^{was} graduated from high school in 1907; from College with degree of A.B. 1910; ^{and} from the Chemical Engineering course of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the year 1915. After graduating from College two years were spent in teaching mathematics and Chemistry in High School; this accounts for the elapse of time between graduation from College and Technology. The writer spent three years at Technol.

His experience covers the study of the manufacture of pulp (both Soda & Sulphite) and paper which included the analytical work necessary to test materials used;

Several months were spent doing analytical work in inorganic chemistry after which the writer ~~was~~ transferred to the study of the manufacture of Salicylic acid and Salicylates.

The writer feels that the last two years have been excellent in work experience. The work has been in the operating and maintenance of as Supervisor of the Nitration of paper, the purification and dehydration of pyroxylin, Compounding of pyroxylin with other ingredients, the recovery and rectification of denatured and Wood Alcohol, the refining and recovery of natural and Synthetic Camphor.

The writer appreciates the full meaning of maximum production with the lowest operative labor and maintenance costs and the strictest accounting of all materials used.

The writer is able to organize or systematize work to the best advantage of each separate or dependant operations, having had supervision of work requiring considerable planning. He also can handle men, both technical and practical. Recent forces have numbered as high as 300, of whom the supervisors and some foremen were college men; Chemists and Engineers.

You appreciate that a personal interview is necessary; and would therefore request that you arrange this to suit your convenience.

#2 Prospect Place.
Arlington, New Jersey.

S. J. Nebeth

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE CHEMISTS' CLUB, INC.

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 4010 WESTMINSTER PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
 MR. W. A. HOVEN,
 1412 S. LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COLO.
 DR. HERBERT R. POTTER,
 112 WASHINGTON AVE., OCEAN PARK, CAL.

52 EAST 41ST STREET
 NEW YORK CITY

Mrs ANTOINETTE P. CRAMER
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1917

IN REPLY REFER TO NO. 4222

NEW YORK

August 22, 1919.

Have we heard from any of these chemists?

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
 Orange, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

We are enclosing information in regard to the experience and training of the candidates we have referred to you in connection with the call registered at this office for action:

Action Taken:-

- #4730, Henry B. Rodman - Experience not sufficient.
- #5305, Edgar M. Dunn - No Record.
- #265, Harold A. Wintjen - Same as Rodman
- #2015, John A. Kenney - "No. 2" was holding with others
- #896, H. J. Stock - " " " " " "
- #2213, John S. Baker. "No. 4" " " " "

III

We believe that all of these men have communicated with you and we trust that this information will be of assistance to you in considering their applications. We would appreciate an acknowledgment of this communication when you have made a decision in the matter so that we may keep our records up-to-date and act with assurance in your behalf.

I am;

Yours very truly,

Maria P. Cramer

Assistant Secretary to
 Herbert R. Moody, Chairman.

MGR/BLW

T

I am writing you Mr. [unclear], 1919.
who has long experience in
inorganic chemicals. ~~Hamilton, Wis.~~
Close competition with ~~Hamilton, Wis.~~
P185 Chemical and Met. Eng.
his experience is not such

My major training has been
in inorganic and analytical
chemistry and I am at present
employed by the government
as an assistant research
chemist. I have had two
years experience handling
men and am a graduate
of the University of Wisconsin
Chemistry Course.

I should like to be interested
I will be glad to furnish
further information and
references.

Yours truly,
G. L. Town

Henry
Put on my
desk. Wm



7691

Wm. McCaskey, Esq.

My dear Sir:- Recently I have called
on Mr. Jones in reference to a position
in your store, just then he knew of no
suitable position.

I am still unemployed on a pleasant
morning duty and very anxious to change
to day hours.

Would you advise me to see Mr. Elson
personally in reference to some position he
may create? Perhaps he would, since I am
industrious, honest, have no pretensions and willing to
apply to any new ^{business} venture. I can also give a

"bond" as a security.

Trusting you have had a pleasant
vacation and awaiting an early reply
believe us to be

Most sincerely yours

H. J. Nelson

2684 HUDSON BOULEVARD
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

August 24th 1917.

P.O. Box 322,

You have a considerable amount of bills due to me. I would like to ask you to send me \$12.00 in view of your utter failure to meet any of the conditions of the advertisement however I do not want to cause you any worry when there is so much of it around. I enclose check for \$12.00

Aug. 26, 19.

I'd like to have you
refund my expense of \$7.50
to Arango. Tho' the item is
small, it represents a
deficit in my economic
calculations - which are
very close and I see no
way to cover it - in other
words I need it.

Respectfully -

M. C. Learning

To Percy H Thomas.
Wolfe % The N.Y. Edison Co.
130 E 15th St.,
New York.
Wolfe was loaned to me by the N.Y. Edison Co during the week for experiments on submerging many other things. He has power house experience is resourceful and mounted several parts of our apparatus. is good draughtsman & a very pleasant man & easy to get along with.
Thos Edison

After being so close
to you for nearly two years. I feel
that I can ask you a favor. the
same as I would a father or near relation.

Mr. Percy H Thomas - Elect. Engineer.
for The Chile Exploration Co., 120 Bldg.
wants to add a ^{asst} mechanical Engineer to
his staff. - One that has Power-house
Experience as well as general experience.

I am undoubtedly fitted for the position
and have made application -

As there are several other applicants
and the appointment will mean \$5,000
per year - I am going to ask, if you
will kindly write Mr. Thomas a
little note - saying anything you
can to help my cause.

This will be greatly appreciated.

Poor Kierim is still in hard
luck - They have brought him home
and he is still in bed but feeling
more cheerful than at Asheville -
I understand he is able to get up
for some of his meals - but is in
pretty bad shape.

I hope you had a very pleasant
summer and are enjoying your
usual good health.

I want to get out to see you sometime
but have been very busy.

Sincerely

H. G. Wolf.

August 27, 1919.

Mr. Percy H. Thomas,
Electrical Engineer,
The Chile Exploration Co.,
120 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Mr. Henry G. Wolfe has written me stating that you were planning to add a Mechanical Engineer to your staff, and that he would like to be considered for the position.

Mr. Wolfe was loaned to me by the New York Edison Company during the war for experimental work on submarines and many other things, and I have had quite some close association with him during the past two years.

He has had power house experience, is resourceful and invented several parts of my apparatus. He is also a good draughtsman and a very pleasant man and easy to get along with.

This may be of interest to you in filling the position.

Yours very truly,

W. M. GROSVENOR, PH. D.
CONSULTING CHEMIST AND FACTORY ENGINEER
CHEMISTS' BUILDING, 30 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE HERBERT HILL 1418
CABLE, BUREAUVER NEW YORK
W. V. 6088

August 27th, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
The Edison Laboratories,
Orange, New Jersey.

No ans

Dear Sir:-

One week ago today, I called on you relative to my application filed in answer to your advertisement P-185 in Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. At that time, you will doubtless recall that in going over my answers to an examining questionnaire which you submitted with a view to determining to what degree I was qualified to fill the position in question, you referred to my answers or the subject of manufacturing iron oxides as "analytical laboratory methods" and not commercial processes.

I made no further comment on the matter at that time, but since then I have been going over the field of paints, pigments and iron oxides in particular, have consulted various works on the subject--which concerns a relatively unimportant field of chemical technology and which consequently is not very thoroughly treated of in the literature. I have also had the opportunity of talking with a former assistant superintendent in the plant of Binney and Smith. As a result, I can now inform you that the methods described by me (i.e. first precipitating the iron out of solution with alkalis) are not only chemically sound but are commercially employed to secure some very high grade iron oxide pigments. I am informed that the following methods are daily employed in some of the largest plants of this country:-

1. Iron filings + Sulphuric Acid + Chlorine or Nitric Acid.
The resulting ferric sulphate is then precipitated with
(a) Milk of lime if a lighter red (due to precipitated

(2)

gypsum) is desired, or

(b) Sodium Hydroxide for a very fine, highly spreadable, dark red-brown end product.

2. Iron filings (or scrap iron) + Sulphuric Acid + Soda Ash, subsequently boiled with Peroxide of Hydrogen ~~Hydrogen Peroxide~~ or treated with Chlorine gas.
3. Same as (1) but beginning with Copperas in solution and omitting the sulphuric acid.
4. Copperas + Soda Ash + H_2O_2 or Cl

Of course, the precipitation as Hydroxide or hydrated oxide is followed in each case by ignition to oxide.

I have asked seven Doctors of Philosophy in Chemistry "What metal has the lowest atomic weight? The highest? What metal is the heaviest (Sp.Gr.)?"

Out of the seven, not one was able to answer all the questions correctly, three answered the first, two answered the second and four answered the last, correctly.

You were mistaken in believing Thorium to have the highest atomic weight. Uranium has. You were also mistaken about Platinum being the heaviest. Osmium is.

Permit me, at this time, to call your attention to the fact that I have not been for some two years simply an analytical chemist and that I am not at this time seeking a position as an analytical chemist. You asked in your advertisement for a practical manufacturing chemist--and you did not specify "one familiar with the commercial manufacture of iron oxide".

(3)

I am a practical manufacturing chemist. As I told you in my first letter of application, I designed a plant for the manufacture of Sodium Bichromate crystals and have manufactured Sodium Bichromate of 97 to 99 per cent. purity, not at the rate of a hundred grams in a beaker now and then, but at the rate of ten tons a day, carrying the process through unloading, sampling and analyzing the chromite, soda ash and lime, through roasting in reverberatories, leaching out the Sodium Chromate, acidifying, concentrating, throwing out the Glauber's Salt, crystallizing and filtering on centrifugal machines--not to speak of packing in barrels and loading in a freight car. I have gone from Chicago to Milwaukee in a freight car with a stove to keep Chrome liquor from freezing in the dead of winter.

Then, on the other hand, as I have pretty thoroughly explained, I have analyzed about everything in the world from Soil to P-phenylene-diamine.

I am unable to see how it is fair to deduct much from a grade on examination which was, I suppose, given to determine whether I was a practical manufacturing chemist,--on account of my unfamiliarity with the details of manufacturing a product which has dedicated to it in the 839 pages of Rogers & Aubert, just 12 lines. I feel sure that the technical details of the matter are not so deep and intricate that one with plant experience in other and more complicated fields could not master them in a few hours of diligent application.

I feel as sure as I have ever been of anything that I could take hold of that plant of yours and make it run to your entire satisfaction. Do I get a chance to prove it?

WM M. GROSVENOR, Ph.D.

(4)

Thanking you once more for the time you devoted to me at our interview last week and for the time I have taken with this long letter, I ask to be considered

Very respectfully, yours,

Wm J. Gross

504 W. 112th St.
New York.

August 28, 1919.

Mr. S. T. Helseth,
2 Prospect Place,
Arlington, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 21, answering P-185 Chemical and Metallurgical Eng. has been received and submitted to Mr. Elison, who wishes me to say that you can come over at any time and he will be glad to see you in reference to the advertisement.

If you contemplate coming over this week I would suggest Saturday morning between 9 and 12. Otherwise it may be well to leave it until after Labor Day.

Yours very truly,

Ediphoned:26

Assistant to Mr. Elison

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Says it would be impossible
for any man to answer these
49 questions - He would bet
10 to 1 on this, he says, especially
a manufacturing man. Should
not attempt to answer them without
looking them up at home with his
books. Told him was sorry,
but the man who could fill them
out would get the job.

Called here
8/20/19-10 a.m.

August 28, 1919.

Mr. G. G. Town,
N. Hamilton Street,
Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to E-185 has been received and submitted to Mr. Edison. He wishes me to say that he wanted a Factory Manager who has had long experience in manufacturing inorganic chemicals in close competition, and that evidently you experience would not be sufficient to fill the position he has in mind.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

August 29, 1919.

Mr. Marion B. Riley,
Assistant Secretary to
Mr. Herbert R. Hoody, Chm.,
Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club,
52 East 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of August 22d, file 4222,
has been received, together with the enclosure, and
shown to Mr. Edison.

He wishes me to thank you for the interest
you have taken, and also to advise you that the position
he had open has been filled during the past week.

I am, therefore, returning your read-reference
enclosed containing qualifications, etc. of the applicants
referred here, as requested.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Mr. Edison -

Over

He might make out
as a forman of one
of the depts somewhere -
He certainly would
be an improvement
on some few we
have - altho not
capable of managing
a division as a
whole -

What do you
think ? Could he make
out in a subordinate
position ?

Over This man ~~would be a drag~~
on us, he is unworthy of
any help. I don't want
him around. ~~Sept 11~~
Mr. Chas Edison ~~Democratize others~~
Dear Sir.

Am again
"appealing to your good graces
over if there is any opening
in your plant for me
just finished my labors
and am looking around
I trust my taking this
opportunity in writing you
will not be considered boring
Trusting I may hear from you
Most Respectfully
W. F. Allen

ST. M. Pleasant

[Sept 2]

Wentworth -

The answers you have made
shows that your experience
does not meet the conditions
of the advertisement, you
are doubtless a good experimental
Chemist, but what I need
is a regular factory Mfg
Chemist who ^{handles} ~~works~~ is
able to answer these
questions, & this I know
because I have one
already at work who
answered all but 2 x
As an Experimental Chemist
How much salary do you
ask?

Sept. 2, 1919

C. L.

He might come over & answer the questions

Jour. of Ind. & Eng. Chem.
Dear Sir: - In reply to your ad. in "Engineering Journal" would state the following.

Training. - Five yrs. of Chemistry at Cooper Union Institute. Extensive reading knowledge of Chemistry developed because of responsible positions held during last five yrs.

Experience. - Two years as analytical chemist in large Pharmaceutical house where I tested and standardized Pharmaceutical and U. S. P. Chemicals. One yr. as factory control chemist on Textile dyes, chrome liquors and Paint driers. Two years as research and

777

manufacturing chemist which included the manufacture of ~~kmoo~~ by process developed by writer. Other research work was along Organic lines. I erected and was in charge of this plant until recently.

Summarizing my experiences you will probably note that I can successfully meet your requirements and therefore ask for an interview.

Respectfully

Harry Frank
2246 Washington Ave. - n.p.s.

University of Pittsburgh

School of Chemistry
924 Cliff Street,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Sept. 2, 1919.

"C.G."

Care of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,
Easton, Penn.

Dear Sir:

Your advertisement, September number U.I. & E. Chemistry, As I am considering the opening of a consulting office specializing in the control and development of chemical processes, I am interested in your advertisement for a plant superintendent. For the past year I have been in charge of analytical chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. For the two previous years, I was in charge of physical and metallurgical chemistry at Cooper Union, New York City.

I studied chemistry for three years at Hamilton College and I have been at Cornell University specializing in chemistry for the two years previous to my going to Cooper. I taught chemistry also for eight years. My work in Cornell University was Inorganic, Organic, and Analytical.

From the first I have been interested in industrial chemistry; I have done considerable consulting work on problems that were not properly working. As I have the ability to handle men quietly and can make things go, I shall be pleased to take up matters with you in detail.

Very truly yours,

L.E. Jenks.

L.E. Jenks.

Mr. Edison
See his subsequent
letter attached.

Meadowcroft

say that at present I am after a man who has had long experience in actually making commercial inorganic chemicals of diversified character in bitter competition, such men have a world of experience and are hard to find.

7/15

Day Mr Edison does not believe your experience is enough in Industrial Chemistry to fill the bill but showed you to be in my opinion you must be in my opinion

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

924 Cliff Street,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Sept.9, 1919.

Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Attention; Wm.H.Meadowcroft.

Gentlemen:

My letter of Sept.2 in reply to advertisement C.C., Journal of
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.
Your letter of Sept.6.

A more detailed account of my experience.
Analytical chemistry;
Cornell University,

Prof. Lundell.

Quantitative analysis.
Advanced quantitative analysis.
Research; The preparation and use of an
organic chemical in steel analysis.

Fire Assay.

Assistant instructor in quantitative analysis
in charge of the advanced laboratory
and the recitation work in the
elementary course.

Prof. Anderson.

Gas analysis.
Optical chemical methods.

Prof. Chamot.

Microchemical Methods.

Cooper Union.

Lectures; Heat Treatment of Steel.
The analysis of Fuels.
The constitution and analysis of
calcareous cements.
Lectures and laboratory;
Fire Assay.
Pyrometry.
Metallography.
Engineering Geology and Mineralogy.

University of Pittsburgh.

Lectures and laboratory;
Qualitative analysis.
Elementary quantitative analysis.
Advanced Quantitative analysis.
Research in analytical chemistry.
Lectures; Calorimetry and Gas analysis.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

-2-

Research investigations, commercial.
Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Peat.
Analysis of a non-ferrous alloy in a
court case.

Ithaca, N.Y.
Analysis of wines for alcohol content.

New York City.
Water proofing mixture for Portland Cement.
Deflagrating mixture.
Lubricants.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
The means of the wrecking of a dwelling by
an unknown explosive.

While I am not familiar with all methods of analytical
procedure, I was trained under one of the best of analytical chemists,
Dr. G.E.F. Lundell, now of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
I can get analytical results myself; and I demonstrated at the
University of Pittsburgh that I could train others in technic and
manipulative skill.

Administrative and executive training.

My greatest value to you rests on twenty years
training in self reliance. I left school when sixteen to teach in
country schools, prepared myself for Hamilton College, waited until a
younger brother had finished, entered college with four Ten Dollar
gold pieces as capital, paid my own college expenses and for two years
those of another younger brother. During this time I spent the long
summer vacations without material profit to myself on the farm at
home. I won the Chemistry prize, honor for my senior year, and credit
for the four years. My degree (B.S.) is given at Hamilton only for
especial excellence in science. Also at Cooper Union where I was
asked to do work for which I had had no training. Two of these course
had been very unpopular. I made them strong and popular because I
made them of self evident value to the men. What better training for
your work than twenty years training in reliance upon self to make
things go, when coupled with years of toil to get the best college and
university could offer?

I have been a builder and an organizer. Always
on the farm the direction was left to me. My father was not a farmer,
until his business was swept away during the panics in the administra-
tion of Grover Cleveland. I organized and equipped new laboratories
at Ogdensburg. I organized and gave the first course of lectures in
chemistry at Cooper Union and gave the first course of lectures in
physical chemistry. No process runs itself. Success depends as
much on perfecting and development of processes as upon continued
vigilance of control. Hanging over my desk for the last five years
has been this sentence, "It's the man who does not know any better that
does the thing that cannot be done; you see the blamed fool did not
know any better, so he went ahead and did it."

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

-3-

I never have had the attitude that I knew all there was about a subject. If, after an investigation, I formed an opinion; I am willing to fight for it.

I shall be pleased to come to see Mr. Edison if business calls me to New York. I will come to Orange from Ithaca if my training and qualifications are such that Mr. Edison can see where I could be of value.

Very respectfully submitted,

L.E. Jenks.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L. E. Jenks". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "L.E. Jenks."

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Jentes called here
9/26/19 and saw Mr. Edison,
but he frankly admitted he
did not have the practical
training, but wanted to learn. He
is a College Professor about 45 yrs.

Submarine Base,
Key West, Florida.
September 3, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
Thos. A. Edison Laboratory,
West Orange, New Jersey.

*Day I will give him a
job Experimenting with
me — E*

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

Once again I am writing to request a favor of you and if you will oblige me it will be greatly appreciated.

In a short time I expect to gain my discharge from the Navy and wish to learn if Mr. Edison can offer me employment on his staff.

Experimental work is very interesting to me and, of course, the idea of working for Mr. Edison has an appeal. He has, no doubt, seen enough of my work to decide at once whether or not my services would be of any value to him, I therefore presume that references are unnecessary. However, if references are required, I can obtain them from the officers under whom I have served.

Will you kindly ask him about this at the first favorable opportunity and if the answer is encouraging let me know in what capacity I could expect to be employed?

Thanking you again for your kind attentions of the past and with kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly

Paul W. Byrne

7770

*Day position
filled*

Box 90, c/o Rare Metals Co.,
Perth Amboy, N. J.,
September 3, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I am very sorry that my manufacturing experience
was not along lines in which you are at present inter-
ested.

I will say frankly that I would consider it a
privilege to work for you as an experimental chemist.
Accordingly, I would accept a salary even somewhat smaller
than my present one, which is \$2,500.00 a year. I am
married and have one child.

This refers to your communication of Sept. 2.

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Elbridge

GW/MM

9922
7827

*Mr. Edison:
Do you want to
have me remind you
of this new occasion
measurement?*

Sept. 4, 1919.

Mr. M. C. Dearing,
P. O. Box 222,
Middletown, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 26th has been received. Mr. Edison expressed considerable surprise on reading it that you should ask him to send you \$12 in view of your failure to meet any of the conditions of his advertisement. He stated, however, that he did not want to cause you any worry, when there is so much of it around, and requested me to send you a check for \$12, which is herewith enclosed.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosure.

R
Sept. 5, 1919.

Mr. A. J. Resler,
2684 Hudson Boulevard,
Jersey City, N.J.

Dear Mr. Resler:

Your note of August 24th came while I was away on vacation, and having just returned I am taking the opportunity of writing you a reply.

You ask if I would advise you to see Mr. Edison personally in reference to some position he may create. To be exceedingly frank with you, I would not advise you to see him on that subject. Let me explain why.

The only men whom he personally employs are the Chemists and special experts whom he wants to use in connection with his laboratory experiments, and his staff is quite filled at the present time. All other employees throughout the whole plant are engaged by the Personnel Service of which Mr. M. K. Jones is the Head.

I am sorry that I cannot offer you more encouragement, but it is much better to tell you the absolute truth.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7691.

11 Woodcrest Ave.,
White Plains, N.Y.
Sept. 5th 1917

Y
Dear Mr. Edison:

I have accepted the position
offered me by the Chile Exploration Co.
I can scarcely express my appreciation
of your kindness in writing Mr. Thomas.

My work and association with you
made this advancement possible, and
your fairness in adding to my salary
enabled me to ask for a higher one
from the Chile Co. than was otherwise
possible.

This new feature of mining interests
me greatly and will give me a
broader field and exercise my brains
as well as my hands!

I thank you most heartily

Sincerely Yours,
H. G. Wolfe!

Sept. 6, 1919.

Mr. H. R. Kreider,
126 West Erie Street,
Painesville, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Sept. 23, in reply to advertisement C.G., Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, has been received and shown to Mr. Edison, who says that he regrets that you are so far from Orange, N.J., - as he cannot employ an engineer whom he has not seen, and of whom he had not opportunity to ask some pretty hard questions as to experience and qualifications.

However, Mr. Edison says that if for any reason you should happen to be in the vicinity of New York, you could come over and see him.

Yours very truly,

- Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Mr. Trask
arr'd & started
to work 9/2/19

Sept. 6, 1919.

Mr. Harry Trask,
2246 Washington Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Sept. 2d, in reply to advertisement N.G., Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry has been received and shown to Mr. Edison, who says that if you will come over to the Laboratory he will see you in regard to the matter.

When you call, please ask for Mr. Mendowcroft.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Let him know next
Monday
703

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Harry Frank
2225 Huntington St.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir,
The Mr. [unclear] has
me to say that he has
decided to [unclear]
his staff, and will send
you at his [unclear].

You can come over
Monday morning ^{to continue our} meeting ^{next} at
agreement, name of [unclear]
and ask for me.

(Draft)

September 6, 1919.

Mr. Wm. F. Nehr,
58 Mt. Pleasant Avenue,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Nehr:

Since the receipt of your letter of September let I have given the matter of your re-employment a good deal of consideration. At the present time there is no opening where you would fit in; in fact, I can offer you no encouragement, for the reason that good-paying positions are not ^{very} often vacant, and even when they are, it is usually necessary to fill them with men of special training. As you know, when a position is vacant, whether it be of prime importance or one of the more subordinate positions, we try to ~~fill it with~~ ^{fill it with} one of our present employees, who are, of course, entitled to first consideration.

The thought occurs to me that we are only one of many industries in this vicinity where you might locate ~~and possibly secure~~ to advantage, and I sincerely trust that you may be able to secure a suitable position in the near future.

Yours faithfully,



Mr. E. will start him at \$150 -
gets, now \$150 -
Starts Monday Sept 22/19 -
Doubtless started Sept 22/19

It is far away should he at
any time happen to 208 Light House St.
be in vicinity Corner Erie, Pa.
over 10 don't like Sept 6, 1919.
anyone who I cannot
examine as to experience

Dear Sir:

A young chemical engineer, at present
employed as chief chemist and assistant
superintendent by a firm manufacturing a
large line of heavy chemicals, has reached
the limit of promotion attainable by
efficient energetic service and does not
care to wait for "dead man's shoes."

Entirely competent to superintend the
manufacture of inorganic chemicals in all
phases, including plant construction,
specification and installation of machinery,
development of processes and formulas, and
the analysis of finished materials.

A tactful, energetic executive
and an efficient organizer. Not afraid
of hard work or long hours.

I should be glad to arrange for an
interview.

Very truly yours,

Chas. W. Moore.

7759

Mr. Wm. Hilleadowcroff,
The Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th. inst., and while Mr. Edison does not remember ever having seen me, I remember very vividly an interview we had some years since.

If Mr. Edison is willing, and will set the time, for an interview in Orange, I will be pleased to meet him, when we can go into the matter of experience and qualifications.

Yours very truly,

Day that I have just got
 Newman I want however
 Mr. Edgway to do as they
 shortly & then will arrange
 self attached letter we wrote
 for an enclosed
 - What should I say?
 I mean with

Meadowcroft

Western Electric Company,
INCORPORATED

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT
820 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

September 8, 1919.

IN REPLY REFER TO JWS-GO

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.,

Lakeside Avenue,

West Orange, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

A few days ago a person claiming to be Mrs. Wilfred S. Dowling called the writer by telephone and gave some information relating to the previous record of Wilfred S. Dowling, who has been an employee of this Company since April 1918. This person would not otherwise identify herself, but stated that if we wished confirmation of the information it could be furnished by directing an inquiry to you, as she stated that Mr. Dowling had had relations with one of your Companies at Orange, New Jersey.

If you will be so kind as to indicate whether or not this man has been known to your organization, and if so, the nature of the circumstances under which he was associated with your interests, we shall esteem it a very great favor. If you should prefer we would be only too glad to confer with any of your representatives who may have information upon this subject.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Skunkle

Assistant Manager, Government Dept.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Information in re. Wilfred S. Dowling.

Exec. Byw and Services.

September Term 1906

Indictment for Larceny and Receiving

the State vs Wilfred S. Dowling

Jacob L. Newman Prosecutor of the Peace

at Free Bail.

Jesse S. Lomethal P.L.L. Foreman

Plea⁴⁵ - Jan. 16-29-30-31. Feb. 14. March 5. 1911

Trial day April 16-18-19. May 2nd 21-22-23.

Bail, in 1000.00

By George Wita - Springfield, N.Y.

May 20th 1917. 6 mos in fine \$200.00 and costs. and on release
placed on Probation for 3 years. Judge Lomethal

June 28th 1918. Entered Essex County Penitentiary, Colchester, N.Y.

September 22. 1918. Pardonned by the Board of Pardon.
Remitted fine and cost and Probation.

8/10/19.

W.C.P.

Sept. 11, 1919.

Mr. Chas. U. Moore,
208 Lighthouse Street,
Erie, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Sept. 6th, has been received and shown to Mr. Edison, who says that he regrets that you are so far from Orange, - as he cannot employ an Engineer whom he has not seen, and of whom he had not opportunity to ask some pretty hard questions as to experience and qualifications.

However, Mr. Edison says that if for any reason you should happen to be in the vicinity of New York, you could come over and see him.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7759

Sept. 11, 1919.

Mr. Paul D. Payne,
U.S. Submarine Base,
Key West, Fla.

Dear Mr. Payne:

I received your letter of Sept. 2d and showed it to Mr. Edison. He wants me to say that he will give you a job experimenting with him. Of course, he did not mention any specific experiments, but undoubtedly he will have different things to give you from time to time.

So, when you are ready to come up and start, come along.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7770

Note - 9/24/11

Mr. Edison told Cecil
H. Harris to see Mr. Kellow
today. Mr. Kellow did not
know anything about it, and
then Harris handed him a
note from Mr. Edison authorizing
Kellow to pay his fare home.
Mr. E. told him he would
never make good, etc, here.

Wilmington

Yee

Sept. 25, 1919.

Dr. U. Y. Yen,
2015 19th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Yen:

Mr. Gan C. Yee has been in my Laboratory for the past five months working on chemical manipulations of great industrial importance. He is a very hard and intelligent worker and is making rapid progress. He tells me you are his Guardian and that you want him to return to College.

If Mr. Yee is here for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of Chemistry for the benefit of the Chinese people, then I suggest that you allow him to stay at my Laboratory, as he will learn what he cannot learn in a College and will be able to use his knowledge practically and at once in any Chemical Works when he returns to China.

Yours very truly,

HAA

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Dr. H. J. You

Mr. G. C. You

has been in my laboratory for
the past 5 months working
on ~~very~~ chemical manipulation
of great medicinal
importance. He is a very hard
& intelligent
worker and is making rapid
progress. He tells me you
are his guardian and that
you can't have the relation
of colleagues. If Mr. You is
here for the purpose of
acquiring a practical
knowledge of chemistry
for the benefit of the Chinese

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

people, then I suggest ^{that} you
allow him to stay at my
the decoration, as he will
learn what he cannot
learn in a College & be
able to use his knowledge
practically and at once
in any chemical work
when he returns to China

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Edison,

I have been asked by
my guardian to go back to
school, but I am very
much interested in my
work here and know
that I can learn more
here with you than I
could possibly at school.
Would you be kind enough
to help me out in this
matter by writing a
personal letter to my
guardian, telling him about
my work here, etc.?

His address is:

Dr. U. S. Yen

2015 19th St., N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Educational Bureau of Chinese Ministry of Education
2015 NINETEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. .

September 30, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
The Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

7967

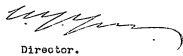
My dear Mr. Edison:

In reply to your favor of September 25, I
take pleasure in informing you that permission for Mr. C. C. Yee
to stay another year at your laboratory has been granted.

I wonder if it is possible for you to give ^{me} some general idea
as to the kind of work which Mr. Yee is now performing at your
institution.

Thanking you for all the trouble, I remain

Yours very truly,


Director.

Dr. C. C. Yee

UY/Y. HZ is experimenting on factory methods of
producing articles in Celluloid, also
removing Chlorides from Caustic
alkali, ~~etc~~ & other things.

Σ

October 6, 1919.

Dr. U. Y. Yen, Director,
Educational Bureau of Chinese
Ministry of Education,
2015 Nineteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Yen:-

In acknowledging receipt of your
favor of September 30, allow me to express my pleasure in
learning that permission is given for Mr. C. C. Yee to stay
another year at my Laboratory.

In reply to your question, let me
say that he is experimenting on factory methods of producing
articles in celluloid, also removing chlorides from caustic
alkali and other things.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW H. KUHN

ORANGE, N. J. _____ 19

OCTOBER
SIXTH
NINETEEN.

Mr. Wm. Meadowcroft.

West orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:- You will recall that some time back I wrote to you in reference to glass work which you were having done on the outside for the Edison Co., for either the experimental dep't., or the plant.

Also suggested that there would be a big saving if you would have this done on the place, to which you replied that Mr. Edison was engaged on some experiments that would entail a great amount of glass work, in the event of their proving successful.

Is there any change in the status of the situation at present? In the event of your requiring any work of this nature, for either Mr. Edison's exacting requirements or the plant, can assure you that the work will be satisfactory to the smallest detail.

Thanking you for your past courtesies,

I remain,

Andrew H. Kuhn

Wm. Meadowcroft.

I know of no special glass work needed at present time.

I will keep the name in mind for the future.

AK

7986

JAS. N. WILLIAMSON, JR. Press & Trade

JAS. N. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President

H. C. POLLARD, Secretary

James N. Williamson & Sons Co.



TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE

BURLINGTON, N.C.

Oct. 10, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:

While in New York a few days ago, I had an occasion of meeting one, Mr. Robert A. Bauchmann, who stated that he had been in your employment for something like ten to fourteen years in your Engineering Department. I was more or less favorably impressed with Mr. Bauchmann and was working with him on a gas proposition, and I would kindly ask that you please tell me in confidence just what you think of Mr. Bauchmann. Do you regard him as a man that is upright and honest and who's word and advice as an Engineer can be counted upon and any information that you will give me will be held in strict confidence and much appreciated.

remain
JNW
Awaiting your reply, and with best wishes, I beg to

Yours truly,

Jas. N. Williamson Jr.

Medcraft
JNW
You call with me your name

You might say Mr. E is aware to saying anything about Mr. Bauchmann - I should be very careful -

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Oct 14, 1919

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CHARLES PINNOTON, CHANCELLOR
PHILIP E. GOETS, SECRETARY
JULIAN PARK, ACTING TREASURER

CHEMISTRY FACULTY
WILLIS G. GREGORY, DEAN
ALBERT P. BY, Ph.D.
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C. HERRILL BROWN, M.A.
RICHARD H. MORGAN, Ph.D.
KATHERINE S. HOLMES, A.C.

James A. Edison Laboratory ^{Say} He has plenty of
Orange St. J.
Attention of Mr. Mendelsohn. Chemical facsimile
Dear Sir, right in Buffalo where he can
My conversation with Mr. Edison the
latter part of September has lead to much
thought on my part ^{get 1st hand information} as to their needs.
Would Mr. Edison care to suggest
problems that have come to his attention
where there should be study given
to the cheapening of present industrial
processes.

There is opportunity for me
to shape my work here more
than would be possible in an
older university, as I am new
to the game here.
Very respectfully submitted.

8040

L. E. Jenkins

Address / Chemistry Department,
University of Buffalo.

Mr. Edison
This is the alleged
chemist with the
Van Dyke beard.
Mendelsohn

LITTLEFIELD-SHEPPERD

• COMPANY INC. •

GENERAL OFFICES 1182 BROADWAY NEW YORK

L

October 15th, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:-

Mr. John James Riley has applied to us for position as salesman, claiming to have been employed by your concern for over four years.

Will you kindly give us some idea of Mr. Riley's ability as a salesman and an executive, also anything which you may know concerning his character, habits, etc.

A prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

LITTLEFIELD SHEPPERD COMPANY.

J. C. Shepperd

SCS/MS

8030

October 17, 1919.

Littlefield Sheppard Company,
1182 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of inquiry in regard to Mr. John J. Riley has been received, and I reply, as I know the facts in the case.

It is quite true Mr. Riley was in our employ for over four years. He was in charge of a special Department which Mr. Edison organized for a special purpose - namely, a Demonstrating Department. The function of this Department was to give demonstrations of the New Disc Phonograph all over the country, and Mr. Riley had under his charge about 100 men, whom he kept moving in different localities from Coast to Coast.

Mr. Riley's management of the Department was in every way satisfactory and met with Mr. Edison's entire approval. In connection with the demonstrations, Mr. Riley's men also began to make sales after the first two years of the Department's work, and Mr. Riley pushed this part of the work very successfully.

During the period of time that Mr. Riley was with us, his character was of the best, and so far as I know he has no questionable habits.

Yours very truly,

55 Highland Ave. Passaic, N.J.

The Edison Laboratories.
East Orange, N.J.

Oct. 20th 1917
He might come & see
me as I may
shortly want
a young man

Gentlemen:

I wish to apply for a position in your Laboratory as my ambition is along experimental work. I have, since a boy, had a desire for inventions and have in possession few sketches of some practical ideas which, if worked out, would prove of great value.

I have just received my discharge from the Army where I was a commissioned aviator.

My age is 27 years old and a Pratt Institute graduate in Applied Electricity, class of 1917. From July 1-17 to Nov 15-17 I was with the Underwriters' Laboratories, N. Y. City, in charge of the laboratory.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am

Yours truly,
Frank J. Palmisano

8059

WEAR THE WHITE AND BLUE



UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILLIS G. GREGORY, M. D., Ph. D., DEAN & TREAS.
ELI H. LONG, M. D., SECRETARY
ALBERT P. SY. M. S., Ph. D., SUPERINTENDENT

Chemistry Department
Oct. 22, 1919.

Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Attention of Mr. Meadowcroft.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Oct. 18.

My reason of appealing to you as a possible source of problems that were of interest today, was because of rather a severe arrangement of college chemistry teachers to me by Mr. Edison and a feeling on my part, that so far as I was concerned, Mr Edison hit the nail on the head. A part of my work in this university will be the directing of the research of the seniors of the chemistry course. As I am primarily interested in training men, I am anxious to get them interested along lines that will be the most valuable to the welfare of chemistry. As I am a stranger to the industries of this vicinity, I am trying from all possible sources to find problems that the industrial world would like work upon.

This letter is not an appeal from your decision; but rather to make sure that I was not misunderstood. I am not a party to any attempt to work in the interest of any firm at the expense to another. If the business world wants men to know practical chemistry, I shall be glad to do all in my power to furnish them. My business is to turn out men that can find jobs.

Very respectfully submitted,

L.E. Jenks

Professor in charge of inorganic chemistry.

2246 Washington Ave. N.Y.C.

Oct. 27, '19.

Mr. Elison

Elison Lab., Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Elison,

Your letter of the 22nd inst. at hand and contents being duly noted.

I intended to see Mr. Elison last week, but I had some very very important business on mind and had been "putting off" this matter day to day and up to now I do not know whether I will be able to come over before the latter part of this week.

The main reason for my staying away of which the above is part of subject is as follows:-

When I applied for the position, Mr. Elison told me that my work would consist of experimenting on inorganic or organic chemistry, chiefly the former. As I had been engaged on research previously and being used to the customary freedom involved a research chemist in choosing his own methods of solving a problem, I naturally thought that my previous

I hope you will realize the predicament I am in and if possible try to rectify it.

Thank you.

Respectfully
Harry Frank.

Please show this letter to
Mr. Meadowcroft.

I will be eagerly awaiting
a reply.

H. F.

Since my interview with Mr. Eddy and
therefore left in various positions
which was very much more interesting
to me financially to enter the
employ of Mr. Edison. I was at first
very much disappointed when I was
assigned to solve a problem irrelevant
to my chemical experience, (which)
specifically stated in my "questionnaire"
that it did not relate to metallurgy
and instructed to feel as a matter of fact
which is humanly impossible. I
have attacked this problem along
my line of thought meeting with
little success, but have not regretted
being employed by Mr. Edison for working along
this line. I therefore deem it right
to both Mr. Edison and myself if
I remain in his employ under
these conditions where my
knowledge and experience are
not put to advantage.

I had intended to speak to
Mr. Edison about this but I find
it very hard to discuss anything
intelligently with him.

Telegram

Harry Task

2246 Washington Ave

New York

Are you sick or have you
left. Please advise us.

Edison Laboratory

Postal 10/28/11
3.20 J. W. H. W.

Canton, Ohio: Oct. 28, 1919.
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
Orange, N.J. *Squirrel*

Attention: Mr. Thomas A. Edison.
Dear sir: who is going to take up T. A. Edison's
experimental and inventive work when he is
gone?

I have a desire to train in while it is poss-
ible and to assist in the furtherance of your
work, therefore ask you to consider my application
for permanent employment with the Thomas A.
Edison Inc. serving in the capacity of an
experimental engineer to work upon Storage
Batteries and Phonograph improvements and
production.

May I hope to enter into a contract with
the Thomas A. Edison Inc. dealing direct
with you or your officials.

Please reply to the writer by registered mail
% General Delivery Canton Ohio or by wire
to 503 Fulton Rd. N.W. Canton Ohio.

Respectfully Yours.

Paul J. Ray.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Golden opportunities
slip thru our fingers
every day!

Charles:

How simply great problems
are solved if we only possess
our souls in patience.

Here is one of the greatest
little opportunities ever offered
to us, and the gentleman
admits it!

If you will kindly return
the letter to me I will answer
it with a short form letter of
3 or 4 lines, which is calculated
to reduce the gentleman's fever
several degrees.

Oct 3/19

W. H. L. A. B. O. W. I. G. S.

October 29, 1919

Mr. Harry Trask,
2246 Washington Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of October 27 has been received and shown
to Mr. Edison.

He wishes me to say that he gave you the problem in
order to test your imagination and originality, but the test was
not satisfactory. He says that he has put another man in your
place, and therefore you need not return.

If there is any compensation due you for the time you
were here, will you please let me know what it is, and I will
have the Paymaster send it to you.

Yours very truly,

Edison

Asst. to Mr. Edison.

25.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

MacLennan -

Say to him that I gave him
the problem I did to test
his imagination & originality
as the test was not satisfactory
I have put another man
in his place & he need not
return -



October 29, 1919.

Electrical World,
10th Ave. and 36th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I enclose an advertisement which please insert in your publication, in two successive numbers, when present strike conditions allow their issue. Please make bill to Thomas A. Edison and send to me.

Will you kindly have any replies mailed to me, addressed W. H. Meadowcroft, Edison Laboratory, Orange, N.J., and charge the postage to us.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosure.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Electrical World --
Power --
Engineering News Record --
Am. Machinist --

16th Ave + 36th St, N.Y.

Machinist

140 Lafayette St, N.Y. ✓

Iron Age - 257 West 39th St, N.Y. ✓

Industrial Management - 6 East 39th St ✓

Scientific American - 233 Broadway, N.Y. ✓

Power Plant Engineering, 150 Nassau St ✓

Electrical Review, 13 Park Row, N.Y. ✓

Secretary, Am. Society of Mech. Engineers ✓

Room 903 Hy. Seichter Building ✓

29 West 39th St,
N.Y. City -

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Wanted ^{first class} ~~an~~ mechanical Engineer
~~who~~ Capable of designing
Automatic Machinery, One
who already has a record
of achievement ~~in this~~ and large long
Experience in this line, & an
attractive salary will be
paid. ~~Write~~ - Address, with
Experiences, Detroit - this - journal
~~the paper~~ -

2246 Washington Ave, NYC,
Oct 30, 1919.

to Mr. Meadowcroft,

Your letter of the 29th at
hand. Referring to Mr. Edison's Psycho-
logical experiments I would like
to ask the following.

Will Mr. Edison judge me;
imagination and originality from
all the experiments I had that we
tried or from some rapid conversation
found when I was discussing one
or two experiments which did not
coincide with his thoughts?

Personally I think the latter
also wish to add that production
originality is not possible when the
experimenter is not acquainted with
the subject he is experimenting on. I have
discussed this matter in my other letters
and I further wish to add that in
spite of my ignorance of the subject I
was experimenting on, if Mr. Edison
would only examine the book in
which I have written of my experiments
he will dissolve some of his precon-
ceptions. I like a book called

1
"Physics Chemical Handbook"
issued by a certain publisher the
names of which I do not recollect
and for which I am enclosing
10 cents in stamps for return.
Will you please mail same to me?
I wish to thank you for
the courtesy extended to me
in my short stay with you
and wishing you the best of
work & good luck

(P.O. 2, 1st, 2nd)

Yours,
S. Hook,

October 31, 1919.

"R. Harry Trask,
2246 Washington Ave.,
New York City.

Dear "R. Trask:

I have received your letter of October 30, and regret I am unable to answer the questions you ask. Mr. Edison did not give his full reason to me, but wrote a memorandum which was substantially the gist of the letter I wrote you.

Your book is going forward to you under separate cover by mail, and I trust you will receive it in good order.

In my recent letter to you I asked you to let me know if there was any compensation due you for the time you had been here, but you did not answer.

Yours very truly,

Ediphoned
25.

Asst. to "R. Edison.

He left & started in biz ^{with} ~~ex~~ Agn. ago
& never told me a thing - left me
in the ~~dark~~ ^{dark} ~~dark~~ ^{dark}
Mr. Meadowcroft, Nov 1 - 1919

Dear Sir,

(not enclosed
with me)

Enclosed herewith please find
my resignation & must stay out
on the open to regain my health
in the mean time will follow a
different line of business -

I remain
with true esteem yours Truly
Charles E. Tucker

Form 1204

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | DL |
| Night Message | NM |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check number of words, this is a telegram. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | DL |
| Night Message | NM |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check number of words, this is a telegram. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT
231NYGC
22 MORANGE, N. J.
TROY ALA NOV 5 1919

HEAD CHEMIST EDISON LABORATORY ORANGE NJ
CAN YOU GIVE INFORMATION CECIL H HARRIS IS HE WITH YOU
IF NOT GIVE ALL INFORMATION YOU CAN ANSWER MY EXPENSE
FATHER

J E HARRIS

855PM

Sent W.U. 7/6/19
9.50 am. Collect
W.H.H.

J. E. Harris
Troy, Ala.
Your son left our employ
several weeks ago. He is
living at 171 Valley Road
Near Orange. Edison Lab

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

BAUMERTON, CARBON CO., PA. November 8, 1919.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
RESEARCH DIVISION

47282

Edison Storage Battery Company
Orange,
New Jersey.

Gentlemen:-

(Atten. Mr. T. A. Edison)

Mr. L. C. Turnock has applied to this Company
for employment as research chemical engineer. He states
that he was employed by your Company as electrochemical
engineer in the fall of 1914 and reported directly to
Mr. T. A. Edison.

Any information you can give us as to his person-
ality or ability would be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frank G. Bryers
Chief of Research Division.

*Mr Edison
employed on & George Ballou
Research and I believe returned
write an article on the Edison
Storage Battery published in Chemical Engineering
Oct. by: in Chemical Engineering
Worked on your side
and know from your
G. Ott.*

*Mr Edison:
I don't recall*

*this name - do you?
Mr. Edison?*

8193

*Think he is the Chemist who worked in Chem
about 2 yrs ago look it up & Ott may
remember him - ~~let me~~ let me
know -*

November 12, 1919.

Mr. Frank G. Breyer,
Chief of Research Division,
The New Jersey Zinc Co.,
Palmerton, Carbon Co., Penna.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison has received your letter of November 8th, in which you make inquiry about Mr. L. C. Turnook, and requested me to say that Mr. Turnook was with him such a short time that he does not feel that he can make an adequate reply to your inquiry as to his ability.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/8193.

DR. PAUL WEILLER
CHEMICAL ENGINEER

20 Witlesey Ave. East Orange N.J.
Phone 6895 Orange.

Chemist

Day no opening just now

Nov. 17th 1919.

*(He is Crooked in my opinion)
I remember him well*

Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Lakeside Ave.
West Orange N.J.

Mr. Edison:

*Perhaps you will remember
him when I remind you that he
is the Chemist who was introduced
by Robbie Logan in our early
cathodic days. He was making
Olive for the French Govt.
& used our Carbide
Manufacture*

Dear Sir:-

Referring to my telephone conversation with Mr. Meadowcroft, I beg to submit in the following a short sketch of my experience. I graduated in Charlottenburg-Berlin as metallurgical engineer in the chemical department and at the same time had a thorough training in electrical engineering.

I have done extensive research work on thermo analysis of alloys and silicates. I am thoroughly up to date in pyrometry and radiation theory.

During the 12 years of my practical experience I have been in charge of a metallographical and experimental laboratory of a steel work, I have been designer and constructing engineer, later superintendent of construction of iron works, a lead smelter, copper smelter and in that capacity have designed electric power plant, water supply, furnaces and other plants.

After coming to this country in 1913 I started a small chemical business and at the beginning of the war took up the manufacture of Floric Acid, which gave me the opportunity to meet you.

I have later manufactured successfully Aniline and other intermediates, Azo dyes, Nigrosine,

DR. PAUL WELLER
CHEMICAL ENGINEER

page 2.

Sulphur Blue and other dyes.

I have always developed my own processes designed, erected and operated my own plants.

So much for my experience.

I feel at my best, when I have to grapple with intricate problems and apparently I have either the ability for solving such problems or at least have been lucky at it so far, as I have been mostly able to master them quickly.

At the same time I am experienced in factory management and know how to handle men.

I don't want you to feel however, that I am fit only for the things mentioned above.

If you have a hard nut to crack, just put me up against it and give me a chance, no matter if it be electrical, chemical or otherwise.

Needless to mention, that I would consider it a special honor to work for a personality like Mr. Edison and hope that this application will find your favor.

I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully



I was born in Trieste of Italian parentage, am 35 years of age, married and have one child.

4701 Kimball Avenue,
Richmond Hill,
Long Island,
New York.

W2A

November 22nd, 1919.

P-442 Electrical World,
New York.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your advertisement for a designing engineer, I would be pleased if you would permit me to apply for the position which you have open.

I have had fourteen years experience at machine design; automatic and special machinery- design, development, and construction; mechanical and electrical engineering; and covering the qualifications as mentioned in your ad, I believe I am capable of complying with your requirements.

I have been employed by several large manufacturing concerns and industrial organizations holding executive positions as mechanical engineer, designing engineer, and chief draftsman.

Upon receipt of correspondence from you it would undoubtedly, enable me to give a more detailed account of my past experiences in the same particular line wherein, in which you are engaged.

Thanking you, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

George W. Speirs.

George W. Speirs.

377/23/1

Mechanical Engineer

*with Mr
Casson's notes
on. 11/29/19*

1.

Age? Married? Children?

2.

Where were you educated?

3.

What positions have you had and length of time in each position?

4.

Why did you leave in each case?

Mechanical Engineer -

1st = Age, Married, Children

2 Where educated.

3 Positions you have held,
+ length of time in each
position,

4 Why did you leave in
each case

5 What is steel,

6 What is maximum tensile
strength of highest grade of
steel used, approximately

2

7 = Are you a practical
draughtsman + where did
you learn it,

8 Have you ever designed
wholly or in part a number
of special machines that
were successful if so
name them + what ~~where~~
they intended for

9th = Can you do the work of
a tool maker or machinist
if so where ~~where~~ were you
taught,

10 - ~~Suppose you had 10~~
Suppose you had 10
shafts 4 ft long each
all in parallel and moving
~~off~~ the shafts being
2 ft apart all the shafts
requiring 1000 lbs put at
1 ft radius - ~~how~~ + making
150 Rpm per min how
would you connect
them to the prime mover

11 = With a 4 inch shaft
~~between centers of bearings~~
having a 5 ft pulley
24 inches wide belt &
drives to convey 150
HP what is the maximum

distance apart ~~would~~
you place the bearings?

12 = Suppose you had
a smooth plate of glass
at the end was a pulley
over the pulley ran a
Cord, resting on the glass
was an ordinary brick -
on top of this brick was
5 others approximately
how much weight is
necessary to start these
6 bricks slipping -

13 On the other hand the
Cord is connected to
the 6 bricks in tandem

Each brick rests on the glass - give the approximate amount of weight necessary to be put on the cords to stretch all the bricks

14. What are the metals used generally to produce the modern high speed tool steel,

15. What are the metals used in Babcock Metal & wear best.

16. If you have two shafts one having a 5 ft pulley 12 inch faces, driven by

a main shaft making 150 Rpm with a ~~25~~ 25 ft belt 8 ply belt, 25 ft long - driving an

Also another shaft a duplicate of the first ~~and~~ shaft but the pulley has a face of 24 inches & the belt is 4 ply - give approximately the power transmitted assuming the first shaft & pulley transmit 100 units of power

17. Suppose you was ^{now} transmitting power by a belt; the ~~difference~~ ^{length} of driving pulley & driven pulley was 10 ft ^{and 14 ft} with the belt continuously gone trouble from slipping. How would you stop slipping, if more than one way, describe them

18. In a very dusty place how would you keep the dust out of bearings —

19. How do you turn chilled iron, what tool,

20. How much shrinkage is to be allowed on Cast iron when you make a pattern,

21. Have you used sprocket & chain drives? What are the troubles you have had with them

22. When you are given a problem to solve, for instance, Construction of a machine to perform an operation now done by hand, How do you go about it, after you have gone thru the first proceedings what do you do next & so on,

23. What kind of gears give trouble & what kind are generally free of trouble

24. What's the efficiency of best spur gearing

25. Give efficiency of old style worm & modern worm drives

26. What is efficiency of chain & sprocket drive as compared to ^{spur} gear drive,

27

What is efficiency of old type of worm drive as compared to Spur gear drive

28

What is the best Knecon Lubricating oil -

29

What is difference between No 1 & 2 facing dry iron -

30

What is Machinery steel

31

What is tool steel -

32

What is Russian iron

20

How much allowance must be made in a pattern for shrinkage of Cast iron -

33

About what ~~temperature~~ ^{temperature} ~~temp~~ ^{temp} do bodies become viscid steel

34

What is best method of shaping steel articles ~~with~~ ^{where} close fit & accuracy is necessary

In turning a shaft do you set the
Cutting point above, below, or at exact
Center of article to be turned

If you had an ³⁶Automatic Machine
requiring many tools of many kinds
& positions to drill ream, plane tap etc
What is best method of controlling
these tools ^{should to be} by Cam's, Electric Control,
ratchets, Jacquard Cards or otherwise

³⁷What is reason that a grindstone
grinds faster when continuously
wet with running water than if it
was dry.

³⁸What is Alundum abrasion

³⁹What is Carbonundum

⁴⁰With what ^{is Carbonundum} are Emery wheels particles held
together to form a grinding wheel

41

If you had a lever 10 ft long with the fulcrum 1 ft from the end - to obtain leverage ~~to obtain~~ sketch approximate shape it should be made to insure best strength of the lever

42

If you were to use a large spur gear & small pinion - and a stress of 1000 lbs at gear teeth was required, how long would you make the pinion -

43

9 herring bone gearing as strong as straight tooth gearing - why?

11 19 (How do they turn hard-chilled iron

44

What is the deepest chill that can be got practically on best chilling iron

46

How are Malleable iron castings made

47

What peculiar properties have malleable iron,

48

What are the two best known methods of Case hardening—

49

What is Babbit metal? What metals are used in test & what in the pattern,

50

Sketch a flexible coupling. the best for heavy machinery & also for light machinery

⁵¹
If you drop a steel ball weighing
one lb ~~2 ft~~ from a height of 1 ft above
an anvil approximately what will be
the maximum pressure at the impact.

⁵²
Do iron Castings shrink or warp.

⁵³
What peculiarity has cold rolled shafting
when turned by a tool.

⁵⁴
Suppose you had a wheel 1 ft dia 1" thick
& solid, made out of tool steel of good
grade what is the maximum velocity,
at the edge, would you think it
would be safe to run it.

^{54.a}
How much for good Cast iron -

⁵⁵
Why does a hydraulic press produce
~~so~~ such great pressure when the power
pump gives such small pressure what
is the principle involved

56

What is a Chinese Windless -

57

Have you ever read a book called "707"
mechanical movements

58

What is an Epicycloidal Gear - Can you
multiply leverage with it & how

59

How would you drill holes in thick
glass -

60

If you were required to form cup in a
die articles from thin steel like
Tin plate, which would you use
the untinned plate at 7 cents lb
or same plate tinned at 13 cents
If one or the other, why?

61

What kind of steel wire ~~is the strongest~~ has the greatest tensile strength -

62

Where powerful vibrations take place which material would you use -
iron or steel -

63

Which metal has the greatest expansion & which the least -

64

What ^{solid} substance used in many shapes which can be turned, bored etc which has the peculiarity of expanding & contracting by heat more than any known substance -

65

~~What are the various kinds of governors~~

What form of governor is best for regulating speed of small machines sketch it roughly

66
Sketch 2 or 3 best types of
Thrust bearings.

67
What is best device for securing a
gear to its shaft.

68
Suppose you ~~needed~~ were compelled to
use a very small pinion connected to a
shaft which must be large to stand
the strain, how would you insure its
working -

69
Why are piston rings of steam
engines always made of Cast iron

70
What is high brass & low brass -

71
How do they roll brass strips so
they ~~are~~ calliper the same thickness
all over.

How would you take bunnies out
of sheet steel, How do the Mills
do it & deliver perfectly flat sheets

What is the friction bite of a locomotive
~~wheel~~ on ~~the~~ ^{dry} rails say weight of
locomotive 100 tons how many tons
would it pull before slipping
approximately -

file 205 No. Whitney St.,
Hartford, Conn.,
Dec. 1, 1919. *J. W. Davis*

Box 138

c/o Machinery

V

Gentlemen:

Responding to your Ad. in the present issue of Machinery for a mechanical engineer, I would be very glad of the opportunity for an exchange of correspondence.

I am at present employed as chief engineer in a concern whose business is the designing and building of all sorts of special machinery, tools, jigs, fixtures, appliances, etc.

Previous to this position I had full charge of the construction of four inch naval gun mounts for the U. S. Gov't. involving the lay-out of manufacture, design of all tools, ordering of materials etc. Incidentally the order was completed on time.

My next previous position was assistant to the general manager in a large concern engaged in the man-

infacture of army rifles where I
had charge of the design and
development of special equipment.

Previous to that I was engaged
in the design and development of
special sewing machines for manuf-
cturing purposes.

This covers my experience for the
past nine years.

I am a technical graduate in
mechanical engineering, thirty five
years old and married.

My only reason for desiring a
change is to connect with a larger
concern offering a greater opportunity.

Trusting I may receive the favor
of your consideration, I am,

Very truly yours,
S. H. Avis

Wadsworth

Wolf

W

Day - has been with me for many years as Chief Draughtsman in Construction

Dept. - He has performed his duties

December 3, 1932

My Dear Mr. Edison:

submit solemnly to me it is passed with great regret

My resignation, effective December 6th, has been accepted by Mr. Constable. It is with a regretful and reminiscent sentiment that I view my severance of connection with the firm, after my previous long service, and I feel that it would be a fitting termination of my association with the company if I were accorded some certificate of past service. For that reason I wish to renew my petition for your personal reference, in recognition of my ten year's of faithful and untiring service devoted to the interests of the company.

You will recall that after the disastrous fire in 1914, which partially destroyed the Plant, you had occasion to call for my services and, although I held a responsible and remunerative position elsewhere, I promptly responded to your call. I have never regretted this decision and I venture to say that, in any emergency, should you again see fit to require my services I would act in a similar manner.

There are many other significant reminders and occurrences, during my term with the various Edison Interests, which I feel merit your recognition.

In the light of these facts may I not hope for a favorable reply?

Very respectfully yours,

Arthur Wolf

EDWARD S. BIXLER
EASTON, PENNA.

Mamert - (no)
no ans
Recd. 15. 1919. *B*
shall I do it
Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

After a continuous service of almost twenty years in Mr. Edison's interest while connected with his Cement Division, during which time as you know my duties were diversified performing almost every function up to Assistant to Presidency while Mr. Mallory was with us, I resigned last March at Mr. Mamert's request, and since that time have been working on a proposition which I have not yet completed.

Among other things while associated with Mr. Edison, I handled all his Liability matters at New Village and had a reserve fund of almost \$20,000.00 being an accumulation of a number of years saving which I accomplished by careful negotiations with injured employees. Mr. Mallory can verify this. I however, enjoyed this as well as my other duties and will ever cherish the pleasant associations I had with the New Village as well as the Orange Office.

I wish to ask a personal favor of you however, and hope you will grant it and that is: get a testimonial for me signed by Mr. Edison. He gave me one some ten years ago, but I would like to have this last one now as my services have been discontinued.

I still have Mr. Edison's interests at heart and hope my twenty years of service have not been for naught, I served the Cement Company faithfully 100% of my time and energy.

Yours very truly,

Edw. S. Bixler

Wolf

December 6, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. M. Arthur Wolf has been in my employ for many years as Chief Draughtsman in my Construction Department. He has performed his duties satisfactorily to me and is very energetic. He leaves my employ of his own volition.

EDWARD DE W. PERRY

Edison

file

(1)

1413 Turks Head Building,
Providence, R.I. Dec 6th. 1919.

Box K-47, The Iron Age,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen;-

My experience, of fifteen years in engineering and machine designing capacities, has been such that I beleive I am qualified to fill the position mentioned in your advertisement in the current issue of Iron Age.

I have recently been discharged from the service where I had control of extensive ordnance work and am at present engaged on matters of a more or less temporary nature.

If the position in question is still open I shpuld be pleased to send you particulars as to my experience and training, or better yet arrange for an interview.

Yours very truly,

Edw. Perry

P/C

Mr. Edison

He said he did not care to waste his time in answering these questions, which may all be found in Kent's Handbook.

Meadowcroft

MEMORANDUM
THOMAS A. EDISON INDUSTRIESDATE 12/8/1919. EMR. Headwocraft.AVOID VERBAL MESSAGES
CONFIRM VERBAL UNDERSTANDINGS

FUNCTION

Here is the thought for Mr. Edison's Christmas message. We'reany chances you desire and please return when you can conveniently do so.Thank you.John A. RushMr. Rush:I think it would be well to consult
Mr. Charles Edison about this. He might wish to
say something different than this on a matter of
policy.W. H. Headwocraft

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

TO MY LOYAL FELLOW WORKERS - GREETINGS:-

Best wishes for a happy Christmas and a New Year blessed with prosperity. America's problems will be solved by a people proud of our institutions; grateful for the wonderful accomplishments of the past and optimistic of a future, such as will unfold before no other nation. Hard work, (which we all love) and an intense faith in our abilities will make that future an assured success.

*Just now
they all
don't.*

*Think you had better
leave this out -*

Mr. Meadowcroft.

*Otherwise ok as
far as I can
see except that
it doesn't sound
much like Mr. E.*

E.

File
for Mr. W. H. C.
for him to
come

21 Kimball Avenue,
Richmond Hill,
Long Island,
New York.

December 8th, 1919.

Yes

Box. 138, Care Machinery,
148 Lafayette Street,
New York.

Gentlemen:-

In answer to your advertisement for a designing engineer, I would be pleased if you would permit me to apply for the position which you have open.

I have had fourteen years' experience at machine design; automatic machinery; mechanical and electrical engineering; and covering the qualifications as mentioned in your ad, I believe I am capable of complying with your requirements.

Upon receipt of correspondence from you it would undoubtedly enable me to give a more detailed of my past experiences in the same line perhaps, in which you are engaged.

Thanking you, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

George W. Speirs.

George W. Speirs.

Questionnaire
Attached

GWS/MS/L
62/47

\$4000 to \$5000 a year

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

December 11, 1919.

Mr. George W. Speirs,
4701 Kimball Ave.,
Richmond Hill, L. I.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to advertisement Box 138,
"Machinery", has been received.

If convenient, Mr. Edison would be glad
to have you come out here to see him on Tuesday,
December 16th, about 9:30 in the morning.

For your information, let me say that
there are two ways for coming to the Laboratory.
One is by the Lackawanna Railroad from Hoboken,
alighting from the train at Orange, then walk to
the main street and take a trolley for West Orange,
which will bring you to the door.

The other way is to take the train for
Newark by the Hudson Tubes from New York. This
would bring you out at Park Place, Newark. Then
walk down two blocks to the Terminal Building and
get a trolley for West Orange, which will bring
you to the door.

Please ask in the Gate House for Mr.
Meadowcroft.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Geo. W. Speers

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:

1.

Age?

Married?

Children?

30

Yes

None

2.

Where were you educated?

*Home education (Personal Study)
 Public School
 Brooklyn Evening Technical and Trade School
 New York City
 New York City
 International Correspondence School*

3.

What positions have you had and length of time in each position?

*Engineer } 5 years
 Draftsman }
 Chief Draftsman 2 years
 Machine Designer 7 years*

4.

Why did you leave in each case?

Better opportunities offered, and my field of endeavor in each case gave promise of future expansion. My possibilities were limited only as far as I cared to prolong them.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 2:

5.

What is steel?

Steel is refined pig iron and its quality changes with the amount of ~~oro~~ carbon which it contains.

ok

6.

What is maximum tensile strength of highest grade of steel wire, approximately?

150,000^{lb} per sq in.

(200,000)

7.

Are you a practical Draughtsman, and where did you learn it?

Yes.

*Evening Schools but mainly at home and
due to Practical Actual Work.*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 3:

8.

Have you ever designed wholly or in part, a number of special machines that were successful? If so, name them and what were they intended for?

Yes. Various machines. Automatic Semi-Automatic.
and Hand Operated
I have, photographs, blueprints etc with me.
Automatic Box Making Machine. Wooden Packing
Boxes.
Linotype Machine Type setting
Auto. Advertising Machinery for Local Store Window
Advertising, etc.
Sperry Gyroscopic Stabilizer for Aeroplane & Ship
On Long Searchlight Tower with searchlight mounted
on telescopic tower. Designed new automatic looking device.

Can you do the work of a tool maker or machinist? If so, where were you taught, and how long did you work at this line?

Yes.
Experience gained working in various
Brooklyn Machine Shops.

Wernenthal Linotype Co.
C. M. Bliss Co.
Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Also operated, personal experimental shops
of my own.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 4:

10.

Translate a Millimeter into thousandths of an inch.

$$\begin{aligned} 1,000 \text{ mm} &= 1 \text{ meter} \\ 1 \text{ meter} &= 39.37'' \\ \frac{1}{1,000} \text{ meter} &= \frac{39.37}{1,000}'' \text{ or } .03937'' \end{aligned}$$

11.

What is the specific gravity of metallic aluminum, magnesia and iron?

*At approx. density of H₂O.
This is a useful guess as the writer has not
been interested in the chemical field of engineering.
In connection with automatic machine design this
information would be referred to in a text book.*

12. (not correct)

What metal has the highest melting point?

*I believe gold has, but iridium may have a
higher melting point.*

13. (Tungsten)

From what source do we get most of our lubricating oils?

From the refining of the raw mining minerals.

14.

With a 4-inch shaft having a 5 foot driving pulley 24 inches wide,
belted and speeded to convey 100 H.P., what is the maximum distance
apart you would place the bearings?

*assuming say 25 rpm giving speed of nearly 4,000 ft. per min.
stress of 20,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Maximum distance apart = 80" say 8 feet*

(Too far)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 5:

15.

Suppose you had a smooth plate of glass. At the end was a pulley. Over this pulley ran a cord. Resting on the glass was an ordinary brick. On top of this brick was 5 others. Approximately, how much weight is necessary to start these 6 bricks slipping?

*Height of bricks say 6"
coef. friction very 1. Therefore $1 \times 6 = 6$ lbs
about 6 lb. required.*

16. (no answer)

On the other hand, the cord is connected to the 6 bricks in tandem. Each brick rests on the glass. Give the approximate amount of weight necessary to be put on the cord to start all the bricks?

The same as answer to #15 question as, due to the fact that the coefficient does not vary too no matter how the frictional surfaces change as long as the weight remains constant.

17.

(no answer)

What are the metals used generally to produce the modern high speed tool steel?

The well known Vanadium steel with high carbon contents has been used in shops of which many have been connected with.

nickel and carbon constitute the main quality of good tool steel.

(Vanadium, Tungsten, Molybdenum)
last 2 generally

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 6:

18.

Suppose you were transmitting power by a belt: The length between centers of driving pulley and driven pulley being 10 feet, and that with the load used the belt continually gave trouble from slipping. How would you stop slipping? If more than one way, describe them.

1st Apply belt grease.

2nd Lengthen (or tighten) distance between centers.

3rd Elevate (or raise) driven pulley so as to get better arc contact.

Generally slipping of this nature is caused by the horizontal centers of both pulleys not being in the same horizontal plane.

(not good answer)

19.

In a very dusty place, how would you keep the dust out of bearings?

1st Installing felt washers on each side.

2nd Covering entire bearing with thin sheet metal if beating does not matter much.

3rd In buffing and polishing shops a series of important bearings may be connected with small exhaust hoods.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 7.

20.

How do you turn chilled iron? What Tool?

Lathe Tool High Carbon Tool.

(Jungsten Tool)

21.

How much shrinkage is to be allowed on cast iron when you make a pattern?

*About $\frac{1}{16}$ " per foot for ordinary work.
which is about $\frac{1}{8}$ " per 2 feet of pattern makers rule.*

22.

Have you used sprocket and chain drives? What are the troubles you have had with them?

Yes.

Mechanical design troubles pertaining to spacing of chain links but modern manufacturing methods now produce good chains and with Jan even drive sprockets should work well if they are securely kept in the same straight line.

With machinery well designed so as to take up side thrust properly, the chain should not give trouble. This side thrust due to shaft or something else on same, may disengage chain if the alignment is not kept rigid.

Chains may be operated with pawl devices and in such cases the placing of the proper pawls have caused trouble due to being improperly timed.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 8:

23.

When you are given a problem to solve - for instance - construction of a machine to perform an operation now done by hand, how do you go about it? After you have gone through the first proceeding, what do you do next, and so on?

Make preliminary sketches *after* analyzing the theory and aim of machine's work.

~~Sketch~~ Re-sketch for improvement then make as large preliminary layout as possible.

After making several layouts of general design and *after* calculating necessary work, my policy has been to distribute the detail design and detail drawing work to several lower salaried draftsmen so *as* work may get out in hurry.

While in this state it is an easy matter to control the entire design from one viewpoint making the necessary changes before completing the design.

(In my work I have found it unnecessary to follow up a machine into the shop to make it Work Right)

24.

What kind of gears give trouble, and what kind are generally free of trouble when both are subjected to the same stresses?

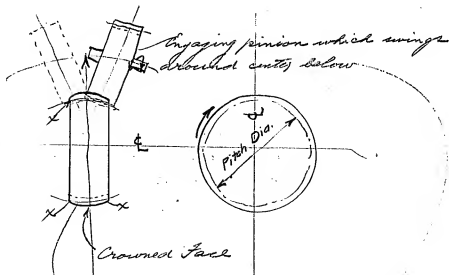
No gears give trouble if properly designed.
Spur gears being the most simple in form operate the most easily.

Bevel gears give trouble sometimes if not properly set and are not as strong as an equivalent toothed spur gear.

There is a class of gearing sometimes used on crane work with crowned faces (similar to sketch on reverse side of this sheet and which move thru an enlarged arc greater than its radius.

Spur gears are free of trouble in comparison to other types.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



This tooth has been claimed to be unable to be cut successfully but writer has cut several and made use of same in special design.

If cast teeth are used the spacing between teeth changes if pattern maker keeps all teeth of the same thickness.

If teeth are cut the space remains nominally the same but the teeth are cut away more at the ends X.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 9:

25.

What is the efficiency of best spur gearing?

96 to 97 per cent.

First class bearing, cut teeth, and with different material of drive and driven gears; also being well lubricated. I have calculated at times on a basis of 97.5 and 98 per cent, if for fine work.

25.

Give efficiency of old style worm and modern worm drive?

Old style self locking worm and worm wheel ranging from 10 to 60% efficient the modern worm drive has been made practical, at about 80 to 85 per cent efficient. (Using single thread)
If kindly worm drive is used a much greater efficiency may be assumed as the teeth surfaces have a greater value.

What is efficiency of chain and sprocket drive as compared to spur gear drive?

Chain and sprocket drive may be classed as spur gear drive to about 94% if well oiled, calculated and taken care of.

28.

What is the efficiency of the old type of worm drive as compared to spur gear drive?

Old type worm drive has a great deal lower efficiency for power transmission than any type of modern gear drive.

29.

What is the best known lubricating oil for machine shop tools, cost not being considered?

Lard Oil

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 10:

30.

What is the difference between Mol 1 and No. 2 foundry iron?

#1 (as the writer understands from the books) is taken directly from the furnace hearth and is generally melted in one "heat" while #2 may be re-heated and may be made up of iron taking partly from several "heats" #1 has a greatly tensile and compressive strength than #2.

1. Soft pig iron coarse crystals

What is machinery steel?

2. Close fine grain, hard ductile impurities

Machinery steel is made somewhat commonly as the Bessemer process and is generally rolled cold after being rolled from the hot state thereby making the final product of diameters of standard accurate sizes.

(Open hearth process)

What is Tool Steel?

Tool steel is similar to machine steel but possesses a greatly amount of carbon.

The writer has not heard much experience in the composition of nitrides of the common type and has only as one settled idea of these nitrides only as all brightenings given in this line have been obtained from various books.

Also the proper methods for use of the various

What is Russia Iron?

nitride in relationship to machine design is understood in a thorough way.

34.

About what temperature Fahr. do bodies become visibly red?

1500° to 1600° for ordinary structural steel.

(900° F)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 11:

36.

What is best method of shaping steel articles where close fit and accuracy is necessary?

*By lathe turning, and milling, then by grinding surfaces to the proper size.
Accuracy may be gained by micrometer measuring.
Fits and tolerances in machine design covered the explanatory matter used by the machinist.*

36.

In turning a shaft, do you set the cutting point above, below, or at exact center of article to be turned?

*It is hardly possible to set at exact center.
A slight distance below the actual center
is the proper cutting point.*

S.
1

37.

If you had an automatic machine requiring many tools of many kinds and positions to drill, ream, plane, tap, etc., what is best method of controlling these tools - should it be by cams, electric contacts, ratchets, jacquard cards, or otherwise?

Cams arranged on 1 main shaft (if possible) is a very good method but requires very accurate design, in that the proper time operation of each cam unit, work with precision.

For mechanical work I would prefer the operation by cams but electric contact points and mechanisms may be used to advantage for complex machinery when it is possible to do so and with remote control.

A combination of all features could be considered which would undoubtedly prove good working results.

Such conditions must first be analyzed, theorized and then designed.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 12:

38.

What is the reason that a grindstone grinds faster when continuously wet with running water, than if it was dry?

The water acts as a film of oil wood in a bearing and prevents the work from chipping the grinding stone instead of rubbing and rolling over same.

39.

What is Alundum Abrasive?

A fine emery made of the finest of emery sands.

(Fused Alumina)

40.

What is Carborundum?

(Carbon Silicide)

41.

With what are emery or carborundum wheel particles held together to form a grinding wheel?

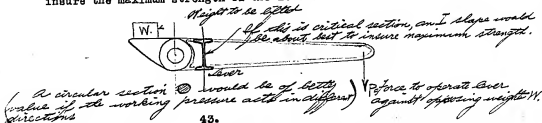
fused clay

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 13.

42.

If you had a lever 10 feet long with the fulcrum 1 ft. from the end - to obtain leverage, sketch approximate shape it should be made to insure the maximum strength of the lever?



If you were to use a large diameter spur gear and small pinion - and a stress of 1,000 pounds at gear teeth was required, how long would you make the pinion?

I would make the pinion about $\frac{1}{2}$ " longer than the gear to insure continuous mesh for the entire face length of the gear.

I would also calculate the strength of the pinion teeth if necessary, to make the 1,000 lbs. only on the basis of assuming at least 12 teeth or say 12 teeth in the pinion at present (for much undercutting).

44.

(No answer)

Is herring bone gearing as strong as straight tooth gearing? Why?

No. Because the pressure upon the teeth is not applied straight against the side of tooth as in spur gearing but because the angle of inclination of the teeth presents only part of the teeth to keep in contact with each other.

45.

(Herring Bone Strongest)

What is the deepest chill that can be got practically on best chilling iron?

On a car wheel deep chilling has been unsuccessfully gotten to $\frac{7}{8}$ "

($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 14.

46.

How are malleable iron castings made?

They are cast similar as ordinary cast iron castings are; and are then annealed, i.e., ~~put~~ so as to make the iron more pliable to be able to resist shock more readily

47. A special white brittle Cast iron packed in red iron oxide + put in furnace to burn Carbon
What peculiar properties has malleable iron relative to machining it?

It is slightly tougher than ordinary cast iron, as its resilience offers a greater resistance to the cutting edge.

Cast Iron, on the other hand, being more brittle, can be machined very rapidly due to the lack of carbon which it contains and which makes it machine in very small particles resembling sand.

48.

What are the two best known methods of Case hardening?

(Cyanide + packing in leather + annealing)

49.

What is Babbitt Metal? What metals are used in best, and what in the poorest?

Babbitt Metal is an alloy consisting of mainly zinc and lead.

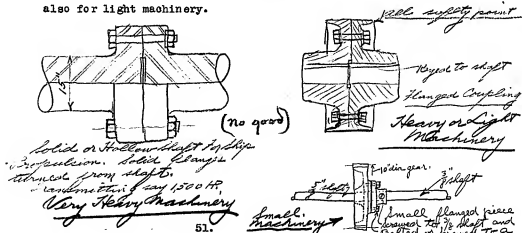
(Neither metal used, Babbitt is Tin + Copper)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 15:

50.

Sketch a flexible coupling, the best for heavy machinery, and also for light machinery.



51.

If you drop a steel ball weighing one pound from a height of one foot above an anvil approximately what will be the maximum pressure at the impact?

One foot pound

pressure
(42000 lbs)

52.

Does iron castings shrink or warp?

All iron castings shrink. A casting about 4 foot long 3 square, if solid will warp due to uneven metal contraction and internal stresses while cooling.

53.

What peculiarity has cold rolled shafting when turned up by a tool?

It holds its figure of strength, and should not be calculated to withstand stress rigidly planned for it. This is because when the metal is being rolled cold in its final process the rolls compress the rolled piece at the outer surface when in a cooler temperature which prevents the metal from contracting while cooling as it would do if it were in a high state of heat. (No amount of twisting out of shape.)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 16.

54.

Suppose you had a wheel 1 ft. in diameter, 1" thick and solid, made out of tool steel of good grade, - what maximum velocity, at the edge, would you think it would be safe to run it?

May be run mile per minute or say 5,000 feet per min.

While designing the Perry Ship Gyroscopic Stabilizer the rotor weighing 110 tons and being 14'4" in dia and 48" thick at rim was calculated to run 665 rpm. giving a rim velocity of nearly 30,000 feet per min. Approx. 6 miles per min.

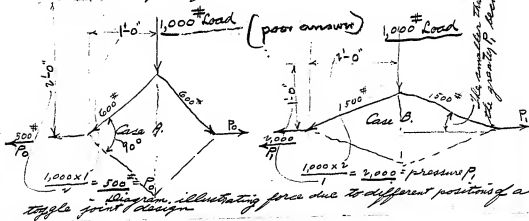
(The Gary 5000 then 30,000 - later corrected)
What maximum velocity for good cast iron?

Good cast iron becomes dangerous at 5,000 feet per minute as in Fly Wheel
a good velocity is 3,000 feet per minute.

55. (8000 is safe)

Why does a hydraulic press produce such great pressure when the water pump gives such small pressure? What is the principle involved?

The principle of the toggle joint.



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 17.

56.

What is a Chinese Windlass?

An instrument operated generally by hand, consisting of a mast standing vertically around which winds a rope or means for pulling something to it. A lever large enough to be pushed or pulled in a circular motion around the vertical, upright, is attached to the top end of said upright mast. The mast is pivoted in a base at the ground.

57.

Have you ever read a book called "707" mechanical movements?

No. But would be pleased to own one. I intend to obtain same and not only read it but study it thoroughly.

58.

What is an epicycloidal gear? Can you multiply leverage with it,

and how?

An epicycloidal gear is one which revolves around its own common center and at the same time rotates about a center point. Leverage can be multiplied with it by arranging two level gears on a single shaft each being meshed with larger level gear spaced parallel and facing in each other. Two smaller level gears being arranged in center one upon the shaft above mentioned and one upon an independent shaft which may ride freely thru level gear X. See reverse side.

59.

How would you drill holes in thick glass?

From little experience with drilling glass, I believe I used a quantity of turpentine, mixed which enabled easy drilling thru the glass in question.

60.

If you were required to form up a die, articles from thin steel, like tin plate, which would you use - the untinned plate at 7¢ a pound, or same plate tinned at 13¢? If one or the other, why?

The untinned plate at 7¢ per pound not because of the cost, but because when stamping out the product the tinned plate would loose its coating in various places wherever corners or bends were made or possibly touched by the die.

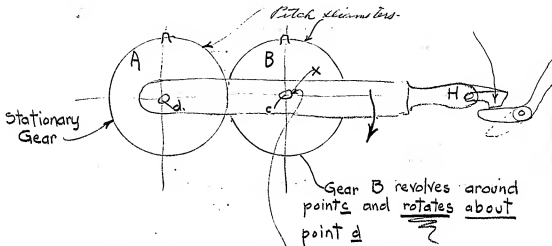
(Tin plate as tin acts as lubricant, prevents tearing of iron - also saves tools)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

The applicant has been interested in this type of gearing and has named same under the heading of "cyclic gearing" which would cover all planetary gear systems as well as epicyclic and hypocyclic gearing.

A most simple gear of this nature would be as follows.

Example of two spur gear.



For instance, for practical purposes, an electric motor may propel shaft x to which is attached epicyclic gear B , thereby causing arm or handle H with gear B to rotate about center d , and at the end of handle H may be attached a counting device or operating mechanism for permitting paper to feed to a certain machine or to accomplish other purposes.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 12.

61.

What kind of steel wire has the greatest tensile strength?

*Chrome Nickel Steel Wire.
Plow Steel, specially made wire also has great
tensile strength.*

62.

Where powerful vibrations take place, which material would you use, iron or steel in machine construction?

*Steel because of its higher resiliency.
(Pure wrought iron)*

63.

Which metal has the greatest expansion and which the least?

Mercury has the greatest expansion.

(Zinc the least)

64.

What solid substance used in many shops which can be turned, bored, etc., which has the peculiarity of expanding and contracting by heat more than any known substance?

Bakelite

(Hard rubber)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 19:

65.

What form of governor is best for regulating speed of small machinery? Sketch it roughly -

Shoe Governor

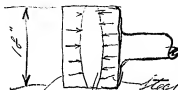


Shoe Brake Type.

The shoes being arranged against a Raybestos lining operated when loose heavy rollers were thrown out due to centrifugal force.

66.

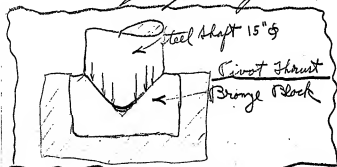
Sketch 2 or 3 best types of thrust bearings:



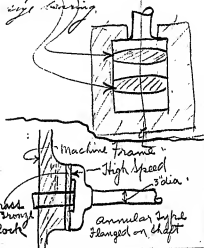
Horizontal or Vertical Thrust

Steel Plate or Collar on shaft etc.

Steel Plate *Phosphor Bronze Washers.*
Modified form may be longer size bearing.



Reverse nickel for oil grooves.

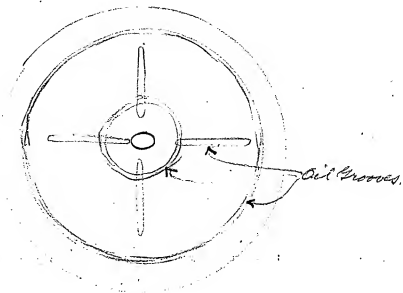


Brass or Bronze Block

Annular type flanged on shaft

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

One Method of Oil Grooving



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 20.

67.

What is best device for securing a gear to its shaft?

A key. Commonly a plain flat key.

68.

Suppose you were compelled to use a very small pinion connected to a shaft which must be large to stand the strain, how would you insure its success?

Use no less than 12 or 13 teeth. Use cut teeth. If absolutely necessary use ~~that~~ stub teeth in pinion. (Forge a boss on shaft + cut teeth in it)

Make it of better material than driven gear. Shrouds may be cast on sides of pinion increasing strength of pinion 50 to 60%. A pinion with shrouds may also be cast successfully, but with a milling cutty only.

69.

Why are piston rings of steam engines always made of cast iron?

They stand up better under working conditions as the wear upon them make them more adaptable for such work.

(Because cast iron does not lose its ^{70.} elasticity by heat + time)

What is high brass and low brass?

*High Brass contains high percentage Copper
Low " " " " "*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 21.

71.

How do they roll brass strips so they calliper the same thickness all over?

72.

How would you take buckles out of sheet steel? How do the mills do it and deliver perfectly flat sheets?

(pull several sheets by hydraulics
press until buckles disappear)
73.

What is the friction bite of a locomotive on dry rails, say, weight of locomotive 100 tons? How many tons would it pull before slipping, approximately? ✓

Approx. 50 Tons.

(20 Tons)

74.

What is a lap? How is it made and charged?

A Toolmakers Lap is a brass instrument commonly used for accurately finishing a machine surface and rubbing it very smooth.

It is charged with emery and fine machine oil and is made of a brass cylinder with elongated slots in its frame and holds a screw inside which expands the laps when necessary.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Page 22:

75.

Is friction of a bearing, properly oiled, the same at high and low speeds, or does it increase with the speed?

The friction remains constant.

76.

What is approximately the melting point Fahr. of Cast Iron?

2200°

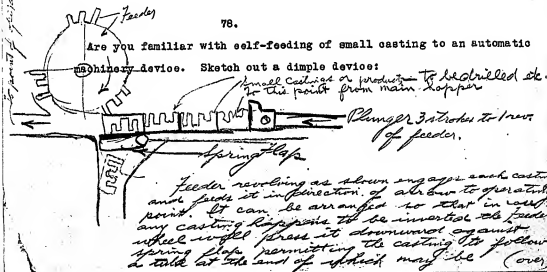
77.

Why is it that a soft lead bullet will pass through a 1/4 inch hard steel plate without much deformation, bullet being shot from regular Army rifle. What is principle involved?

Because high velocity of lead bullet overcomes the disintegrating resistance of the steel cutting each fibre of the metal at an instantaneous difference of time.

78.

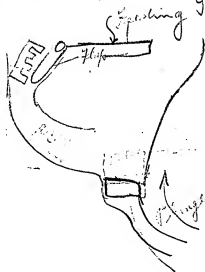
Are you familiar with self-feeding of small casting to an automatic machinery device. Sketch out a simple device:



Feeder revolving as shown engages each casting and feeds it in position of a bar to operate. It can be arranged so that in each period any casting happens to be inverted the feeder wheel would press it downward against spring flap permitting the casting to follow a track at the end of which may be (over)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

installed a device for bringing the casting
back to the feeding table.



Finger which brings
lost casting back to
feeding table.

December 11, 1919.

Mr. S. W. Avis,
205 No. Whitney Street,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

Your answer to advertisement Box 138,
Machinery, has been received.

If convenient, Mr. Edison would be glad
to have you come out here to see him on Friday,
December 19th, about 9:30 in the morning.

For your information, let me say that
there are two ways for coming to the Laboratory.
One is by the Lackawanna Railroad from Hoboken,
alighting from the train at Orange, then walk to
the main street and take a trolley for West Orange,
which will bring you to the door.

The other way is to take the train for
Newark by the Hudson Tubes from New York. This
would bring you out at Park Place, Newark. Then
walk down two blocks to the Terminal Building and
get a trolley for West Orange, which will bring
you to the door.

Please ask in the Gate House for Mr.
Meadowcroft.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

ESTABLISHED 1855

W. H. TAYLOR
PRES. AND TREAS.
FRITZ J. FRANK
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEO. H. GRIFFITHS
SECRETARY

THE IRON AGE

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
IRON AGE PUBLISHING CO.
NO. 228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET

REPRESENTATIVES IN
WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI,
PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND,
PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO,
BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO.
ADVERTISING DEPT.
CHARLES E. SAUR, MANAGER

NEW YORK December 16, 1919.

Jameson
Left

Thos. A. Edison Company,
Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:

Your advertisement in the Help Wanted Section was given the last insertion authorized in THE IRON AGE issue of December 4th.

Naturally, we are anxious to know if we have succeeded in putting you in touch with the people you desire to reach.

Would it be asking too much to have you advise us if you obtained the desired results or whether any additional insertions will be necessary?

An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

We thank you in anticipation of your courtesy in the matter and hope you will not hesitate to let us know whenever we can reciprocate in any way.

Yours for service,

THE IRON AGE,

Dictated by C. SAUR
MC

C. S. Saur
Advertising Manager.

8429

December 19, 1919.

Mr. Edison:

Mr. S. W. Avis came in response to our letter and I handed him the Questionnaire. In about 15 minutes, after looking it over, he handed it back to me and said he was not prepared to undergo an examination like this from memory. He said that he had been through it all in his College days but had not retained it in his memory.

He says that his experience has not been such as would help him to keep these facts in mind. His experience in designing automatic machinery has been practical, but did not call for the kind of information brought out by the questions.

Meadows

December 22, 1919.

Mr. C. S. Baur,
Advertising Manager,
THE IRON AGE,
#239 West 56th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 16 has been received,
but has traveled all over the place before it reached me here in
the Laboratory. The correspondence heretofore has been conducted in
my name.

I regret to say that we have not yet obtained
the desired results from our advertising and may renew the insertion
later on, but not at present.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Ediphoned:24

Called Murray "Edison, New York"

*From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,*

Orange, N.J. December 24, 1919.

To the big family of Edison workers, Greeting!

I wish you all a Merry Christmas as well
as a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Ordinarily the swift flight of time is
not a subject for self-congratulation, but I have a
feeling of thankfulness that a year has passed since
the Armistice, and that "the horrid din of war" is
growing more and more faint.

Prosperity and happier times are ahead of
us, but it is up to us to overtake them. It is only
work, - individual work and team-work, - that will
enable us to catch up. The continued effort of every
man and every woman is the only thing that will tell,
and I count myself one of you to that end.

Thos A Edison

$\frac{5}{4\frac{3}{4}}$ — — —
pink sides

$\frac{23192}{4}$

State

December 31, 1919.

State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I write to ask your favorable consideration to the following matter:

Mr. Peter C. Christensen, of 116 High Street, Orange, New Jersey, was employed by Mr. Edison as an Assistant in his Chemical Laboratory here for over ten years. He is a Danish citizen, but has taken out first paper for American naturalization, and will shortly take out his final papers. Mr. Christensen resigned from Mr. Edison's employ recently to go into business for himself. Mr. Edison has a high regard for him and would be glad to have him return here at any time.

Mr. Christensen's wife Johanna M. Christensen, about 32 years old, and their son Carl M. Christensen, 8 years old, are now in Europe where she went a few months ago to visit her mother. I understand that Mrs. Christensen and her son are at present in Rotterdam.

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Christensen to ask the State Department if they will kindly instruct the American Consul or other officials at Rotterdam to give the passport of Mrs. Christensen and son, in order that they may return to their home in New Jersey with the least possible delay. Mr. Christensen is financially well able to support and care for his wife and child.

If the Department will kindly cable the instructions to Rotterdam, I shall be glad to forward the cost of the telegram on being advised of the amount.

Respectfully yours,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Equipment and Supplies (E-19-30)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the purchase and use of tools and raw materials in Edison's laboratory and factories. Included is correspondence with former Edison employee Edward G. Acheson about an order for electrodes placed with the Acheson Graphite Co.; with Edison's brother-in-law Halbert G. Hitchcock concerning custom-cut glass discs ordered from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; and with U.S. Bureau of Standards director Samuel W. Stratton regarding the loan of a double spectroscope for Walter S. Mallory's examination of lithium mining regions in the western United States. Related correspondence by Mallory can be found in E-19-47 (Mining - General).

In addition, there are letters pertaining to a search for suppliers of ceramic crocks; lists of equipment billed to various war-related shop orders; an inventory of the Columbia Street recording studio; and a list compiled by Theodore Edison of equipment at the U.S. Naval Station in Key West, Florida. Other correspondents include optical instrument maker John A. Brashear, electrical instrument manufacturer Leeds & Northrup Co., and filter press makers T. Shriver & Co.

Approximately 30 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes routine correspondence about orders and shipping; catalogs and other printed matter; additional copies of standard inquiries sent to multiple vendors; and other items duplicating the information in the selected documents. Also not selected are letters pertaining to the disposal of gardening equipment and to bills for government contract work; copies of long lists of stock equipment and chemicals at the plants in Silver Lake, New Jersey; and routine business letters unrelated to Edison.

13

January 9, 1919.

Mr. John A. Brashear,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Brashear:

Mr. Edison is very desirous of obtaining quickly the following for a special purpose, and he thinks that you will be able to fix him up. The items are as follows:

- 4 Nicol prisms 6 m/m aperture approximately;
- 2 Total reflecting prisms 6 m/m aperture approximately

Do you happen to have on hand a pocket spectro-scope, or can you tell me where I could obtain one for Mr. Edison very quickly?

If convenient, to drop me a line by return mail stating when I may expect the above prisms, I shall be obliged. When you send the prisms, please address them to:

W. H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Geno Optical Co.

Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Saccharin Co.

G. J. Tagliacarne Mfg. Co.

Bush Terminal

Brooklyn

Merman & Holz

3 Madison Ave.

Carbondale Dist Co.

Carbondale Pa.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

✓ Phila. Thompson Co

9th & Arch

Phila

✓ Carl H. Wagner

1944 N. Albany Ave
Chicago

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Meadowcroft
Will you please see if John
Brotherman can furnish

- 4 Nicol prisms $6\frac{1}{2}$ " aperture approx.
- 2 Total reflecting prisms $6\frac{1}{2}$ " aperture approx.

JOHN A. BRASHEAR
CHAIRMAN

JOHN A. McDOWELL
TREASURER

JAMES B. McDOWELL
SECRETARY
ASSOCIATE
DR. C. S. HASTINGS

JOHN A. BRASHEAR CO. LTD.
ASTRONOMICAL AND PHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CABLE ADDRESS, BRASHEAR, PITTSBURGH
WESTERN UNION CODE

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A. January 14, 1919.

Mr. W. E. Meadsworth.

Edison Laboratory,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

We regret we haven't anything in stock that will meet your requirements. As we are still engaged on our orders which will take all of the year to complete it is impossible to do any laboratory work.

If you can wait we could doubtless secure what you need from A. Hilger of London.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. BRASHEAR CO. LTD

John A. Brashear
Secretary

*Gall + Leavitt
Mr. Obvig*

January 15, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Miller,
79 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Miller:

In regard to the two resistance boxes which Mr. Edison wants you to obtain, I guess you will have to place with the Purchasing Department a regular requisition from your Department. Of course, you do not know yet what to order so I will help you out by telling you, as they are similar to two which we purchased last Summer.

Our order was for two (2) 30 Mile Receiver Shunts, in 15 divisions, two miles to a division. These are made by the Thompson-Levering Company, 323 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I am enclosing copy of a letter written by that concern to me under date of July 13, 1918, from which you will see that these Shunts were made in accordance with Western Electric Company's drawing ES - 160111. Thompson-Levering Co. made similar Shunts for the Western Electric Co. from their drawings, and will probably require you to obtain a letter from the Western Electric Co. authorizing them to make these two boxes for you. Mr. D. W. Kendall of the Western Electric Co. in New York is the particular person whom I called up on the subject. You had better get in touch with him and ask him to give you a letter of authority to Thompson-Levering Company to make these two boxes.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

January 23, 1919.

Mr. Meadowcroft:

This is merely a memorandum so that you would be posted when the matter is brought up in the future.

Yesterday in Washington I gave a receipt in Mr. Edison's name for a Pocket Spectrophotometer No. BS. 5435, and have obtained a loan of it until April 22d when it will either have to be returned or replaced.

At the suggestion of Dr. Stratton, I have written Messrs. Nutting and Kouffel as per carbon copies herewith attached. In case you are not able to get any help of either of these gentlemen, Dr. Stratton suggests that you communicate with Adam Hilger, 75 A Camden Road, London, N.W. England, who has made several of these instruments.

WTS. MALLORY.

11
MAIN OFFICE & WORKS
HARRISON, N.J.
BRANCHES
AT: NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL, MINN., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DENVER, COLO.

T. SHRIVER & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF:
FILTER PRESSES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES AND SPECIAL MACHINERY
OXY-HYDROGEN ELECTROLYZERS

HAMILTON ST. AND FRANKLIN AVE.

NEW YORK OFFICE
250 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 1
250 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 1

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

HARRISON, N.J. January 23rd, 1919

Mr. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telephone conversation with our Mr. Shriver regarding Filter Presses for filtering clay and lime, we are sending you by letter post a copy of our catalog, on page 15 of which you will find illustration of the type of press most generally used for filtering clay. The capacity of these presses, of course, depends largely upon the kind of clay to be filtered.

Some clays are very plastic and are slow of filtration, taking sometimes 4 to 5 hours to a cycle. This applies more particularly to the Southern clays. Some of the Pennsylvania clays, say in the neighborhood of Allentown, are not so plastic, and filter very easily. In many cases a cycle can be made in from an hour to an hour and a half. Clays mined in the neighborhood of Northeast Maryland would take from an hour and a half to two hours per cycle.

While the press shown on page 15 of our catalog is suitable for that work, we also make another type of press known as the Atkins-Shriver Filter Press Type "B". We are enclosing catalog covering this type, which is self-explanatory. Owing to the mechanical means for removing the cake, cycles in this type of press can be made more quickly than with the Type "B" as shown on page 15 of our general catalog.

We have a report on the work of the Atkins-Shriver Type "B" press, working on Kaolin, from Theo. Dittell Co., of San Francisco. This press was equipped with 48 chambers, with a holding capacity of 11.8 cubic feet. This produced 1428 pounds of clay per cycle of one hour and 20 minutes, or 25,304 pounds per 24 hours. A press of this type and size would cost you \$2600.00.

Our Type "B" working on the same material, size 36" square with 48 chambers, making cakes 1" thick; holding capacity 31.15 cubic feet, making six cycles per day of 24 hours would produce approximately 22,428 pounds of clay. We believe our 36" Square 48 chamber press is as large as should be used for filtering clay. Price \$1887.00 f.o.b. Harrison.

Mr. Meadorcroft -

Jan. 23, 1918

(2)

For filtering hydrated lime, we would offer Type "E" press as shown on page 18 of our catalog. Hydrated lime filters very easily, and a 2" cake can be formed in a very few minutes. You are undoubtedly familiar with the rate of filtration of carbonate of lime, and sulphate of lime, as we believe you have had several filter presses filtering these products at your Carbolic Works at Silver Lake.

The price of a 36" square 48 chamber filter press Type "E" with frames 3" thick, with a holding capacity of 82.30 cubic feet, or approximately 8330 pounds of lime cake, would be \$2260.00, f.o.b. Harrison.

If there is any other information that you may require that we have overlooked, we shall be glad indeed to give you the benefit of any experience we may have had in filtering these products, if you will advise us further.

Yours very truly,

T. SHRIVER & CO.

REP FK.

Telegram

Jan 24/19

Turner Bros who,
Sycamore Ill. U.S.A.

Who sell your alcohol blast
cannons in our locality N.Y.C.
or Newark

Thomas A. Edison

Sent W.A. 1/24/19
11.45 am
W.A.

January 25, 1919.

Mr. T. Shriver,
c/o T. Shriver & Co.,
Harrison, N.J.

Dear Mr. Shriver:

Your letter of January 23d, signed by Mr. R. E. Perry, has been received and shown to Mr. Edison.

He was very much interested in the contents, and after he had read it he told me to write to you and say that, of course, he knows about your filter presses at our Carbolic Plant at Silver Lake, but in the days that we were using them we were so busy that we did not keep any accurate records.

He says that surely, as a manufacturer of filter presses, you must have obtained a great deal of reliable data from your many customers, and if there is anything further along that line that you can send him, in addition to your letter of January 23d, he would appreciate very much to see it. In fact, he wants you to give him all the data along these lines that you can, but of course, all based on facts in practice.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A.

January 28, 1919.

Mr. L. W. McClesney:

Mr. Edison has ordered six barrels
of broken lead glass for the experimental run which
he told you about. This will be delivered in a
few days by Peter Leonadis & Sons, Newark, N.J.

W.H. MEADOWCROFT.

MAIN OFFICE & WORKS
HAMILTON, N. J.
PHONE 210-1
HARRISON, N. J.
HARRISON, N. J.

T. SHRIVER & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
FILTER PRESSES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES AND SPECIAL MACHINERY
OXY-HYDROGEN ELECTROLYZERS

HAMILTON 210-1 HARRISON AVE.

NEW YORK OFFICE
250 NASSAU ST.
TELEPHONE
250-24

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE GENERAL

HARRISON, N. J. January 28th, 1918

It would appear strange that your concern which has been in the laboratory of Thos. A. Edison, Crange, N. J. Curiously enough to gather down the to pressed so a outsider could get some approximate idea of their capacity

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 25th, addressed to our Mr. Shriver, would say that reply to this has been delayed, owing to Mr. Shriver's absence. As the letter was addressed to him personally, it was not opened with the firm's correspondence.

While we are in possession of reliable data on the filtration of clays, which is made up from some experiments we have made here in our laboratory, it has been very difficult to obtain accurate data on the working of our Filter Presses, owing to the fact that we have not always had access to the plants using our Filter Presses, and many concerns are very reticent about giving out information as to the actual results they are getting. Then again, many of our Filter Presses are in use so far removed from us that we have been unable to send anyone to study the conditions.

As you will note from our letter of January 23rd, there is a wide variation in the rate of filtration of clays, due to the difference in nature, and the information we gave you was based on our actual experience.

If you can procure some of the clay for which you are contemplating Filter Presses, and send it to us, we will be very glad indeed to make experiments here in our laboratory, from which we could figure accurately the capacity of our Filter Presses working on that particular kind of clay. We would like very much to do this if you can arrange it. Kindly advise us.

Yours very truly,

T. SHRIVER & CO.

REP FK

6440

2
January 30, 1919.

Central Scientific Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I have just had a talk with Mr. Wallace at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and he tells me that you probably have in stock some direct vision grating spectrometers. Please let me know what you can supply at short notice in this line. We need two.

I am also desirous of obtaining four (4) Nicol prisms of about 6 or 8 millimeter aperture. Can you supply them or advise me where they may be obtained?

I will greatly appreciate an early reply as the matter is urgent.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Jan 29 1919

Central Scientific Co.
Chicago Ill.

Gentlemen

I have just had a talk with Mr. Wallace at the Aberdeen Proving Ground and he tells me that you probably have in stock some of the direct vision Spectroscopes with his grating. Please let me know what you can supply at short notice in his line. We need two.

~~I am sure with the care I am desirous of~~
obtaining four (4) Nicol prisms of about 6 mm aperture. 6 or 8 millimeter aperture and you supply them or advise me where they may be obtained?

I will greatly appreciate an early reply as the matter is urgent.

Yours very truly

HUGO H. ROSENFELD, VICE-PRES.
SAMSON H. HIRSCH, ASST.

A. FRANKENBERG, PRES. & TREAS.

J. H. MATHIAS, ASST. TREAS.
LOUIS SCHLOSS, ASST. MGR.

FISHERIES



NATIONAL SPONGE & CHAMOIS CO.

INCORPORATED



TELEPHONES 3168 BECKMAN
3169

CABLE ADDRESS
SOBORO, NEW YORK

A. B. C. CODE

4TH EDITION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

158 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRANCHES:

NATIONAL SPONGE & CHAMOIS CO., INC., NEW YORK CITY
NATIONAL SPONGE & CHAMOIS CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NATIONAL SPONGE & CHAMOIS CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FACTORIES:

NATIONAL CHAMOIS TANNERIES, INC., NEWARK, N. J.
NATIONAL SPLITTING CO., INC., NEWARK, N. J.

January 31, 1919

Silk

The Edison Electric Company
Orange N J

Gentlemen

ATTENTION MR. W. H. MEADOWCRAFT

We are informed by our factory, the National
Chamois Tanneries of Newark, that they have forwarded
you samples of sizes 8x10 and 9x11 yellow Chamois.

The prices on these goods are as follows:

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 8x10 ----- | \$2.34 per kip of 50 pieces |
| 9x11 ----- | 2.87 " " " " " |

Chamois Skins are sold net; no cash discount al-
lowed on Chamois Skins at the present time.

Thanking you for this opportunity, and trusting
you will see your way clear from these samples to favor
us with your valued orders, we remain

Yours very truly

NATIONAL SPONGE & CHAMOIS CO. INC.

W. H. Meadowcraft

SMH:BG

6433

February 1, 1919.

National Sponge & Chamois Co. Inc.,
159 William Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Let me thank you for your prompt and courteous attention to my telephone request for samples and prices on yellow chamois. The samples came to hand this morning and I have handed them to Mr. Edison. He is experimenting with them to see if he can use them for a special purpose and if he can, I shall be glad to communicate with you further.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

February 1, 1919.

Mr. T. Shriver,
Harrison, N. J.

Dear Mr. Shriver:

I received your Mr. Perry's letter of January 29th and showed it to Mr. Edison. He wants me to say to you that it appears strange to him that your concern, which has been in business so many years, did not have curiosity enough to gather data as to processes, so that an outsider could get some approximate idea of their capacity.

I am giving you the message in Mr. Edison's own words.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Sick

February 3, 1916.

Mr. Willard B. Wright,
1514 N. Marvin Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison understand that you are a
manufacturer of oiled silk such as is sold by
Druggists Supply Houses.

Possibly we may find a use for a continuous
supply of this material in our factory, and Mr.
Edison would like to have you send a sample, together
with quotation in lots of 50 and 100 yards at a time.
Kindly address sample and your reply to:

W. H. Leadwercroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

and I will bring it to Mr. Edison's personal attention.

Will you kindly reply promptly, as Mr. Edison
is going away to Florida in a few days.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6444.

ESTABLISHED 1899

INCORPORATED 1899

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL APPARATUS

480 EAST OHIO STREET
LAKE SHORE DRIVE, OHIO AND ONTARIO STREETS

TELEPHONE
SUPERIOR 7800
CABLE ADDRESS "CENTRO"
WESTERN UNION CODE

A. H. McCONNELL, PRES.
H. C. ARMS, VICE PRES.
J. H. ROBERTS, CASH.

CHICAGO February
Third,
1919

Prism

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
The Laboratory of
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

We have your inquiry of the 30th ultimo, relative to our direct vision spectroscopes in which Mr. Wallace mounts the gratings. This is our No. F-6981 spectroscope, which we would price to you at \$16.00 net f. o. b. Chicago. We have a number in stock for immediate shipment, and trust we may be favored with your order.

In connection with Nicol prisms, we regret to inform you that we do not have any at this time. They have been off the market for several years, but we have hopes of securing some within the next six months. At this time, we do not have any immediate source on them.

Yours very truly,

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC COMPANY

A.B.C.

ABC-MO.

Mr. Warner

ESTABLISHED IN 1850

WILLARD B. WRIGHT
OIL SILK AND MUSLIN

1521-23 N. TWELFTH ST. OFFICE & ENTRANCE, 1512-14 N. MERVINE ST.

(DIRECT ALL ORDERS TO OFFICE)

RECEIVED HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEREVER EXHIBITED

Philadelphia, Feb. 5th, 1910-1911

W. H. Meadowcroft
Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to yours of February 5th, enclosed find samples of

Oil Silk, prices are:-

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Opaque Oil Silk 36" wide | \$7.50 per 5 yard roll, less 5% cash | 7.42 1/2 yd |
| <i>For long heads</i> Opaque Oil Silk 30" wide | \$3.25 per 5 yard roll, less 5% cash | .62 yd |
| Bright Oil Silk 30" wide | \$4.25 per 5 yard roll, less 5% cash. | .67 yd |

Check must accompany all orders.

Very truly yours,

Willard B. Wright

P. S. Price is from 5 yards up.

W
February 11, 1919.

Mr. Willard B. Wright,
1521 N. 12-th Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing herewith our Order No. 386370, for three (3) rolls of Opaque Oil Silk as specified, in accordance with your quotation of February 5, 1919, to our Mr. Meadowcroft. We also enclose herewith our check No. N 711, for \$15.00 in prepayment of this material.

Trusting you will find the enclosed to be correct and will make immediate shipment upon receipt hereof, we are

Yours very truly,
THOMAS A. EDISON LABORATORIES,
Wm. H. Lyder
OFFICE MANAGER.

CC: Mr. Meadowcroft.

GMR:AJU.

TELEPHONE 7735 MARKET
7736

ESTABLISHED 1871

CABLE ADDRESS "MAYLEON"



Peter Leonardis & Sons

DEALERS IN

RAGS, PAPER STOCK AND WASTE

PAPER MYL SUPPLIES — ALL GRADES OF BURLAP

WOOLEN MYL SUPPLIES — ALL GRADES OF HAIR

55-57-59 RIVER STREET

NEW YORK OFFICE
132 NASSAU ST

NEWARK, N.J., February 14/19

Thomas A. Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.,

Dear Mr. Henslowcraft:

We delivered to your primary battery division, Silver, Lake, N.J. a few days ago 6 sample barrels of Brooklyn Lead Glass as per order received from you. This completes your order.

We will be pleased to have you advise us just as soon as you are ready to purchase this glass in larger quantities.

Yours very truly,

PETER LEONARDIS & SONS

All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents and other causes beyond our control
All quotations are subject to immediate acceptance and price purchase or disposition. We reserve the right to correct stereographic errors

CF 619193

SHOP ORDER NO. 5005 **** EQUIPMENT.

| 1917 Month | No. of VOUCHER | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Feb. | 193 | Transformer, Magnet Spool - 2 Transformers, 1 Head Band Receiver. | \$ 29.47 ^{1/2} <i>Handley</i> |
| March | 328 | 1 Weston Milimeter. | 56.70 <i>Handley</i> |
| April | 19 | 1 "W" 22-Tool Box, 1 Set Tire Holders #69, Tire Straps 3- 3/4 | 3.85 ^{1/2} |
| " | 30 | 1 Gasoline Bars Torch | 5.05 <i>Handley</i> |
| " | 88 | 3 Deffons Complete | 15.00 ^{1/2} |
| " | 63 | 1 Spark Coil | 3.30 ^{1/4} |
| " | 114 | 2 Camp Stools, 6 Green Shades, 6 Pulleys | 7.40 <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 150 | 1 Tank | 55.00 ^{1/2} |
| " | 157 | 1 - 12 Oz. Tarpaulin | 12.00 ^{1/2} |
| " | 199 | 1 Tank | 155.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 203 | 2 Amberola No. 30-Phonographs | 30.56 <i>Leont</i> |
| May | 17 | 1 Klaxon Horn | 2.25 ^{1/2} |
| " | 24 | 1 Ft. Piccolo Tape, 1 52-2 Hammer | 3.10 <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 77 | 40 Ft. Water Hose, 2 Sets of Couplings | 19.50 ^{1/2} |
| " | 101 | 1 Motor with Pulley | 16.20 ^{1/2} |
| " | 112 | 1 Film Rack Adapter, 6 Film Packs | 12.10 ^{1/2} |
| May | 165 | 16 Secondary Indio. Coils - 14 Primaries, 2 of each. | 170.32 ^{1/2} <i>Handley</i> |
| June | 33 | 1 Hand Pump | 13.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 49 | 1 Wood Pulley | 7.40 ^{1/2} |
| " | 155 | 12 Bipolar Receivers | 19.08 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 177 | 10 Cells and Steel Boxes | 68.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 98 | 1 Universal Operating Receiver Set | 10.18 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 218 | 1 Delco Plant, 5 cells charged | 259.25 ^{1/2} |
| " | 223 | 1 Wide Field Ocular and Tube | 10.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 230 | 1 L. C. Cut Out, 3 M. C. Condensers | 3.74 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| July | 14 | 2 Brass Pyrene Extinguishers | 16.00 ^{1/2} |
| " | 44 | 2 Protractors | 3.80 ^{1/2} |
| " | 45 | 1 Dodge Wood Pulley #12 Dodge Common Flat Boxes 2.15 | 6.71 ^{1/2} |
| " | 65 | 4 Receivers, 12 Diaphragms, 12 Type | 7.22 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | " | 2 Transmitters, 2 " and 1 Relay | 10.07 ^{1/2} |
| " | " | 2 Keys | 11.50 ^{1/2} <i>Handley</i> |
| " | 199 | Camera and Supplies | 56.95 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 105 | 2 Input Transf. and 2 Output Transf. | 408.45 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 124 | 4 Tarpaulins | 15.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 166 | 3 Steel Tanks | 125.55 ^{1/2} |
| " | 214 | 25 Gas. Generators #11 Pump. P. K. Lamp House 12.50 | 98.25 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| August | 41 | 1 Zeissner Protar Comp. 82.00-1 Crown Tripod 6.75, 1 Film pack Adapter and 12 Film Packs 15.00 | 108.75 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| " | 42 | 1 Repeating Coll, 1 Induction Coll, 2 Transmitters | 7.29 ^{1/2} |
| " | 43 | 6 Receivers 10.25, 2 Handsets 15.10 | 25.35 ^{1/2} |
| " | 53 | 1 Spraying Outfit Complete | 32.00 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |
| Sept. | 5 | 4 Dodge Boxes Comm. | 6.08 ^{1/2} |
| " | 24 | 1 Model D. C. Volt Ammeter | 27.95 ^{1/2} <i>Handley</i> |
| " | 79 | 1 Copper Horn Bell | 5.00 ^{1/2} |
| " | 109 | 1 Studio Scale and 1 Magazine Press | 29.90 ^{1/2} <i>Handley</i> |
| " | 158 | 2 Doz. Acetylene Generators | 82.32 ^{1/2} <i>Leont</i> |

(Handwritten note: 100 Cells 11.00)

SHOP ORDER NO. 5005 * * * EQUIPMENT.

| 1917 | No. of | Continued. | |
|-----------|---------|--|-----------------------|
| Month | Voucher | | |
| October | 39 | 2 Tap Wrenches | 6.10 <i>short</i> |
| " | 95 | 2 sleeves, 2 Latho Tools, 2 Clamp Dogs | 11 00 <i>watching</i> |
| " | 117 | 1 Drill Trip Press, 1 Union Drill Chuck and Key and 1 Morse Taper Arbor | 139.25 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 159 | 1 Latho Chuck | 38 00 <i>Bisc</i> |
| " | 176 | 1 ⁴⁴⁰ Light Acetylene Cylinder, 1 Pr. Goggles, 1 Lb. Bronze | 10 70 <i>short</i> |
| " | 186 | 2 General Elect. Motors with Pulleys, Box Rails and Starter Rod | 15 00 <i>short</i> |
| November | 13 | 1 Klaxon | 15 00 <i>short</i> |
| " | 21 | 1 Wood Chain | 5 00 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 45 | 1 Negro's Lock | 14 00 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 168 | Generators, Condenser Lens, Storeo Lenses, Rheostat | 259 78 <i>short</i> |
| December | 48 | 2 Single eye Cable grip | 10 25 <i>short</i> |
| " | 67 | Text Books | 28 74 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 51 | 4 Transmitters | 10 44 <i>" "</i> |
| 1918 | | | |
| January | 48 | 4 Invalid Rings | 5 40 <i>short</i> |
| April | 213 | 10 Blankets, 10 Quilts, 6 Pillows | 50 40 <i>" "</i> |
| May | 4 | 2 Sheatstone Bricks | 60 00 <i>" "</i> |
| June | 36 | 1 - 203 3 1/2" Parker's Vise | 8 75 <i>short</i> |
| " | 45 | 6 - 128 Watch Case Receivers | 14 40 <i>" "</i> |
| July | 178 | 2 Rheostats | 28 20 <i>" "</i> |
| " | | 1 Pr. Hand Receiver, 1 Transmitter No. 284 | 10 70 <i>" "</i> |
| August | 13 | 6 Hand Telephones | 25 00 <i>short</i> |
| " | 56 | 2 - 400 Degr. Thermomere .1.59 and 1.25. | 2 75 <i>short</i> |
| September | 52 | 6 Type V Andion Bulbs | 86 40 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 52 | 6 - 128 "W" Watch Case Receivers 14.49, 6-128 "W" Watch Case Receivers 14.68 | 29.17 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 105 | 1 Accumulator Set up in Bldg. No. 4 | 369 34 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 241 | 3 - 00 Armstrong Tool Holder S. L. R. (1 of each) | 5 94 <i>" "</i> |
| October | 5 | 2 Kinetophone Outfits, Rheostat | 29 40 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 6 | 1 - 300 Degrees, Thermometer | 1 40 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 237 | 1 Barton Sound Book | 3 50 <i>" "</i> |
| December | 197 | 15 A-6 Cells Charged | 435 60 <i>short</i> |
| 1919 | | | |
| January | 86- | 3 Hand Telephones | 80 00 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 241 | 12 O. H. M. " Receivers | 240 00 <i>" "</i> |
| " | " | 2 Hand Receivers, 2 Watch Case Receiver D 14084 | 13 03 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 51 | 1 7/16" Expansion Reamer | 2 68 <i>" "</i> |
| February | 51 | 2 Neo. Shunts | 54 50 <i>" "</i> |
| " | 112 | 12 Regular Bell. Teleph. Commercial Microph. Speakers | 22 20 <i>" "</i> |
| " | " | 1 Compl. Hand Telephone Set, Watch Case Receiver 800 H.M. | 6 05 <i>" "</i> |

EQUIPMENT.

SHOP ORDER NO. 5011.

| 1917 | Yo |
|-------|-----|
| Month | No. |
| March | 337 |
| " | 347 |
| April | 32 |
| " | 164 |
| June | 34 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1-250 Motor Assembled | 12.50 | ✓ |
| 1 Diamond Reproducer | 3 16 | ✓ |
| 1 Ammeter | 5 95 | ✓ |
| 2 Worm Wheels and 2 Worms | 4 50 | ✓ |
| 2 Engine Nickel Clocks | 10 50 | ✓ |

Shop Order No. 5013

| 1917 | |
|----------|-----|
| Month | No. |
| March | 326 |
| April | 70 |
| " | 207 |
| " | " |
| May | 160 |
| June | 73 |
| " | 141 |
| August | 63 |
| November | 53 |
| 1918 | |
| January | 225 |
| February | 214 |
| March | 211 |
| August | 13 |
| October | 159 |
| " | 215 |
| December | 42 |

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1 Spring Motor Dictating Machine | 24 50 | ✓ |
| 1 Doublet in Coll. | 125 00 | ✓ |
| 3 Horns | 2 66 | ✓ |
| Open Frame Hand Shaver | 11 07 | ✓ |
| 1 Wet Bulb Thermometer Hydroleik | 2 51 | ✓ |
| 1 Miniature Voltmeter | 2 00 | ✓ |
| 1 Micrometer eye Piece | 9 00 | ✓ |
| 3 Local Battery Transmitters | 5 86 | ✓ |
| 1 Shamphone | 11 77 | ✓ |
| 2 No. 2045 Lap Robes | 20 00 | ✓ |
| 250 Special Cyl. Master Blanks | 250 00 | ✓ |
| 100 M 8 Cells Charged | 240 00 | ✓ |
| 3 - 329 W. Transmitters | 6 38 | ✓ |
| 2 Hand Shavers | 18 10 | ✓ |
| 2 Vacuum Amplifiers 101B | 30 00 | ✓ |
| N. J. Telephone Co., for instalment of Bapts. and wiring at Sandy Hook | 26 20 | ✓ |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5016

| 1917 | |
|-------|-----|
| Month | No. |
| April | 210 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|---|
| 1 Arc Lamp, 2 Joints. | 5 09 | ✓ |
|-------------------------------|------|---|

SHOP ORDER NO. 5037

| 1917 | |
|---------|-----|
| Month | No. |
| April | 68 |
| " | 157 |
| October | 38 |

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| 1 Ford Chassis | 343 00 | ✓ |
| 1 Tent | 30 00 | ✓ |
| 1 Winter Top wind shield and Body for Ford and 1 Side Tire Holder | 77 00 | ✓ |
| 1 Fr. Wood Chains | 3 75 | ✓ |
| 1 " " " | 3 75 | ✓ |
| 1 " " " and 1 Set Wood Chain Adjusters | 6 00 | ✓ |
| 1 Commutator | 1 85 | ✓ |
| 1 Timer | 1 50 | ✓ |

#EQUIPMENT.

SHOP ORDER NO. 5044

| <u>1917</u> | <u>Vo. No.</u> | | |
|---------------|----------------|--|----------|
| <u>Month.</u> | | | |
| March | 348 | 4 Receivers and 2 Transmitters | 14.00 ✓ |
| April | 30 | 1 Yacht Bell | 2.00 ✓ |
| " | 73 | 1 Selenium Coll. Typar | 25 00 ✓ |
| " | 75 | 4 Radio Operator's Receiver Sets | 28 45 ✓ |
| " | 105 | 6 Secondary Induction Coils, 5 Primary Induction Coils | 45 57 ✓ |
| May | 2 | Midnight Lunch Outfit | 7 61 ✓ |
| " | 26 | 1 Car Body to be mounted on Ford Frame | 110 80 ✓ |
| " | 113 | 1 Marconi Variable Disc Condenser | 35 00 ✓ |
| " | 141 | 1 Ft. 10" Brass Tubing | 110 00 ✓ |
| June | 182 | 4 Hand Telephone Receivers | 12 80 ✓ |
| August | 126 | 2 Positive Ocular Lenses | 12 10 ✓ |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5050.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|----------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| <u>May</u> | 176 | 1 Gasoline Anal. Apparatus with Explosion Burret, 3 doz. Rubber Stoppers | 51 85 ✓ |
| July | 76 | 1 Stop Watch | 6 50 ✓ |
| August | 54 | 1 Glass Apparatus | 18 00 ✓ |
| " | " | 1 Special P. C. Apparatus | 18 00 ✓ |
| " | 142 | 100 Cells Charged | 610 00 ✓ |
| " | " | 1 Universal Filling Outfit Complete | 8 00 ✓ |
| September | 82 | 1 Aneroid Barometer | 33 50 ✓ |
| October | 35 | 2 pieces Special Glass Apparatus | 40 00 ✓ |
| " | 166 | 1 Piece Glass Apparatus | 42 00 ✓ |
| " | " | 1 Special Piece Glassware | 40 00 ✓ |
| " | 106 | 1 Model 208 D. C. Volt Ammeter, 1 Leather Case | 30 70 ✓ |
| <u>1918</u> | | | |
| January | 132 | 1 B & S Test Indicator | 22.00 ✓ |
| " | 184 | 1 Special Piece Apparatus | 45 00 ✓ |
| " | 196 | 1 Dial Test Indicator | 18 00 ✓ |
| February | 113 | 1 Special Apparatus as Selected | 42 00 ✓ |
| " | 182 | 2 Kipp's Generators, 1000 CO | 18 15 ✓ |

SCIENCE

SHOP ORDER NO. 5147

| <u>1917</u> | <u>Vo. No.</u> | | |
|--------------|----------------|--|---------------------|
| <u>Month</u> | | | |
| July | 153 | 1 - 50 Ft. Larkin Steel Tape | 4.75 ✓ <i>Cont.</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5153

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|--|---------------------------|
| <u>1918</u> | | | |
| January | 225 | 1 Rear Axle Housing Assembly | 70 00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| February | 60 | 2 Induction Coils @ 6 Repairs Coils | 33 30 ✓ <i>X</i> |
| March | 60 | 3 W 329 Transmitters @ 2.19' and Postage | 6 85 ✓ <i>X</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5171

| | | | |
|-------------|----|---|--------------------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| June | 84 | 1 Cooke Tolar (Credit to Gov. August 1917) | 49 00 ✓ <i>ER</i> |
| September | 39 | 1- 2nd Hand Gear Serv. #8 (Cr. to Gov. Jan. 1919) (10% Rental 11.00) | 110 00 ✓ <i>ER</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5245

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| July | 161 | 1 Stadia Band Transmit | 36 00 ✓ <i>Adm</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5273

| | | | |
|-------------|----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| October | 79 | 1 Black Windlace | 8 10 ✓ <i>X</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5452

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|--|---------------------------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| August | 75 | Fishing Supplies | 7 30 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| " | 84 | 1 Armstrong Stock & Disc, 3 Wrenches, 1 Steam Gage | 12 00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| September | 74 | 1 Sheet Metal Apparatus | 121 25 ✓ <i>X</i> |
| November | 134 | 1 No. 10 Auto force Ventilator | 70 00 ✓ |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5535

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|----------------------------|
| <u>1918</u> | | | |
| March | 147 | 1 M. S. 115 V.20 P. H. 1050 RPM Series, Motor #605232 | 409.50 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| September | 99 | 1 Shunt Worm Motor, 1 Standard Pulley, 1 Set of Rails, 1 Wood Base, 1 Controller | 123.00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| " | 146 | 100 Cells charged | 640 00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5532

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>1917</u> | | | |
| September | 153 | 1 Stop Watch | 8 00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5692

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|----------------------------|
| <u>1918</u> | | | |
| January | 225 | 1 Welding Outfit (Delivered to Mr. Fred Ott) | 150 00 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| November | | 1 Motor (Transferred from S. O. 5746) (July 1919, 1920) | 179 45 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| December | 25 | 2 West Levels Assembled | 9 50 ✓ <i>check file</i> |
| <u>1919</u> | | | |
| January | 86 | 6 Receivers | 39 90 ✓ <i>check file</i> |

SHOP ORDER NO. 5746

| 1917 | | EQUIPMENT. | | |
|-----------|---------|--|--------|---------------|
| Month. | Vo. No. | | | |
| August | 221 | 25 Cells Charged | 160.00 | <i>160.00</i> |
| November | 113 | 1 Standard Ignite Piston | 24 00 | <i>24 00</i> |
| December | 7 | 1 Shunt Wound Motor, 1 Set Slide Rails, 1 Starter. | 17 00 | <i>17 00</i> |
| 1918 | | | | |
| January | 132 | 1 Fire Ratingisher, 23 ⁴⁰ 100, 1 Yankee Drill, 1 Ston- oil Brush, 1 Brass Pump Bob 8.28. | 37 28 | <i>37 28</i> |
| " | 231 | B'6 S O 45 Amp. Dynamo with Rulley | 111 47 | <i>111 47</i> |
| " | 241 | 120 A - 4 cells charge (Ret. to Bell. Div. Oct. Vo. 96 & 921.16. | 504 47 | <i>504 47</i> |
| February | 139 | 1 Figure 470 No. 4 Brass Lined, Challenge Pump. . . | 26 35 | <i>26 35</i> |
| " | 105 | 1 M O D 280 Port. D. C. Vold Ammeter and 1 Leather Case. | 32 91 | <i>32 91</i> |
| " | 156 | 1 Rip Saw | 3 45 | <i>3 45</i> |
| " | 75 | 1 Gas Tank, 1 Sediment Bulb, and 1 Motor Ford (| | |
| | | Transferred in Nov. 1918 to S.O. 55699)... | | |
| | | (179.45) | | |
| June | 129 | 1 GA - A-25 MS Comp. Motor - Berling Magneto . . . | 103.53 | <i>103.53</i> |
| " | 129 | 1 GO 500 B Comp. 3 Sped. | 62 12 | <i>62 12</i> |
| July | 109 | 1 Henderson Motor | 225.00 | <i>225.00</i> |
| September | 274 | 1 - 4 Oerture E. F. Lens | 9 00 | <i>9 00</i> |
| November | 151 | 1 Shaving Machine Motor | 10 95 | <i>10 95</i> |
| " | 228 | 1 Lens 7" Velostigmat 8192 Series | 52.00 | <i>52.00</i> |

Following classes of Material and Supplies not included.

Hair Felt
Wire and Cable
Hardware
Steel
Beekers
Lumber
Castings
Chemicals
Ammunition, Powder, etc.,
Hose
Tubing, Brass Rubber, etc.

INVENTORY OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.

COLUMBIA STREET STUDIO.

March 27, 1919.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

- 1 Aeolian Pianola. Good Condition.
- 1 Organ
- 1 Violin and Bow in carrying case.
- 2 Xylophones, (1 Natural - 1 Flats and Sharps).
- 1 Baby Grand Hardman Piano.
- 1 Piano Bench
- 1 Box Containing Set of Chimes.
- 1 Set of Chimes, 18 Pieces.
- 1 Hamin's and Sons Piano.
- 1 Bass Violin and Bow
- Miscellaneous Music Strings
- 10 Music Rolls for Pianola.
- 3 Wooden Music Racks
- 3 Metal Folding Music Racks.

PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.

- 3 Large Cylinder Mechanisms
- Miscellaneous Disc and Cylinder Records.
- 12 Miscellaneous Phonograph Horns
- 1 Large Electric Cylinder Phonograph.
- 1 Disc Phonograph Cabinet and Mechanism (low Type)
- 3 Boxes Miscellaneous Phonograph Parts.
- 1 Business Machine
- 1 Shaving Machine
- 10 (Approximately) Discarded Phonographs. No Good.
- 1 Rack of Master Cylinder Records
- 2 Extra Large Special Horns
- 1 Extra Large Special Horn, Not Assembled.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

- 4 Rolls Rag Carpet
- 1 Box Cotton Blankets from "Boat"
- 2 Folding Cots
- 1 Iron Stand Wood Top
- 1 Wooden Table (home made)
- 1 Flat Top Desk Badly damaged
- 1 Step Ladder
- 1 Chair
- 2 Folding Camp Chairs
- 1 Galvanized Iron Pail
- 1 Old Empty Trunk (Theo. Edison?)
- 2 High Tables (home made)
- 2 High Stands (Home Made)

EXPERIMENTAL AND GENERAL.

- 1 Trunk containing Misc. small junk and
- 3 Air Cushions (Rings) New
- 4 Eggs. T. A. E. Marked "Lamp Black"

INVENTORY OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.
COLUMBIA STREET STUDIO.

March 27, 1919.

.....

2 Tension Scales.

- 1 Box 95 No. 4 Columbia Dry Cells
- 1 Phonograph Packing Case. Sectional Tube or Horn
- 1 Box Wooden models (?) Government Experiments.
- 1 Box 1 Large Jack and Miscellaneous Models
- 4 Rolls Rubber covered wire
- 1 Roll Insulated wire
- 1 Roll Twisted drop light wire
- 1 Keg unopened Marked (U. S. Government, S. P. 198)
- 1 Box 17 Shells 6 Rounders
- 1 Box 8 Shells 6 Rounders
- 2 Repair Kits Vickers Machine Gun
- 3 Cartridge Clip Boxes and 3 Cartridge Clip Belts
- 1 Box Cartridge Clip Belts
- 1 Box Shell parts
- 2 small Steel Tanks U. S. Government
- 2 Boxes Miscellaneous Electric Apparatus or models
- 1 Box Wooden Models marked "1 Square Hockey"
- 1 Box Wooden Models marked "2 Copper Hockey"
- 2 Experimental loading or tuning coils
- 1 Box marked No. 5 Records from Key West
- 1 Box marked No. 5 Records from Key West
- 1 Small Metal Tank
- 1 Brass Disc
- 1 Long Box (?) Government Experiments
- 2 Sheet Iron Tanks
- 3 Boxes Wood Patterns or models (?) Government Experiments
- 1 Carrying Case Moving Picture Apparatus
- 5 Wooden Film Boxes
- 2 Boxes Miscellaneous small parts (?)
- 2 Electric Mechanisms (?)
- 1 Experimental Electric Motor
- 1 Edison Kinetoscope Reostat
- 1 Bundle Wire Rods and Couplings
- 1 Can of Cork
- 2 Large Bundles Cow Hair Returned from "Boat"

ABOVE LIST TAKEN BY MR. G. M. HYDER AND MR. W. A. BENNEY, MARCH 27, 1919.

April 9, 1919.

Dr. S. W. Stratton,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Stratton:

In January last, you very kindly loaned to Mr. W. S. Mallory a double spectroscope which he desired to use in a certain investigation that he is making for Mr. Edison out West. Mr. Mallory signed a receipt for this instrument, in which it was stated that the same was to be returned about April 23d.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Mallory stating that it will be necessary for him to extend his investigations up in a mountainous country which is as yet cover with snow. Hence, he will be unable to go there at present.

Mr. Edison is in Florida, but will return shortly. In his absence, I am taking the liberty of writing to you to ask if you can conveniently extend the time for the return of the double spectroscope until about June 23d. I know that it will be an accommodation to Mr. Edison if you can do this, and I trust that it will not inconvenience you to give your assent.

Yours very truly,
and Yours For the Victory Loan,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

HDCW

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
IV-4

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1919

8

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

We are glad that Mr. Mallory is finding the double spectroscopes, loaned to him by the Bureau, of use in the investigations which he is making for Mr. Edison.

We are glad to assent to your request of April 9, to extend the period of loan for this instrument to June 23rd, or somewhat later than this, if the investigations under way are not completed at that time.

Yours very truly,

S. M. Stratton
Director.

1919

6909

Dear Mr. Mallory:
How you are!
Yours sincerely,
Wm. H. Meadowcroft

April 22, 1919.

Leeds & Northrup Co.,
4901 Stenton Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly quote Mr. Edison a price on a resistance box of 100,000 ohms in sections of 10,000, 20,000, 30,000 and 50,000 ohms, respectively. In other words, he wishes to be able to plug in any combination between 10,000 and 100,000 ohms.

Please also say whether you have one in stock, and if not, how soon it could be supplied.

Yours for the Victory Loan,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6999

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

4901 Stanton Ave
Leeds & Montross
Guthrie & Mckers
Florida
Please state price
for Resolence box
100 000 chips — in section of
10 20 30 & 50 000
chips — also if you
have one in stock

Edwin

THE LEEDS & NORTHRUP COMPANY

ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

4901 STENTON AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA

April 24, 1919.

REFERRING TO your letter Apr. 22nd.

Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:

Attention: Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft

We acknowledge and thank you for your communication of the above date regarding a 100,000 ohm resistance box. We take pleasure in quoting on our catalogue number 4246 instrument.

This box has four sections one of 10,000, one of 20,000, one of 30,000 and one of 40,000 ohms. These can be inserted in the circuit in any combination as it is possible to get all values in steps of 10,000 ohms between 10,000 ohms and 100,000 ohms. On this resistance box we take pleasure in quoting as follows:

1--No. 4246 Resistance Box, 100,000 ohms.....\$50.00

The above price is f. o. b. Philadelphia, boxing extra at cost; terms thirty days net, no cash discount. All prices subject to change without notice.

We take pleasure in forwarding you, under separate cover, a copy of our catalogue No. 50 on page 31 of which you will find the 4246 resistance box described. We will be able to make delivery on this box in ten weeks from date of receipt of order.

Very truly yours,

LEEDS & NORTHRUP COMPANY

Per-

IMS:K

7055

Mr. Edison:
This is the Stein who came from
N.Y. Edison Co. two years ago
with you on detection of sub-
by electrical methods.
Measurements

No Stein is dead This
is his son -

Order the Coil -
my account 7055

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT RECORD

4901 STENTON AVENUE

THE LEEDS AND NORTHRUP CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

CASE NO. _____ VIA Air

YOUR ORDER NO. 457070 TO Thomas A. Edison

YOUR REQ. NO. E10615 870 Laboratory

OUR ORDER NO. 2311 Original

1 4246. Resistance Prof CONTENTS 43767

Received 5/13/19
given to Mrs. Edman who said give it to Fred Ott.
which I did Mrs. Edman

NOTICE

UNPACK WITH GREAT CARE

PLEASE DO NOT PUT THE PACKING CASE NOR ANY OF THE PACKING MATERIAL AWAY UNTIL THE CONTENTS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY COMPARED WITH ABOVE LIST AND FOUND CORRECT.

EDWARD G. ACHESON, M. D.
PRESIDENT

ALLIED GRAPHITES
ACHESON GRAPHITE CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.
ACHESON GILGAD CO.
PORT HURON, MICH., U. S. A.
ACHESON INK CO.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.
E. G. ACHESON, LTD.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Acheson

ACHESON CORPORATION

AEOLIAN BUILDING
35 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 4485

CABLE ADDRESS
GRAPHILLA-NEW YORK

A. S. G. 4TH AND 5TH BKS.
WESTERN UNION AND LINSLEY CODES

file this may want more

June 18, 1919.

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:--

In order that you may have all the necessary information on hand regarding the electrodes that Mr. Edison may desire, I am giving you below confirmation of a telegram, also quotation from a letter received this morning from the Acheson Graphite Company written by Mr. Acheson Smith, Vice-President of the Company:

(Confirmation of Telegram)

"Niagara Falls, N.Y.,

June 17, 1919.

Dr. Edward G. Acheson:

One-half by five by twelve plates not stock size we have on hand one hundred fifteen pieces one-half by six by twelve from which former size could be cut one-half by eight by twelve would probably have to be cut from two by eight by twenty-four we could supply material for about one hundred pieces at once.

Acheson Smith."

(Extract from Letter) "June 18, 1919.

The 1/2 x 5 x 12" plates are not a stock size with us and the nearest we have to them are 1/2 x 6 x 12". We have 115 pieces of the latter size and 110 of 1/2 x 6 x 16", so that we could supply very promptly at least 200 pieces 1/2 x 5 x 12", by cutting from the larger sizes. In regard to the 1/2 x 8 x 12", these will have to be cut from a larger section, as we do not make a 1/2" plate of greater width than 6". The only sizes we have on hand from which they could be cut would be 2 x 8 x 24" and 2 x 9 x 12". We could easily supply 100 plates 1/2 x 8 x 12" cut from these sizes, or

Mr. Edison
One dozen of these
are on the way.
Meadowcroft

7435

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft

#2

6-18-1919.

supply them the material so that they could do the cutting. Should they want larger quantities, we should have the order as soon as possible, so that we can start to manufacture, as it will require at least six weeks to bring them through the process. If it has your approval, we will have our Sales Department get in touch with Mr. Meadowcroft, in order to get as much advance notice as possible regarding their requirements."

As I advised you yesterday over the telephone, I may be called away and absent at such a time as you would want to communicate with me regarding these electrodes. In that event, please communicate directly with the Acheson Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y. and mark the letter for the attention of Mr. Acheson Smith, Vice-President.

Yours very truly,



EGA/RES

June 20, 1919.

Dr. Edward R. Acheson,
35 West 42d Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Acheson:

Your letter of June 18th has been received, and Mr. Edison wishes me to thank you for your kind and prompt attention to his request. He also wishes me to express his appreciation of the full particulars which you have forwarded to him.

After I repeated Mr. Acheson Smith's telegram to him the other day, he requested me to telegraph up to Niagara Falls and ask them to send a dozen of the plates $1\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 12$ inches so that he could try them out. I did so and received a telegram from Mr. Smith the next morning that the plates had been shipped.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7435

[July 3]

Mr Edison:

I could not find in the
directories any pottery concern in Newark.
so I thought I might get the
information from American Oil Supply Co.
They told me you cannot get crocks ~~any~~
in New Jersey. The nearest point is East
Liverpool or Akron, Ohio.

However, they deal in crocks and
have the following:

Diam. 22" x 25" deep, inside, 1/2" wall - capacity 40 gallons
" 21 1/2" x 22" " " " " " " 35 "

Price of large size \$16

" " small " \$14

They have in stock 18 of large ones.

" " " 13 " small ones.

No covers.

Mearns

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Crooks

✓ W J Smith
Pat — Tn. d. g. l. n. Uf

Camden Pattery Co
" nq

✓ Carl Diegdunder
Haddonfield nq

✓ Humbertville Pattery Co
" nq

✓ Dunlop + disk Pattery Co
Matawan nq
243

40 gals #12 Frank J Gerhard 110 Belmont ave
viden. 23" Newark
depth 26" Newark
March 7073

no Ritger Excelsior Pattery Co
495 5th St Newark March 1769

5 feet — Tn. l. n. see under Pattery

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

^{Crocks}
Want ~~the~~ 2ft diameter
2ft deep or as near as
possible —

✓ Woodbridge Pottery Co
ci ny

Elite Pottery Co.

Manufacturers of

Vitreous China Sanitary Earthenware

SAM'L BEDSON,
TREAS. AND GEN'L. MANAGER

*File Together
under
Crocks*

TRENTON, N. J., July 7th, 1919

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey-

Dear Sir:-

Attention:- Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft-

Answering your circular letter of the 3rd inst.
we regret to advise you that we are not in a position to manufacture crocks of any kind at the present time.

Thanking you for the inquiry and awaiting your
further communications, we beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

ELITE POTTERY COMPANY-

FGH:MB

*Mr. Edison
Answer me beginning to come #
Meadowcroft
I wrote 14 letters*

CHAS. HOWELL COOK,
PRESIDENT

PAUL G. SURVEY,
SECRETARY

THE COOK POTTERY COMPANY

ELECTRICAL PORCELAIN SPECIALTIES

Crocks

TRENTON, N. J., July 7, 1919.

Laboratory of Thos. A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Atten. Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft.

Gentlemen:-

Replying to your letter of July 3rd we do not manufacture crocks, our product being confined to dry process porcelain. We would suggest that you take this matter up with the Fulper Pottery Company of Flemington, N. J., which Company would be in a position to furnish you with exactly what you require.

Thanking you for the inquiry and regretting that we are unable to serve you in this instance, we are

Yours very truly,

THE COOK POTTERY CO.

OK-
D/H.

Mr. Edison:

I suppose you do not know exactly what size you will actually need for future use - but I would suggest that when you find out & if you want a quantity, you order away ahead, as I understand these crocks take 5 weeks to annual.

Paul G. Survey

Secy. H.
Meadowcroft

Supplies used on Laboratory Shop Order (Edison Personal (X) #5746

by Messrs. Theodore Edison and S. G. Warner which were turned in to
Navy Yard at Key West, Florida, for credit against issues by Navy Yard
(for such material as was drawn from Navy Stores) and for safe keeping
(for such material as was purchased by Messrs. Edison and Warner).

Listed by Mr. Theodore Edison - List to R. W. Kellow 7/26/19.

5/14/18.- Supplies sent to the Navy Yard.
(These marked * were turned in for credit).
(s-storage).

50 feet 1" brass pipe.*
1 tent & fly (poles not sent).*
2 large oranges storage.
1 extra handle
800 feet rope 1" dia.*
7 fly wheels. s.
1 coil 1" rubber hose.*
1 wheel barrow.*
5 gal. cans tar.*
100 feet No. 8 (7) B&S copper cable.*
8 shovels.*
2 picks.*
1 post hole digger.*
1 ax.*
1 sledge.*
1 iron pot.*
1 extra Sprague standard. s.
1 box No. 4 Yale. s.
3 boxes (Nos. 1, 2, & 3) of supplies.*
(See detail list for contents).
1 iron gasoline tank.

Long box No. 1.
1000' No. 14 B&S HC wire.
500' No. 14 B&S twin cable.
1 spool signal corps wire.
Assorted electric light fixtures and switches.
1000' piano wire.
Climbers.
5 lbs. putty.
2 suits oilskins.
2 double pole switches.
50 taper pins - assorted.
1/2 box drop light plugs.
Springfield ammunition.

Boxes to be shipped by freight.

Nos. 2 (249), 3 (77), 7 (205),
8 (631), 9 (152), 10 (215),
18 (217), 20 (315), 43 (96),
48 (75).

Small box.
Porcelain cloths.
Scales and set of weights.
Brass door fittings.

Box 4.
Yale machine (storage) except
tank, base, and rack.

Typewriter box No. 3.
1 nail puller
2 hangers and bearings.
1 crank shaft.
1 connecting rod.
4 rolls belting.
3 rolls signal corps wire.
4 spools No. 20 B&S DCO wire.
100' blasting fuse.

Box No. 2.
6 globe valves.
2 6" wooden blocks.
7 1" pipe "T"s.
12 1" " couples.
11 1" elbows.
13 1" nipples.
Assorted reducers and plugs.
2 pipe valves.
4 oil cocks.
25' steel cable.
2 buzz saw blades.

Sept. 24, 1919.

Mr. Benny:

Will you please issue a requisition on the Transportation Service for a truck to go to New York tomorrow morning to get an acid pump for Mr. Edison, from the Duriron Castings Co., 90 West St., New York, N.Y. The pump weighs about 450 to 500 pounds.

I have asked Mr. Kellow to have a Purchase Order issued for this and will request that it be delivered to you. Will you please give it to the truckman and ask him to go to the above address and ask for Mr. D. I. Davidson, who will go with him to the Storehouse near to the office and get the pump, which is to be brought to Mr. Edison tomorrow.

W.H.MEADOWCROFT.

1919 Submarine
THE ALBEMARLE PAPER MFG. CO.

CAPACITY 30,000 LBS. DAILY.

"WORLD"
"HOLLYWOOD"
"RELIANCE"
BLOTTING.



"PHOTO FINISH WORLD"
THE PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHIC BLOTTING.

P.O. BOX 708

CABLE ADDRESS:
"WORLD-BLOT" - RICHMOND
CABLES: A.B.C. 402 & 50 EDITIONS,
WESTERN UNION.

Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

Sept. 29, 1919.

Queto Harding

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
c/o Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th,
in regard to the long fiber pure filter paper,
and note that Mr. Edison is interested in it, and
thinks the stock is very good.

We haven't before us at the moment
a .004 point thick paper in white stock, but I am
mailing you a sheet of all cotton paper with fairly
long fiber, in pink color, which is the thickness
and weight that you require.

I would like to have your comments on this,
and if you think a paper similar to this would
be interesting to you, we would be glad to under-
take a trial the next time we are on this weight
of paper, making only the pure white paper instead
of the pink shade.

Yours very truly,

THE ALBEMARLE PAPER MFG. CO.

H. R. Edmonson
President.

CDB

November 13, 1919.

Mr. H. K. Hitchcock,
o/o Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

Mr. Edison has asked me to write and say to you that he has found a use for plate glass discs of the dimensions and to the specifications shown in the enclosed sketch.

He says that he will want several hundred at once, and would like you to ask your people for the best price and quickest time of delivery.

He is in a great hurry for this information,
and I shall look forward to your reply with much interest.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Eno lo sure.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

day we have found a
use for plate glass
discs -

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter & $\frac{3}{8}$ thick
ground on edges to 11 in
diameter & of
1" wide on both
surfaces & flat -
We'll want several
hundred at once
please ask your folks
price & time of delivery
am in hurry i Edm

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company,

Truck Building

Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 14, 1919.

W. M. Hutchcock,
Consulting Engineer

2

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of November 13th with enclosure, and in reply would say that the cost of these discs would depend entirely upon the degree of accuracy which you require for this work. We have no apparatus for making this sort of a disc; the nearest thing which we have would be a machine which we use for grinding port lights for ships.

The drawing specifies that the surfaces are to be approximately plano. I imagine from this that a good quality of plate glass would be sufficiently accurate for this purpose. However, if this had to be optically plain, the cost would be greater. Inasmuch as we would have to fit up special apparatus to manufacture these discs, it would be necessary to know the exact number required and the degree of accuracy required in regard to the angle of the edge and the radius on the corners.

If you want one for an experiment, we will produce one with the apparatus which we now have at once for you, and I will have an estimate made of the cost of producing the same on a larger scale, although naturally we would have to figure into this the cost of the initial machine for making the discs. Of course, we do make discs that look like the one in the drawing, for show case purposes, and this is done by simply cutting out a circle of glass from an ordinary piece of plate glass and then grinding and polishing the edges by hand on machines that are used for beveling. Of course this gives an approximately round edge, but not one that would be at all accurate. A disc of this kind could be produced quickly and comparatively cheaply, but the bevel would vary materially and the same would not be round, only approximately round..

- 2 -

If you will advise me as to your wishes,
I will be glad to use my best endeavor to get you prompt
action.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Hartford

Mr. William Meadowcroft,
c/o Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

I have ordered a sample made and
it will be forwarded as soon as completed.

W. H.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Nov. 14, 1919.

9

Mr. Higgins:

I hand you herewith a drawing of a disc Mr. Edison is very anxious to get in a hurry. I would greatly appreciate it if you could get one of these made and turned up true on the machine that is used for making port lights, and forward to him at the earliest possible moment.

During the war Mr. Edison did a great deal of work for us in his laboratory in connection with our parabolic mirror work, and I think it is up to us to furnish him this disc at once without charge, reciprocating for the many things he did for us.

Thanking you for giving this your prompt attention, I remain

Yours very truly,

H. K. 112

Philadelphia Plate Glass Co.

We only want ordinary plate
glass. Cut out & bevelled by
grinding bevel need not be
accurate ^{or polished} We got some from
your Newark Dealers &
bevelled them ourselves

~~but for practice but here~~

Please give approximate
price per hundred discs
and time of delivery.

Sent Catalog 11/17/19
10. a.m. 12/11/19

2

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
Trick Building

H. B. HIGGINS,
MANAGER PLATE GLASS SALES

Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 17, 1919.

9

Mr. Thos. H. Blison,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

We desire to acknowledge your order for
a disc, which is to be furnished according to sketch,
through our Mr. Hitchcock, and assure you everything will
be done to expedite delivery of this disc to you.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Higgins
MANAGER PLATE GLASS SALES

| | |
|---|--|
| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | |
| Night Message | |
| Night Letter | |
| <small>Patrons should mark as X opposite the class of service desired. OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM.</small> | |

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1206

| |
|----------------|
| Receiver's No. |
| Check |
| Time Filed |

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PITTSBURGH PA. NOV 25, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON INC.

CANNOT FURNISH GLASS DISC THREE EIGHTEEN INCH THICK WITH AN ALLOWANCE OF ONLY ONE SIXTYFOUR INCH OVER OR UNDER OR THICKNESS MUST HAVE ALLOWANCE OF ONE THIRTYSEVEN INCH OVER OR UNDER FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

*Mr. Edison
Mr. Gall says that
will be all right.
measurably*



Answered

*All right - we can
give you allowance of one
thirty second inch over or
under - Push order all you can.
Thos A Edison*

*sent Postal
11/27/19 - 5 PM
- Wm.*

Morrin Climax Boiler Co
Jersey City
Get him on phone

Moran

Give me a rough figure
on cost to me of the Central
drum with all tubes complete
erected within old Case &
foundation at Orange
for 250 HP type.

Edison

Tubes \$7.50 to \$7.25 each
390 in a boiler

Central Drum \$1400 to \$1500

Erection \$500 to \$600

4730-250 HP-
J.C.C.

Edison General File Series
1919. Exhibitions [not selected] (E-19-31)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to industrial exhibitions and trade fairs in which Edison participated or was invited to participate but declined. The items for 1919 pertain primarily to an exhibition by the American Physical Society of instruments and technologies applicable to military problems.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Family (E-19-32)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's family. Many of the selected items for 1919 pertain to the financial situation of Mrs. Ada Elliott of Detroit, an aged and impoverished distant relative whom Edison was supporting with a weekly stipend of ten dollars. Also included is correspondence with Edison's cousin Nancy Elizabeth (Lizzie) Wadsworth and her daughter Marietta E. Wadsworth regarding repairs to the inventor's childhood home in Milan, Ohio. In addition, there is a letter from Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, concerning youngest son Theodore Edison's matriculation at MIT; a request to the West Orange Police Dept. for a permit allowing Theodore to carry a revolver; a request by son William L. Edison for battery cells; and a letter of recommendation written by Edison on behalf of his wife's nephew Lewis Miller.

Approximately 60 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes inquiries about relatives marked "no ans" or bearing Edison marginalia indicating that he did not know or remember anything about the person in question; correspondence about unpaid medical bills; documents relating to the recovery of duties paid by Mina Miller Edison on a trip to Alberta, Canada; and items concerning Thomas A. Edison, Jr.'s business dealings, in which the elder Edison was not personally involved.

W
January 8, 1919.

Mrs. Lizzie Wadsworth,
Milan, Ohio.

Dear Mrs. Wadsworth:

Mr. Edison has received a memorandum stating that the following repairs are needed for the Milan home, namely,:

1. Point up all brick and stone work.
2. Examine shingle roof. Probably a new one will be needed.
3. Fix up openings over the doors.
4. The rear wall over the cellar door needs examination and the bricks, where bulged, reset.
5. Examine cracks over and around all doors and windows and repair if necessary.
6. Repair the old chimney.

Mr. Edison wishes me to ask you to have all this work done and send the bill or bills to him. Perhaps it would be well to get an estimate first so that you will have some check on the expense.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

D
1119

THE Family

P

January 15, 1919.

Chief of Police,

West Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Our son, Theodore M. Edison, wishes to obtain a permit to carry a revolver. He tells us that you require the permission of his parents, and we hereby signify our consent thereto.

Yours very truly,

Jan. 23rd 1919
Milan Erie Co. Ohio
My dear Mr. Meadowcroft.

(6420) When your letter
of September the 2nd was
received, I sent for the
painter to look over the house.
after looking the place over,
he advised waiting until
spring as the bricks have
not been painted in fifteen
years, and are full of moisture;
they will not hold the paint,
they will need warm sun.

and mind to dry them out...
Mr. Frank Keller (the painter)
said that a hard frost would
spoil ^{the} cement. he could not
do anything about the place
until the last of October, but
said he would start the
work in April. This Mr. Keller
is considered a first class
workman, and very honorable.
Mother has had the roof
patched a number of times,
but it is beyond patching
now. It is impossible to get

shingles. perhaps by spring
we may be able to, but I
doubt it. What kind of a roof
would it be best to get, if the
shingles could not be had?
Will ask the men to give an
estimate of the work. Will do
the very best I can about
seeing that the work is done.
My dear mother is feeling her
years, (she will be eighty five
next month) she depends on
me to attend to every thing
both inside and out of the

house. This is a dear little
house, and we do enjoy living
in it.

Yours sincerely
Marietta E. Wadsworth

Mr. Edison
In accordance with your
instructions I told her to have
the repairs made. This is
in reply.

Mentioned to
tell her get expert advice
& have everything
done well -
S

✓ Congratulate her on getting married
and its curious that she was an Edison
as now an Electric Engineer.

as how an ~~early~~ ^{early} marriage is.

Orange,

7. 2.

Dear Mr. Colson;

I am taking the liberty of writing you, being a second cousin of yours.

I have just recently been married, and my husband wanted to know if I was any relation of yours. We say he got indigestion

was in Vienna, and I
am real proud to be
a relative of so great
a man as you.

No Mr. Edison I hope
you won't think me
forward in writing.
I hope you will find
time to read my letter.

I am just twelfth and
my hobby says I am
pretty.

from reading an article
in a newspaper some
time ago. entitled 'How
A Edison Young at Seven-
ty'. Of course I said
the Edison's were too
industrious to take
their time to eat, my
name being Edison
before I was married.
You know my father
was born in the same
house as your father

Wishing you long years
of health and happiness
I remain,

Your cousin,
L. L. Elliott.
Mrs. Edison,
107 Gladstone Ave
St. Thomas.

February 9, 1919.

Mrs. Gladys Elliott,
107 Gladstone Ave.,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Elliott:

Mr. Edison received your letter of February 4th. He is just about to leave for Florida and wishes me to send you his congratulations upon your marriage, and he hopes you will have many years of happiness.

He thinks it is curious that you was formerly an Edison and are now an Elliott, as his mother's maiden name was Mary Elliott.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6512.

Meadocroft
Answer to send a
#36 with 25 aural
records

R. F. D. #1, Box 390, San Gabriel, Calif.
April 7, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

It has occurred to me that you might be interested to hear about your cousin, Mr. Frank Edison, who was born at Vienna, Canada, a son of Mr. Snow Edison. I am one of his neighbors, my place almost adjoining his, and I have offered to write for him as he is no longer able to write for himself. He says he has written you a number of times during the last some years but has never received a reply from you, and I have suggested that perhaps it was because he failed to mark the envelope "Personal" and that perhaps it has never reached you. His address is R. F. D. #1, Box 386, San Gabriel.

When you were last out here on the coast he was unable to go in to see you, not being at all well even then, and moreover he had no way to get down to the place where you were stopping. His health has been failing gradually for the last few years and some months ago he had a paralytic stroke which renders him now unable to walk or get about, and he is also unable to read or write, and as he sits in his room trying to while away the time he often thinks how much he would enjoy a Phonograph, a disk machine, and we would all like as much to see him have it and get what pleasure he can out of it, as well as the help and inspiration there is in many of those beautiful records.

Mr. Edison tells me that Eliza White Stoddard, also a cousin of yours, from Milan, Ohio, was out here ten years ago, and that he understood through her that you had given each of the relatives a phonograph, but that he, not having asked for one yet, probably was overlooked.

Dr. Thos. Matthews has been caring for Mr. Edison since his stroke, and Mr. De Lancy, his neighbor on the left helps to put him in bed at night. My husband goes over to see Mr. Edison every day and says he is sure that one of your phonographs would turn many a lonely hour into a pleasant one for him if he only had one soon.

I am going to take this letter over to Mr. Edison before mailing it and have him try to sign his name at the bottom so you may be sure that it is with his approval that I write.

Trusting we may hear from you soon, and thanking you in advance for same, I am

Very truly yours,

Marie B. Forbush

Frank Edison

(6918)

Mr. Edison remembers
You will \$100 for financial
you sent Thomas Edison -
expenses of Thomas Edison -
You had been attending him
\$10 per month - Helms stopped that.
now attending him

Wash. D.C.
Morse April 27th 1919

Mr Thomas A. Edison

Dear Sir

I thank you
for your kindly assistance
in my time of trouble. I cannot
describe to you. I had a feeling
it was. when Mr Howe handed
me your telegram. Knowing then
I could lay him at my feet.
fully. He was so kind. I will
be to tomorrow. Thanking you
again for past kindnesses.
Yours Very Sincerely,
Hester Edison

Thilow April 28th 1919
My dear Mr. Mead -
I have
interriedy or been in the way from
Sandusky, Thomall and Cleveland
in regard to roofing.
Good which best quality of wood are
not to be had. To me
Thomall contractors use slate or
concrete. Slate would be too
heavy for the roof. Concrete
will not last long. 7092
Asbestos cement shingles are
used mostly. They are lasting and
do not think they are as heavy as
slate. Alfred Schumacher a contractor

of Sandusky will furnish
Asbestos Cement shingles and put
them on for about one hundred
and fifty five dollars. If repairs
on the roof are needed, it will be
more.

The painter will give the outside
of the house two coats of paint,
get a man to repair chimney,
point up all brick and stone work,
reset bricks over cellar door, and
do the carpenter work, for about
two hundred dollars, or it possibly
may be a little more.

If Mr. Edison prefers another kind
of roofing, or approve of this,

Kindly let me know as soon as
possible. Yours very sincerely

M. E. Wadsworth

Enrico Milan Ohio

There is a Asphalt shingle
made by the Henry & Millhouse
of South Bend Indiana. It is
very good as I am told.

It has been almost impossible
to get work of any kind done,
here, until lately. The prospects
are brighter now.

M. E. W.

HARRISON PHONE 222-4

Ambley, Pa.

Asbestos & Slate & Sheathing W

Alfred Schurr

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

1013 W. JEFFERSON STREET

Co. Ambley Pa.

Natural color put
almost white \$135.00

SANDUSKY, OHIO,
Feb. 31, 1919.

Natural color mixed with black oxide.

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Function: Thomas A. Edison, Private.

Memorandum No. 4823

SUBJECT: Mrs. Ada Elliott.

Date May 1, 1919.

Mr. William Maxwell,
T.A.E. Inc.

You will recall that last October you arranged with Mr. Paul, of Detroit, to investigate the case of Mrs. Ada Elliott, an aged lady living in that city who claims to be distantly related to Mr. Edison, who had appealed to Mr. Edison for assistance. Mr. Edison has been remitting \$10. weekly to Mrs. Elliott since last November. If it will not be too much trouble, I should like to check up the case.

I should like to know:

1.- If Mrs. Elliott is comfortable where she is at present.

2.- Whether the persons with whom she is living (I have not the name) are in any way under obligations to care for and support her and if they are able and willing to do so. If not, no doubt she is dependent entirely upon Mr. Edison's remittances for her support.

3.- Whether it is not likely that she would be more comfortable in a home for aged people and if so, the name of such home and the charge for taking in and caring for her for the remainder of her life. Mrs. Elliott states that she is 77 years of age. This matter, of course, if mentioned to Mrs. Elliott should be handled delicately, as you will understand.

The address is Mrs. Ada Elliott,
#69 Sturdivan Avenue, H.P.
Detroit, Michigan.

If you can help me out in this, I will appreciate it very much.

Yours for the Victory Liberty Loan,

R. W. Kellow,

Secretary.

Copies to:-
HWE-fs

1533-3-50-10-18

*Complete
file to him
his address
May 9 in
his name
to be*

*Retained
RHS - Adams
for John W. Kellow
not to be used*

May 5, 1919.

Miss M. E. Wadsworth,
Milan, Ohio.

My dear Miss Wadsworth:

I have received your letter of April 28th and showed it to Mr. Edison. He says that he would like to have the asbestos cement shingles used, and for you to give orders to go ahead with the shingling and painting, and also to make such repairs as are necessary and send the bills to him. Please use your judgment as to the color.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7092.

12/28/19 ~~1919~~
May 23, 1919. ~~copy~~

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

Attached is letter from Mr. R. B. ^{Allen} ~~Allen~~, one of Mr. Maxwell's friends from Detroit, reporting on his investigation of the case of Mrs. Ada Elliott; who is reported to be a distant relative of yours.

You are now sending Mrs. Elliott \$10.00 per week, but stated that you might wish to cut this on or about the 1st of May.

I thought it likely that Mrs. Elliott might be admitted to a home for aged people, to be taken care of for the balance of her life at a fixed sum. Cost of living in the Arnold Home, as reported by Mr. Allen, would be \$360.00 per year for the wards and \$420.00 a year for the private rooms, which is less considerably than \$10.00 per week.

What are your wishes as to the future?

*Edison but in letter
said to - 12/28/19*

Ediphoed
24

*Keclov
it run on
for a while as at
2 - 1004/1*

R. W. ^{Allen} ~~Allen~~
Secretary.

*See note
10/11/19
up on one
minute for
11/11/19
P. W. Allen
12/28/19
12/28/19
12/28/19
12/28/19*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

THE PHONOGRAPH COMPANY OF DETROIT

EXCLUSIVE EDISON DISTRIBUTORS

256 WOODWARD AVENUE

DETROIT

May 17, 1919.

William Maxwell,
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

Pursuant with your letter of the 5th regarding Mrs. Ada Elliott. I have investigated and along the lines of Mr. Kellow's request, report as follows:

1. Mrs. Elliott is now living at
69 Surtevant Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan.

2. I didn't obtain the name of the party with whom she is boarding, but apparently there is no obligation on their part to take care of her and are taking her in as a regular boarder for so much per week. From my conversation with her, she is entirely dependent on Mr. Edison's remittances.

3. I would imagine that she would be more comfortable in a home for aged people and yesterday went out to the Arnold Home on Seldon Avenue, which to my mind would be a very excellent home for her if Mr. Edison cares to send her there and if she wants to go. The cost of this Home is \$30 a month in the wards and \$35 a month in a private room. This cost covers room, board and laundry.

4. Mrs. Elliott appears to be a very bright lady but one who has suffered a great many reverses in life.

If I can do anything or be of any assistance in any way, I would be only too pleased to do so, or if there is any further information that you want, don't hesitate to ask.

Very truly yours,

Chas. E. Hall

RBA-ET



Handwritten note:
Ask her what
the name is
of the
house

7310

Detroit - Mich. Post

June 1, 1919

Mrs. Ada Elliott-Hyland
29. St. Clair Avenue

My dear friend Mr. Edison
will write you a few lines
to let you know how I am
getting a long this hot weather
is hard on me I can't do any
work for them now so you see
my check only satisfies them
am so thankful to you for it
don't think you would let me
go to the poor house would
you can't make any little comforts

for my self I dont complain
as I said am thankful I am
not in the Kerr house from
your good hart and kindness
to me a young man called on
me a few weeks ago I didnt
say much to him was ~~very~~ down
hardid have no one to speak to
at the time of her death they
strangers now since my dear girl
is gone you can imagin how lonely
it is for me of my age to be so

My dear friend Mr Edison

I am going to send you the
card of her burial place I dearly
would like to be laid beside
her but want of my self

myself I ask you if you would
let me have that with granted
to me I am unable to do it
my self she would have to be
raised, another grave got for me
they will allow for the grave
something that she now lay in
a way so fast it is all filled in
if I could have it done while I
am ~~gone~~ here it would be a grate-
ful relief to me & how grateful I would
be for it to Mr. I could be laid beside her
my dear friend if I am asking
to much tell me if I cant tell
me wont think hard of you
you have done so much for me

will you please write to me
soon they are now working
in the Remeter & as you are in
the sking is when they make the
changes if I shouldnt ask this
please let me write a something
to be in the way that I am
if there is any question about my
history you would like to ask...

I will be true to answer you
I am 77 the 14 of August - was born
in 1822

will you please answer me soon what
ever you say will take it all right
have nothing to back me but my word
if you will please grant me that wish
let me no will be so thankful to you
my dear friend Mr Edison Mrs Ada
C. Elliott

June 5, 1919.

Mrs. Ada Elliott,
69 Startevant Ave.,
Highland Park, Mich.

Dear Madam:

Mr. Edison received your letter of June 1st, and he wishes me to ask what would be the entire expense of making arrangements to provide for your interment in the same grave with your daughter.

Please find out full particulars of this and let me know. The card of the Woodmere Cemetery, which you enclosed with your letter, is enclosed herewith.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosure.

June 18. 1915 E

Detroit - Mich

69 Sturtevant Ave H, H

My dear friend

Mr Edison will write you a
few lines to let you see I
received your welcome letter and
to say it is the latest haven't been
able to get out to the cemetery
as yet. Last week there was a
bad car strike couldn't get away
again this week haven't been able to
get out on account of the hot-look
I will be better next week so I can

about for matters and I do so
much - the scale - your kindness
I telephoned out - but - all I could
find out - was what it - would
cost - for a half lot - that - is 2
graves will have to go out - to get
all particulars and will send you
Pastor Peters to show all
2 graves will cost - \$1.60 dollars
will be a lower something
for visiting and being my dear girl
a gain will let you no all next
week - even I am here am very
nervous to day my dear friend
yours very truly
Mrs Ada Elliott

June 27, 1919.

Mrs. Ada Elliott,
69 Sturtevant Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Madam:

Mr. Kellow has handed to me your letter of June 23d, together with a statement from the Woodmere Cemetary Association. Mr. Edison does not quite understand it yet. Will you please answer the following questions. Kindly write your answer opposite the questions on this sheet of paper and return it to me.

1. Is the lot mentioned on the enclosed statement the one that you wish Mr. Edison to buy?

2. Is your daughter in another lot in the same cemetary?

3. Is it your desire to move your daughter's body to this new lot and have room left so that you may be buried in this same lot later on?

4. Does the \$60 cover all the expenses?

Yours truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

P
1919 TAE - P210



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*Day I thank him for his letter
Charles has turned out to be a good*

Dear Mr. Edison: *became man - has relieved of him*

I have learned with much interest
branch which I dislike
that you are sending another boy to this Institute.
When Charlie was here *My other son is a mathematician*
he not only was held in high
which I also dislike as believe
respect by his fellow students but showed much
promise as a man of business *the three of us there well*
and I hope that he
is fulfilling that promise in the hard test of
essentially be no interference
actual experience. *I want to say that our*
Perhaps the younger boy will
be specially interested in scientific pursuits.
works are full of Boston
I venture to hope this for of course it would be
the only ones which seemed
a great satisfaction to Technology if it could help
from and Charles is somewhat
in training your boy *Practical Education*
on the great tradition
of scientific achievement that will always be asso-
ciated with your name.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Richard C. Maclaurin

June 30, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
West Orange, N. J.

Refer to 660 for lot
in custody. Was for
see the receipt for
the remains of this.

Ref 7/9/19

Detroit Mich. ^{New} Edison
July 7. 18. 15

dear friend Mr. Kellow
did Mr. Edison receive

the letter he sent me to
answer the questions he asked
me to answer I answered them
and sent it back last Monday
posted it my self and got no
answer marked them best I knew
how did I not mark it right.
Please let me be accused of to effect
this morning with me, thank it
my only ^{sub} ^{edit} ^{one} ^{all} ^{Edison}
please let me on

Don't do anything until
I hear from Mr. Edison

With many thanks
if he would like to let some
one here to go to the cemetery with
me it is all right for me he can
see the bones done Please let me no



Daniel Mott

July 14, 1915

My dear friend received
the check on a Friday for
the cemetery with many
thanks from my dear friend
will send proper receipt from
cemetery time is set for 10 at
9 o'clock in the morning it will
take good part of the day to do all
won't be sorry when I am layed
beside my dear girl life is too precious
in one now am thankful to McEldon
I no more am going to be laid
am ^{can't hardly} ~~now~~ ^{anymore} ~~at~~ Mrs Ada Elliott

Wm Detroit - Mich
July, 29. 1915 E

My dear friend Mr. E. Olson
received something Peters and
a welcome surprise card - tell
you how much I appreciate
that - dear kindness from you
the only person to show me kindness
at my old age you can't imagine
how that - kind deed has cheered
me this morning I will get my-
self a little plain dress and some-
times a few things to wear that
I so much needed could not get.

only for that kindness from
you my dear friend will have
some money to call my own will
get my lady friend to take me
to Kuten Bay for a boat-ride &
hasent been out for years only
was to it wont cost only a dollar
and return will be a days change for
me and will have some money left
to call my own I love you and
your dear kindness to think of
me & as you have got a good heart
& spend a lot last winter with
cold for want of warm cloze I
couldn't ask you for only more
you was doing so much for me
your kindness I will never forget
but I will have my mind when I lay

my head down for the last time
to tell them what I say to go
and thank you for your kindness
to me then was a sorrowful that
in my heart last times that would
have been my dear girls birthday as
december I was left a lone to take
what I could get on that have
it shows you what heart some people
have got when you are in hard luck
I built my children until the last one
was gone have laid it away and
now a lone its killing hard
Dear Mrs. Johnson will say again I
love you and your kindness to me & I
couldn't see you could tell you later how
thankful I am and your secretary & Betty
so kind to me in those few years I get
kind words from some one

I remain as ever,
Old Lady Elliott -
am such a poor rider
dont no if you can make it out
will close by saying good
bye for now if I get down town
will be able to here some of your
fine grafts that will cheer me to
good bye my dear friend
will thank you again with all
my heart

Mrs Ada Elliott
Ct. Shiloh - ave. #4
Detroit - Mich

THOMAS A. EDISON

ORANGE, N.J. July 30, 1919.

Mrs. Ada Elliott,
69 Sturtevant Ave.,
Highland Park,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mrs. Elliott:

Answering your letter of July 28th, I wrote you on July 25th
returning the papers regarding the lot in cemetery and sending you Mr. Edison's
check for \$50. for spending money. I hope you have received all of these
papers by this time. If not, won't you kindly write me immediately?

Yours very truly,

R. W. Kellogg
Secretary.

RWK-fs

*I got the check and taken
all right - then wasn't any
return parcel in this letter*

thanks,

Mrs Ada Elliott

C July 3

Copy of letter from Mrs. Ada Elliott, the original of which is attached to voucher in accounts of Thomas A. Edison, Private, bearing instructions of Mr. Edison to send Mrs. Elliott \$50 for spending money.

Detroit, Mich.,
69 Starbuck Avenue,
Highland Park.

My dear friend Mr. Edison:-

Will send you all of the papers that you may see all is right. I want you to know. Don't know how to express myself to you to tell you how thankful I am to know I can be laid beside my dear girl through your kindness. It never could have been done other than through your kindness. A lady friend took me out to the cemetery. I saw her raised and placed in the new grave, and know it is all right. I saw the last shovelful of earth thrown over her. It was a sad day for me. It was just nine months on that day since she was laid there. She passed away on the 14th of October; was laid away on 16th October.

I feel now that I will be satisfied to be laid beside her whenever the time may be allotted for me. It is very hard to live in poverty and have no one to speak to but strangers. They haven't got much heart for an old person here, always ready to grab the allowance my dear friend Mr. Edison sends me. Dear, kindhearted man he has been to me.

You will please send the papers back to me.

From Mrs. Ada Elliott.

Many, many thanks.

Day I cannot remember
 her Mother I had an Uncle
 in Illinois who left many
 dependents & perhaps her
 Dear Mrs Edison 8135
 Mother is ^{glad to hear} ~~glad to hear~~ you will
^{she has an Edison photo} ~~under the~~ you are
^{this letter was written} ~~hearing~~ ^{the} ~~ever?~~ but
 I have been ^{frankly} ~~frankly~~ ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{you} for some
 time. As I am very
 much interested in
 your noble husband
 and family.
 Mr Thomas Edison.
 First I wish you
 would ask him, if he

Photograph, is our
home. The first one in
the neighborhood, and
it has been the means
of many others being
sold here. - when we
got ours. I said nothing
but our Edison is
our home, as it is a
family name, we have
the "Blue Amber" record,
so we have his pictures, a
all records, but would
like a better one of
him. If you have any
to spare, would surely
give it the best place in

remembering Mother?
"Mary Bore Edison";
she often used to tell
us about him, when
we were children at
home, and called
him. Uncle Tom,
but know as near
any blood relation
Edison is
a family name with us.
My Mother has been dead
for a no of yrs, and it
would be a great comfort
to me. To know if Mr
Edison remembered her
relation or not.
we have an "Edison

our home, nor of this
letter meet. with your
approval, and you think
it worth while, would
like very much, to hear
from you personally
enclose this little picture
our latest grand-daughter,
"Bessie Ethel Williams."
we think we have the
finest stock in this country.

Yours with great respect,
Mrs. C. E. Williams.
Bristol, Wis.

Box 36 -

Dearest Mict E

August 8, 1919

69. Stintement Ave
Hiland Park

My dearest friend

Mr Edison will drop you a
few lines to explain the photos

I am sending you
the two photos are my husbands
father and mother

the 2 in the case is my husband
and my self the next day after
we were married 57 years ago
in October I have changed a lot

how can I thank you a enough
well dear Mr Edison I see again
Mr Ford gave a dinner on the
Hudson river 8 gentlemen and
your name is included and pictures
I cut it out of the news
why shouldnt you come to
detroit- and see your friends
I would dearly like to see the ^{one}
that- is doing this kindness for
me will take my little bit too
Kutubay Sept. weke all is well

Dear Mr Edison
am getting nervous
with all respect-
to your kindness
Mrs. Ada Elliott

in that- time have seen a
lot of hard luck up to now
I am getting your kind hartedness
it makes it- bette a weke for
to day I will be 77. I hope you
will be spared after me some
time wat- would I do now if I
was left- to my self now at-
that- age I hope and pray I wont-
be one els to ask for kindness
like you dont- blame for saying
I love you for your kindness to
to me you dont- know wat I
have gon through with yet am
all a lone in the world
but am so thankful to you for
your kindness.

those Pictures are Probely
70. years old faded a ltt
my husbands first name
was ~~John~~ a Elliott
O Leno

Paper
down
writing

Mt. Edison

FK 115

Perhaps you will

like to read attached

letter from Mrs. Ada Elliott,

of Detroit, whom you recently

sent \$50 for spending

money

Kecrow

2/2/19

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(1)

Detropit - Mich

august: 14 1818

89 sturtevent ade H & P

My dear friend Mr Kellar
the letter you sent me with
the kind hearted check of
\$ 50. dollars I received it all safe
I answered on tuesday the same
day and posted it my self with
money thanks and told ^{on} Edison
I was going to return on the
boat for a little sailing as I parent
been out in years said I was going
to get me some things I needed

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

② you dont think the letter
has been mislaid or taken in
mistake in anyway Everything
comes so straight here

I am so sorry you didnt get
the letter I was so thankful to
get it when you send my check
that gets here on monday morning

I have the receipt at once and
put it in the mail box at once
myself so you will know I got
it all right - I have got the letter
you sent me with the \$50 dollar check

yours with kindest
love you will get this
Mrs Ada Elliott

③ only through his kindness
I could have never done it
cant understand why you
did not get the letter
I got my regular check on a
monday morning as usual didnt
get the Hakers until tuesday
morning but a little note in
even I retained the receipt asking
you if you had gotten the Hakers
on tuesday morning I got the
Hakers and \$50 dollar check just
marked on the envelope it is
signed no person but my self know
everything about it that mine it
will do me alot of good

D
1919

TAE-family

Sept. 5, 1919.

Miss Marietta E. Wadsworth,
Edison Homestead,
Milan, Ohio.

My dear Miss Wadsworth:

I have received your letter of August 26th, together with the various bills for repairs on the Edison Homestead. These bills have been approved by Mr. Edison, and I will now send them to our Mr. Kellow, who will send a check for the total amount to your order. You can endorse this check over to Mr. F. Keller and he will endorse it or deposit it in his bank. This will make the job complete.

I am very glad to learn that these repairs have been made so satisfactorily.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

September 11, 1919

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

Referring to your notation on the attached regarding Mrs. Elliott, I am not sure that I made this matter clear to you.

Out of the \$10 per week you are sending Mrs. Elliott, she would pay \$8.00 per week, under her proposed arrangement for her room and will have only \$2.00 left for clothing, food, etc. I think her letter was intended as a mild hint to you that the allowance would be inadequate for her new plan.

If she would consent to enter the Arnold Home at the rates mentioned to you, the \$10. per week, which would equal \$520. per year, would pay for a private room in the Home and leave \$100 a year, or approximately \$2.00 per week, for such little things as she might require aside from lodging, board, and laundry. I am inclined to think that you would get off better with Mrs. Elliott in this home, and that she would be better looked after in a home of this kind, than she can look after herself.

Perhaps you do not like to have it suggested to Mrs. Elliott that she should enter this home and if not I will, if you wish it, simply answer her letter in your behalf, stating that you will continue the \$10 weekly until further notice, in which case she will have to work out the details as best she can.

R W KELLEY

Secretary

I cannot understand how she could
before I sent money, she might not
like to enter a home, perhaps
you better increase the sum
to \$12. per week until further
notice —

Σ

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON PERSONAL

Function: T.A.E. Private

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT: Mrs. Ada Elliott:

Date Sept. 10, 1919

Mr. Thomas A Edison:

Attached is letter dated September 2nd from Mrs. Ada Elliott of Detroit, which for your convenience, since it is rather poorly written, I am copying below:

Detroit, Mich.
September 2, 1919

"My dear Friend Mr. Edison:

Received my check today, Tuesday (Regular Weekly \$10.) 1st was Labour Day, no delivery, with many thanks to you. Will have to change my place, they want their room now. I will have to get a room where I can do a little cooking for myself. It will cost me \$8 a week for a room of that kind. Everything is awfully high here and it is the only thing for me to do now. I will have \$2. left. Don't take much for me to live on, am very plain, don't expect luxuries, am glad to get anything the rest of my days.

Only for you, where would I be. You don't know how thankful I am to you and how I appreciate your kindness. The cold winter coming on it makes me shiver to think of it.

When on my little trip to Rutenburg, had a nice time, didn't spend all of my check you sent me (\$50 sent for spending money) have some yet to call my own, thanks to you for it my dear friend.

Will let you know when I make the change, it is awful hard to get a room here when people are in poverty, no one wants them. Oh how I wish I could see you. Well, with love for your kindnesses to me.

Did you receive the photo's I sent you? Please let me know.

Yours truly and thanks

(signed) Mrs. Ada Elliott."

From the investigation made by one of Mr. Maxwell's friends in Detroit, it would seem that Mrs. Elliott is entirely dependent upon the \$10. per week you have been sending her. I do not know how she expects to subsist on \$2. per week after paying the \$8. per week room rent she mentions.
Copies to:-

1593-1-750-10-18

(over)

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. Thomas A Edison

-2-

September 10, 1919

If you wish to continue the support of Mrs. Elliott, do you think it might be well to have some one of Mr. Maxwell's friends take up with her the matter of entering an Old Ladies Home ? I had this up last May for you and found from the gentleman whom Mr. Maxwell asked to investigate the case, that the Arnold Home charges \$30 per month in the Wards and \$35 per month in a private room. This charge covering room, board and laundry. It seems to me that Mrs. Elliott would be better looked after in a home of this sort than she can look after herself.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| You now give \$10 per week or | \$520. per year. |
| \$30 per month in <u>ward</u> at Arnold Home equals | 360. " " |
| \$35 " " " <u>room</u> " " " " | 420. " " |

The same amount as now given would cover lodging, board and laundry in Arnold Home and leave \$100 or \$160 per year (depending upon whether ward or room were occupied) for clothing and incidentals.

R W KELLY

Secretary

Detroit - Mich

October ^{the} 13, 1919

E

My dear Mr Kellode
Just received my check
with many thanks to
Mr Edison just one sad
year to morrow since I
laid my dear girl away
you cant realize how lonely
it is for me all a lone
it seems some times I cant
imagine it then is no pleasure
for me even more here

tell Mr Edison they had a pleasant time to
the masonic temple living out his own
impression they said they wouldnt tell one
difference when the singer went out it was
all the same I would be so pleased to hear
it they think it is a great one gets all kinds of
good words

With many thanks
Mrs Alice Elliott
Sincerely yours
Auntie

will be glad
to hear from
you again

Detroit- Mich

October the 20. 1919

to my dear Mr Wallace

Just received my check.

with many thanks to

my dear Mr Edison my best-
friend in this world

I can truly say and exclaim
it with all my heart- have
got a very bad cold am more
sick than well have my fire in
the house as yet- dont care for my
comfort- long as they get the money
in in with love to your both.
Mrs Ada Elliott

W

October 31, 1919.

Mrs. C. E. Williams,
Box No. 36,
Bristol, Wisconsin.

Dear Madam:

I will ask you to kindly pardon the delay in replying to your note of August 3. The letter was mislaid and has just come to my attention.

I would say in answer to your question that I cannot remember your Mother. I had an Uncle in Illinois who left many descendants, and perhaps your Mother is one of them.

I am glad to learn that you have an Edison Phonograph in your home, and that it is giving you much pleasure. I trust you may have the enjoyment of good music for many years to come.

Yours very truly,

8187

Drumbo Ontario
Drumbo. Nov. 5th 1919.

O TAE-
1919 Family

Mr. Thos A. Edison. Please something
Arrange.

Dear Sir:- I have a #30 ambro
I am waiting to

a home where I like to
of your Ambro. I have
wish to tell you of
dearly we are
the music.

My mother told me
he lived upon my mother
placed around him
was a very fine
of one of the
Ellis

a distant connection of yours. I
am a great grand daughter of Elder
Elliott. My grandfather's name was
David Elliott.

How I should love to visit you
and see all your wonderful
inventions. I always count you
one of the cleverest of men here
and proud that I have a wee
bit of the same blood in my veins
as you have.

I have long wished I had a
diamond disc machine. It will
end in a wish likely.

My husband died about a yr ago
I am forty yrs old and since he
left me I have been very unsettled.
Hope things may brighten up for me
soon.

I would be very happy if you would
write to me so that I could say
I had a letter from the world

renowned Mr. Edison.

You will not mind writing
surely for I shall certainly
be much elated if you do.

There are very few of the
Elliotts left soon all will
have passed into that great
beyond.

Yours sincerely.

Mrs. Lillian Hunter.



11
November 11, 1919.

Mrs. Lillian Hunter,
Drumbo, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Mrs. Hunter:

Your note of November 5 has been received and read with interest. As you say you are an Elliott, I would like to ask whether you know the ages of David Elliott's brothers and sisters at the time of their respective deaths. If you do not know, could you find out?

I visited David Elliott when I was a boy 7 years of age. He lived up on a hill at some place around Vienna, Canada. My mother was a daughter of one of David Elliott's brothers.

I shall take pleasure in sending you an Amberola instrument and some records when I hear from you in reply to this letter, as I am not certain whether or not Drumbo, Ontario is your correct address.

Yours very truly,

Ediphoned:24

1919 TAE - 24

November 12, 1919.

Mr. C. E. Sholes:

Mr. Edison's son, William L. Edison, whose address is Hilltop, Morristown, N.J., has asked his Father for enough storage cells to give him 32 volts for what he calls a "Standby Battery".

Mr. Edison has requested me to ask you to send his son, say, 26 A-4 cells out of your stock of returned cells, that is to say, cells which we have taken back from customers or which have been sent back, and which cannot be reshipped as new cells.

Will you kindly give instructions to have this shipment made, charging same to Mr. Edison personally, at the proper valuation of these cells.

W.H.MEADOW CROFT.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

PHONE 1223-M

just enough to give me 32 Volts.
William
Meadocraft
See me

WM
HILLTOP
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

How many cells do you
want - Σ

Dear Father -

yours in regards to batteries received

- 11 cells from the rubbish

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

MEMPHIS - SUCCESSORS TO
N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

CHICAGO
NEW YORK
BOSTON
ST. LOUIS
PHILADELPHIA
DETROIT
MILWAUKEE

8321

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
East Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

We have just employed Mr. Lewis Miller to start with us in the bond business, with the idea of becoming a salesman.

Mr. Miller has referred us to you for a general reference as to his character and ability and we would appreciate your frank advice as to what your opinion of him is.

In order that we may be of as much help to him as possible, in his development with us, we would especially appreciate any information that you can give us that would help us in this connection.

Thanking you in advance for a reply, which will be treated in strict confidence, we are

Yours very truly,

Halsey Stuart & Co.

EQ:MF

*Mr. Bowman
Have we had a
Mr. Lewis Miller working for us?
If so, kindly give me full
information.
Do not reply to this letter.
I want to know if it personally
W. Halsey Stuart & Co.*

11/20/19

*Dear Mr. Edison:
Mr. Bowman tells me that we
have not had a Mr. Miller any
our employ.
So this Mr. Miller may
relation to you?
W. Halsey Stuart & Co.*

D TAE-famiff

1919

NEW YORK November 18, 1919

*Yes, Mr. McAdams.
This is my reply.
This is his first business.
He was made Captain of the
field artillery in the war and
is a boy of fine character and
ambitions. He is
studying artillery and I think
will make good in
understanding.*

Wm. Edison
for nothing -
Hollow
"my" Detail - Mack
1919 THE Family
December the 24 1918

E

My dear Mr. Hollow

Just received my check with many thanks
from my dear Mr. Edison's kindness will
soon be out of this place the way I have
been worked a bout - since I lost my dear girl
it is so pitiful to tell I hope I will be bet-
ter when I get - moved its - only a week more
then you will have my new address tell my Edison
I met a lady ^{at} he went - to school with

she lives down their way: I am going
to live in on fourth and Plum
the ladies name was Smith she will be
a labour to me she said she is pleased
that Mr Edison is good and kind to me
they all are in circumstances will write to
you a gain. am going down tomorrow will
get my new address soon. My for my new place
will send Mr Edison my receipt - so he will know
what I am paying will be glad to get their if
I have to live on one meal a day am very
nervous these days. my wonder will write again
be true in love to my friends
Mrs Ada Elliott

December 2, 1919.

Halsey, Stuart & Co.,
49 Wall Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your recent letter in regard to Mr. Lewis Miller, let me say that he is a nephew of my wife's and this is his first business venture.

He was out in service for Uncle Sam during the recent war, and was made Captain of Field Artillery.

He is a young man of fine character and sterling qualities, and I think he will most likely make good in the work he has undertaken.

Yours very truly,

A/8321.

11/5/20

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL.

Office of Secretary

December 20th, 1919

Mr. William Maxwell;

Last May, you kindly got from your friend Mr. R.B. Alling of the Phonograph Company of Detroit, a report regarding the circumstances of a Mrs. Ada Elliott, a distant relative of Mr. Edison's who lives in Detroit. Mr. Alling made a very complete report which we were very glad to get. I am returning the original of it which you sent to me herewith, so that you may refresh your memory of the circumstances.

Mrs. Elliott has moved to 323 Third Street, Detroit, where she has, according to her letters, a comfortable room with light housekeeping facilities. However, she is seventy seven years old, is troubled with rheumatism and in her various letters to Mr. Edison complains of loneliness. Her daughter died a few years ago and she has to look out for herself. I have suggested to Mr. Edison several times that she would no doubt be much better and more comfortable in a home for the aged and Mr. Alling, in his letter, you will note, states that the Arnold Home would probably be an ideal place for her.

Would it be asking too much of Mr. Alling to request him to look up Mrs. Elliott again, find out how she is located and broach to her very tenderly the matter of entering the Arnold Home, if he thinks this is a somewhat human institution. I should like also to have him verify the cost of maintaining her in this home, if he is will kindly do so.

Mr. Edison is willing that Mrs. Elliott should enter this home, provided she is willing to do so. He wishes the matter handled very delicately as he does not wish her to feel in any way that he wishes to exert any pressure toward her entering. She would not have to feel that she was a subject of charity as the home would, of course, be paid for her keeping. I suppose she would have proper medical attention when it was needed and that she would no doubt be able to make friends among the other persons living at the home and so be very much more comfortable than she would be living as she is. I feel sure that Mr. Alling could present this matter to her in such a way that she would not feel hurt and so as not to make her feel that she is in any way obligated to enter the home.

Can you get this information for Mr. Edison ?

R W YELLOW

Secretary

Kellow

27 December 1919

Mr. R. B. Alling,
The Phonograph Company of Detroit,
256 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Alling:

You will recall that last May you were good enough to make an investigation for Mr. Edison concerning Mrs. Ada Elliott, who at that time was living at 69 Starkevart Avenue, Highland Park, but is at present reported to reside at 323 Third Street, Detroit.

It seems to Mr. Kellow that Mrs. Elliott would perhaps be better off if she were admitted to the Arnold Home, as suggested by you in your letter of 17 May. I enclose memorandum from Mr. Kellow and I am wondering whether you would be willing again to see Mrs. Elliott and ascertain whether she would be favorable to entering the Arnold Home.

We are sorry to trouble you, but I feel sure you will appreciate Mr. Edison's position in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

Vice President.

WM-GAM

**Edison General File Series
1919. Fan Mail [not selected] (E-19-33)**

This folder contains unsolicited correspondence and other documents from admirers of Edison. Many of the items received a routine acknowledgment.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Financial (E-19-34)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents pertaining to Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and affiliated companies, as well as to Edison's personal financial interests and investments. Most of these matters were handled by Richard W. Kellow, secretary of Thomas A. Edison, Personal. Among the items for 1919 are a summary of income, excise, and other taxes paid during the years 1914-1918; a consolidated financial statement for 1919, and interoffice communications concerning the financial situation of the Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Co. and the Edison Portland Cement Co.

Approximately 20 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes copies of internal accounting instructions and policies; documents about interest on bonds, such as Liberty Loans; and communications about stock certificates and billing arrangements between Thomas A. Edison, Personal and Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

STATEMENT MAY 5, 1919

*File
Attorney's Office*

TAXES PAID

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

| | <u>1914</u> | <u>1915</u> | <u>1916</u> | <u>1917</u> | <u>1918</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Excise | None | None | None | None | None |
| Income | None | 6,971.69 | 57,256.78 | 6,607.98 | 4,000.00 |
| Excess | None | None | None | 1,476.89 | None |
| Capital Stock | None | None | None | None | None |
| State | None | None | None | None | None |
| Real Estate | 2,089.21 | 2,660.38 | 7,361.55 | 2,315.69 | 910.53 |
| Personal | <u>690.00</u> | <u>636.00</u> | <u>2,366.00</u> | <u>5,925.00</u> | <u>None</u> |
| | <u>2,779.21</u> | <u>10,260.07</u> | <u>56,984.33</u> | <u>16,525.56</u> | <u>4,910.53</u> |

Original Sent to AL Williamson by box 5/19

Edison, T. A. - Personal
Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

FUNCTION: Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Co.
SUBJECT: Payment of Account.

Memorandum No.
Date July 11, 1919.

Mr. George F. Owen,
C/o Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Co.,
New London, Wisconsin.

Dear George:

I wired you yesterday to inquire whether or not you could settle up your account with Thomas A. Edison Personal to the amount of \$8,000.00, and have just received your reply, saying that one half of the July 15 balance to be paid on July 25 is the best you can do.

We are very much obliged for this advice, and hope that you will kindly follow the matter up and see that we get the money at that time. We can use it very nicely. The Personal Interests are called upon to finance a number of different objects from time to time, which are rebilled, and which of course they expect to be repaid, so that they may keep themselves in the proper financial trim. Your account has been running for a long time, as you know, and we shall appreciate the remittance very much.

R. W. Kellow,
Secretary.

Mr. Kellow: ✓
 Good Work
 Mumbert
Ediphoned 7/17/19.
24

Copies to:- Mr. Mumbert (2) Mr. Miller.

1533-1-750-318

Secretarial Service Department

Office of Secretary

*Edison, T.A. -
Personal*

FUNCTION:

Memorandum No.

October 30th, 1919

Date

SUBJECT:

Mr. H.F. Miller, Treasurer.

Referring to your telephone request of this morning for information asked for by Mr. Edison in regard to his present investment in Edison Portland Cement Company, I give you below the following figures from our accounts. We have made calculations up to the close of October.

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Stock acquired for cash or other value; | | | |
| Preferred shares 17,309 / | Book Value | \$640,277.12 / | (par value \$665,450.00) / |
| Common Shares 1,607 / | " " | 17,236.31 / | " " 60,360.00 / |
| Bonds 469 / | " " | 369,190.96 / | " " 469,000.00 / |
| (The above shows all bonds owned but only such stock is shown as was paid for in cash or other value) | | | |
| Coupons paid for Cement Company | | 29,580.00 / | |
| Notes - | | | |
| November 27, 1917 due Dec. 31, 1919 including accumulation, items over a number of years with interest which have been compounded from year to year | | \$2,570,231.26 / | |
| Demand Notes | | 639,364.14 / | |
| 2 Time notes discounted by Mr. Edison | | 115,000.00 / | |
| Interest Accrued and unpaid | | 3,524,696.40 / | |
| Advance during October 1919 to date to take up notes endorsed by Mr. Edison which were discounted by Cement Company | | 297,500.20 / | |
| Open Account (exclusive of above \$150,000) including unpaid interest on demand notes | | 150,000.00 / | |
| Oxford Quarry rental for 1910 and 1919 to date | | 40,016.40 / | |
| | | 6,886.90 / | |
| | Total | \$5,275,162.37 | |

Our advice from Edison Portland Cement Company at the close of September 1919 was that Mr. Edison was contingently liable upon other notes endorsed by him in the amount of \$420,500. We know of no change in this figure during October except for \$150,000 in notes which we are informed were taken up by the advances referred to above which would reduce the contingent liability to \$270,500.

We have not figured interest to the penny in making the above calculation as, for instance, we have not calculated any interest on coupons, etc. We are informed that another \$60,000. will be required to take up one more note during October which has been endorsed by Mr. Edison.

I hope these figures are what you require.

R W KELLOW

Secretary

Copies to:-
Mr. Lambert (2)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT
PERSONAL INDEBTMENTS OF THOMAS A. EDISON.
DECEMBER 31st, 1919

| <u>ASSETS</u> | <u>Consolidated</u> | <u>Personal</u> | <u>Laboratory</u> | <u>Woodward</u> | <u>Private</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cash in Bank | 150,378.97 | 120,141.62 | 19,442.03 | 2,547.64 | 8,247.48 |
| Cash on Hand | 7,669.00 | 160.00 | 400.00 | | |
| Accounts Receivable - Debit Balances | 39,003.79 | 22,863.02 | 4,764.78 | 631.40 | 11,064.59 |
| Family Accounts | 26,515.24 | | 66.74 | | 274.61 |
| Accounts Payable - Debit Balances | 1,874.61 | 16,000.00 | | | |
| Guarantee Deposit Cement Co. Workmen's Compensation | 16,000.00 | | | | 3,000.00 |
| Notes Receivable | 3,000.00 | | | | 12,000.00 |
| Reserve for Doubtful Accounts | 26,329.02 | 11,160.74 | 2,019.83 | | |
| | <u>211,480.99</u> | <u>147,673.92</u> | <u>22,643.72</u> | <u>3,179.24</u> | <u>37,984.11</u> |
| <u>Due from Edison Interests</u> | | | | | |
| Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Divisions | 81,299.02 | 32.60 | 86,433.75 | | 2,563.26 |
| Edison Phonograph Works Department | 18,429.16 | | 16,187.86 | | .01 |
| Edison Storage Battery Company | 12,890.61 | 7,967.73 | 5,116.46 | | |
| Edison Portland Cement Company | 48,417.66 | 48,417.66 | | | |
| Edison International Corporation Notes 100,000.00 | 160,950.00 | 150,950.00 | | | 10,000.00 |
| Thomas A. Edison, Personal Interest 950.00 | | 71,882.68 | 1,158.61 | | |
| | <u>308,985.25</u> | <u>279,260.64</u> | <u>109,426.67</u> | | <u>15,875.20</u> |
| <u>Inventories</u> | | | | | |
| Cost of Material & Supplies | 18,792.97 | | 14,733.97 | 4,069.00 | |
| Cost of Work in Process | 67,261.88 | | 67,261.88 | | |
| Work in Process Adjustment Account | 21,672.53 | | 21,672.53 | | |
| Work in Process Contra Account | 11,700.66 | | 11,700.66 | | |
| Consignments | 914.72 | | 914.72 | | |
| Prepayments Insurance | 5,761.49 | 2,231.69 | 3,529.80 | | |
| | <u>102,626.70</u> | <u>2,231.69</u> | <u>96,236.01</u> | <u>4,069.00</u> | |
| <u>Interest Receivable Accrued</u> (Railway & L.L. Bond interest) | 1,770.42 | 1,770.42 | | | |
| <u>Deferred Charges</u> | | | | | |
| Manufacturing Expense | 2,990.42 | | 3,904.18 | 912.76 | |
| Selling Expense | 764.55 | | | 755.55 | |
| Rebill Account | 54,611.50 | 34,611.50 | | | |
| | <u>663,027.03</u> | <u>465,443.27</u> | <u>232,210.48</u> | <u>7,080.03</u> | <u>55,859.31</u> |

Total Current & Working Assets

[CONTINUED ON NEXT FRAME]

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Divisione | 31,299.02 | 36.00 | 86,493.76 | 2,665.25 |
| Edison Phonograph Works Department | 16,439.16 | | 16,437.86 | .01 |
| Edison Storage Battery Company | 12,990.51 | 7,967.75 | 6,516.45 | |
| Edison Portland Cement Company | 48,417.66 | 48,417.66 | | |
| Edison International Corporation Notes 150,000.00 | | | | |
| Interest 960.00 | 150,960.00 | 150,960.00 | | |
| Thomas A. Edison, Personal | | 71,882.65 | 1,166.51 | 13,311.93 |
| | 208,986.36 | 279,250.64 | 109,426.67 | 15,878.20 |
| <u>Inventories</u> | | | | |
| Cost of Material & Supplies | 18,792.97 | | 14,735.97 | 4,059.00 |
| Cost of Work in Process | 67,261.83 | | 67,261.86 | |
| Work in Process Adjustment Account | 21,672.63 | | 21,672.63 | |
| Work in Process Contra Account | 11,766.00 | | 11,766.00 | |
| Consignments | 916.72 | | 916.72 | |
| Prepayments Insurance | 5,761.49 | 5,761.69 | 5,529.80 | |
| | 102,426.70 | 2,421.69 | 96,236.01 | 4,059.00 |
| <u>Interest Receivable Accrued</u> | | | | |
| (Railway & L.L. Bond Interest) | 1,776.12 | 1,776.12 | | |
| <u>Deferred Charges</u> | | | | |
| Manufacturing Expense | 2,990.42 | | 2,904.18 | 915.76 |
| Selling Expense | 756.16 | | | 756.56 |
| Robill Account | 34,611.60 | 34,611.60 | | |
| | 662,027.03 | 465,443.27 | 222,210.48 | 7,080.03 |
| <u>Total Current & Working Assets</u> | | | | 55,859.31 |
| <u>Mortgages Receivable</u> | 37,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | 2,000.00 |
| Edison Storage Battery Co. - Long Time Notes | 1,300,000.00 | 1,300,000.00 | | |
| Notes Receivable Edison Portland Cement Co. 365,975.40 | | 3,465,975.40 | | |
| Plus Interest Receivable accrued | 323,182.60 | | 323,182.60 | |
| Less Interest Receivable Deferred | 977,744.11 | | 977,744.21 | |
| Less Interest Credits | 416,176.11 | 2,861,695.85 | 41,617.64 | |
| Land | | 50,182.29 | 50,182.29 | |
| <u>Buildings</u> | | | | |
| Cost | 82,489.40 | | 82,489.40 | |
| Amortization Suspense | 14,312.60 | | 14,312.60 | |
| Reserve for Amortization | 68,176.80 | 68,760.40 | 68,661.60 | |
| <u>Equipment</u> | | | | |
| Cost | 108,380.12 | | 108,380.12 | |
| Amortization Suspense | 12,159.24 | | 12,169.24 | |
| Reserve for Amortization | 6,657.08 | 50,367.28 | 6,417.00 | |
| Automobiles | 25,217.36 | | 25,217.36 | |
| Other Equipment | 107,672.02 | | 107,672.02 | |
| Reserve for Amortization | 917,800.40 | 41,122.98 | 91,786.40 | |
| <u>Investment</u> | | | | |
| <u>Stocks & Bonds</u> | | | | |
| R.R. & Other Outside Co's. | 298,672.28 | | 298,672.28 | |
| Edison Interests | 696,6713.39 | | 6,966,713.39 | |
| Interest Receivable Accrued | 28,566.20 | | 28,566.20 | |
| (Edison Portland Cement Bonds) | | | | |
| Less Deferred Interest | 1277,000.00 | 7,155,061.87 | 1,17,700.00 | |
| Real Estate | | 140,426.91 | 140,426.91 | |
| | 12,368,105.71 | 11,998,660.88 | 402,081.55 | 7,080.03 |
| | | | | 55,859.31 |

[CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING FRAME]

**Edison General File Series
1919, Ford, Henry (E-19-35)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents concerning Edison's friendship and collaboration with industrialist Henry Ford. Among the items for 1919 are detailed suggestions by Edison about improvements in the *Dearborn Independent*, a newspaper recently acquired by Ford that would later become notorious for its anti-Semitic content. Edison characterized the newspaper as "a dreary proposition for the man whom Ford wants to reach" and mentioned the *Literary Digest* and *National Geographic* as models of a popular magazine. There are also numerous letters and telegrams pertaining to preparations for a camping trip in the Adirondacks undertaken by Edison, Ford, naturalist John Burroughs, and manufacturer Harvey S. Firestone in August 1919. Other letters discuss Edison's work on a self-starter battery for the Ford automobile and the possibilities of developing water power in western New Jersey. The correspondents include Firestone, Ford's executive secretary Ernest G. Liebold, and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels (characterized by Liebold as a "warm personal friend" of Ford), who expressed regrets about his inability to participate in the camping trip.

Approximately 60 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes unsolicited letters from individuals attempting to reach Ford through Edison, additional telegrams and correspondence between Liebold and Meadowcroft, and items (mainly about camping plans) that duplicate the information in the selected documents.

Documents relating to Ford can also be found in E-19-03 (Articles), E-19-14 (Charities and Loans), E-19-55 (Personal), and other folders in the 1919 Edison General File.

HENRY AGRO, PRCS.

C. J. FORD, VICE-PRES.

E. B. FORD, SECY.-TREAS.

THE DEARBORN PUBLISHING CO.
PUBLISHERS OF
The Dearborn Independent
The Ford International Weekly
DEARBORN, MICH.

E. G. PIPP, EDITOR

Jan
14th
1919

Mr Thomas A Edison
Orange
N J

Dear Mr Edison:

I take pleasure in forwarding you under separate cover
a copy of the first issue of the Dearborn Independent which is
being published by Mr Ford.

I know Mr Ford would appreciate very much any comment
you may make in connection with its make-up as it will undoubtedly
enable us to make succeeding numbers more interesting by endeavor-
ing to ascertain the general sentiment of its readers.

With best wishes, and trusting you may find its pages
of interest, we are,

Very truly yours

DEARBORN PUBLISHING CO

E. B. FORD
E. B. Ford
General Manager

EGL Z

January 17, 1919.

Mr. E. G. Liebold,
General Manager,
The Dearborn Publishing Co.,
Dearborn, Michigan.

Dear Liebold:

Here is some comment on the technique
of the paper:

1st. Take the paper as a whole, it is a dreary proposition for the man whom Ford wants to reach. This class of man will not read it. There is very little in it that interests him. He will take it a year and that will be the end. If you want the ordinary man to absorb good advice you must ring it in, inconspicuously, among a lot of very interesting things.

There are two publications in the U. S. A. that have won out by pure merit, without the aid of any drumming organization like that of the Saturday Evening Post. These two publications are the Literary Digest and the Geographical Magazine.

When the Literary Digest first started in giving the kind of reading matter it now gives, I wrote the Editor that if he kept this up and didn't deviate his paper would be one of the most popular and successful publications known and without any expense for a drumming organization.

2d. I notice your illustrations are very poorly executed. Make them fine or leave them out, but I should say use more of them.

3d. Solid columns, unbroken by spaces, with no place to rest, scares a slower reader at once and generally he will not start.

4th. Get a whole set of last year's Literary Digest and Geographical Magazines and send them to Ford's house. if he already has'nt got them. I am anxious that he shall make the paper one that everybody wants. Do you know that a weekly collection of short paragraphs containing the current witty comment of the newspapers of the Country is actually shown on the screen in every Movie Theatre in the U. S. each week?

I am sure if Ford will run through these Literary Digests and get on to the style of stuff the public wants. he will gradually bring his paper around to a point where its power for good will be immense.

Yours very truly.

A.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Dear Liebold:

Here is some comment on the
Technique of the paper.
1st. Take the paper as a whole, the
dreary proposition for the man whom
you want to reach. This class of man
~~will~~ ^{will not} read it, & there is very little
in it that ^{he} ~~will~~ ^{will not} take any
interest in. ^{what will be the end of it?}
If you want the ordinary man
to absorb good advice you must
ring it in, inconspicuously, among a
lot of very interesting things.

~~There are two~~ ^{the} There are two
publications which ^{the} have
won out ^{by pure} ~~on their own~~ merit,
without the aid of any ^{dramatic} organization
like the Set Eve Post - ^{that of} x
The two are The Literary Digest
& the Geographical Magazine x

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

... 3

of them. =

3rd Solid Columns, unbroken
by spaces, with no places to
rest, scares a slower reader
at once & ~~he~~ generally ^{to} will
not start =

4th Get a whole set of last year's
Literary Digest & (magazines)
Mag & send them to Ford's
House, if he already hasn't
got them. I am anxious
that ^{that} ^{should} he makes the paper one
that everybody wants x

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

4

~~You~~
Do you know that a
~~the~~ weekly collection of
~~short~~ paragraphs containing
the Current witty comment
of the ^{country} papers of the ~~the~~
is actually shown on
the screen in every
Movie Theatre in the US
each week?

I am sure if Ford will
run these literary
Digests & get on to the style
type of stuff the public

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

3

want, he will gradually
bring ^{his} ~~the~~ paper around
to a point
where its power for good
will be immense —

5

HENRY FORD, President

C. J. FORD, Vice President

E. S. FORD, Secy. & Treas.

THE DEARBORN PUBLISHING CO.

PUBLISHERS OF
The Dearborn Independent

The Ford International Weekly

DEARBORN, MICH.

Jan
24th
1919

Mr W H Meadowcroft
c/o Thomas A Edison
Orange N J

My dear Mr Meadowcroft:

I am in receipt of Mr Edison's letter of January
17th with comment relative to the Dearborn Independent and
I am sure we very much appreciate the same. We shall
endeavor to incorporate his ideas in our future publication.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours

THE DEARBORN PUBLISHING CO

E. S. Ford
General Manager

EGL Z

This letter was dictated by
Mr. E. S. Ford. He was
asked to leave the office
before receiving it.

Commission of Conservation

John Clifford Allen
CHAIRMAN
James White
ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN
DEPUTY HEAD

Ottawa-Canada--

427 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, February 10th, 1912

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
ORANGE PARK,
H. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

The attached clipping taken from the "Toronto
Daily Star" of December 12th explains itself.

I recognize, of course, the fact that the newspaper writer has taken some liberties in preparing his "story", but the matter which has appealed to me is the statement made to the effect that you have been experimenting with the object of providing means by which vast quantities of water-powers may be utilized.

If you have issued any official or other accredited statement dealing with the results of research along this line, it will be esteemed a favour if you will oblige by either sending me a copy or letting me know where I could obtain a copy of same.

In connection with my enquiry, would say that this is a matter in which I have been much interested and, in connection with the work of the Commission of Conservation, would be pleased to receive any authentic data bearing upon the subject discussed in the article above referred to.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

Arthur C. Wilson

Consulting Engineer.

AVW/WH/1.

6594

February 20, 1919.

Mr. Arthur V. White,
Consulting Engineer,
427 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of February 10th was received
and sent down to Mr. Edison who is in Florida.

I have just received a note from him this
morning requesting me to say to you that the item
covered by the clipping is mostly a newspaper story.
He says, however, that Mr. Ford and he feel much
interested in plans for connecting up many small water
powers, and it is possible that they may do something about
it later on.

I return your newspaper clipping herewith.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6594.

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If none of these three symbols appear after the check number of words this is a telegram. Otherwise the character in parentheses is the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
100 ESSEX AVE.

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1204

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If none of these three symbols appear after the check number of words this is a telegram. Otherwise the character in parentheses is the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

ORANGE, N. J.

278NYGC 19

J MT CLEMENS MICH 720PM JUL 1 1919

THOMAS A EDISON

ORANGE NJ

ADVISING BURROUGHS AND FIRESTONE MR FORD PLANNING ON ADIRONDACK
MOTOR TRIP JULY TWENTY FIFTH OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER PLEASE ADVISE

E. G. LIEBOLD

9PM

Liebold, July 25th will be sailing for me to
we can take in Adirondack part of
Vermont -

16

Telegram

July 2, 1919

E. J. Liebold

Maine Clearing

Mich.

July 28th will be

satisfactory to me -

can take in Michigan and

part of Vermont.

Edison

Also

sent to

Denton, Mich.

Henry Ford
Detroit

July
12th
1919

Mr W H Mendowcroft
c/o Thomas A Edison
Orange N J

My dear Mr Mendowcroft:

Relative to your letter of July 10th.

Mr Ford will be very glad indeed to have Secretary Daniels invited as a member of the camping party. Both Mr Ford and Secretary Daniels are very close and warm personal friends and it is a suggestion with which Mr Ford is in hearty accord.

Therefore kindly advise Mr Edison that Mr Ford would be pleased to have him along and I would thank you to advise me at your earliest convenience in connection therewith.

Very truly yours

E. A. Litchfield
General Secretary to HENRY FORD

EAL:Z
The letter was dictated by Mr. Litchfield, but he was obliged to leave the office before reading it.

Form 1204

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check, character of message is a telegram. Otherwise, character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check, character of message is a telegram. Otherwise, character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

ORANGE, N. J.

178NYGC TELEPHONE ORANGE 4351

MT CLEMENS MICH 730PM JUL 14 1919

THOMAS A EDISON

ORANGE NJ

DUE TO THE FACT MR FORD IS NOW ON THE STAND AND PROBABLY
WILL BE REQUIRED TO TESTIFY FOR SEVERAL DAYS IT MAY HAVE A
TENDENCY TO DELAY THE MOTOR TRIP BUT FOR NOT MORE THAN FIVE DAYS

E C LIEBOLD

953PM

Sent
Postal 7/14/19
10:05 a.m. Haa

(29)

Telegram

July 16, 1919

Hon. Josephus Daniels
Washington, D.C.

Can you go on camping trip
to Adirondacks and Vermont for
10 days with Zed, Beaman,
Firestone and myself. We
start some day between twenty
fifth and twentieth July.

Edison

DESPATCH.

(Reference.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Secretary's Office

(Business office.)

WASHINGTON.

July 16, 1919, 191

Official

(Check at message.)

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

I seem to be pre-destined to have to deny myself the pleasure that I would enjoy above all others. I thank you for your invitation, but I have made arrangements to leave Washington the first of August for California and therefore, must deny myself the pleasure. With warm regards.

Josephus Daniels.

Received
Forwarded

(Date.)

(Time.)

(Number.)

(Operator.)

(Clerk.)

(Telegraph system.)

(Officer on watch.)
(Communication office.)

(CONFIRMATION TO ADDRESSEE.)

Telegram

Mount Clemens

Mich. July 17, 1919

W. H. Meadowcroft

Mr. Ford planning to leave
party spend first night at
Hearny and possibly open
first camp at Green Island.

The date will probably be
somewhere around July 30
or August 1" as Mr. Burroughs
has requested postponement
for few days.

E. G. Liebold

WESTERN UNION DAY LETTER

Form 2550 J



69 words

Telegram

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

DELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

| | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|
| RECEIVER'S No. | TIME FILED | CHECK |
|----------------|------------|-------|

SEND the following Day Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 18, 1919.

191

To

H. S. Firestone,
Akron, Ohio.

Am I correct that Ford is to furnish the
Camping outfit as he said he would on our last trip. I
suppose I am to bring along electric light and my automobile
with Fred Ott and Chauffeur. I think we should bring along
a regular bedstead with wide sheets and covers for Burroughs.
It will be more comfortable for him. I invited Secretary
Daniels but he could not come.

Thos. A. Edison.

*Sent by H.A.A.
To W.H. 11:00 a.m. 7/18/19*

SENDER'S ADDRESS
FOR ANSWER.

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Nite |
| Night Letter | N. L. |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check, (circle of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT WESTORANGE ST. & BERRY A.
WESTORANGE, N. J.
221NYGC 74 BLUE - PHONE ORANGE 1808

FS AKRON O JUL 19 325PM

THOMAS A EDISON

WESTORANGE NJ

JUST RETURNED FROM DETROIT SAW FORD HE IS HAVING ONE
AUTOMOBILE FITTED UP WITH A COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT AND ONE AUTOMOBILE
WITH CAMP OUTFIT I THINK YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT WOULD
BE VERY DESIRABLE FORD IS STILL ON STAND AND ASKED
ME ADVISE YOU THAT HE WOULD BE UNABLE GET AWAY
BEFORE AUGUST FIRST TO NINTH I WILL MEET HIM IN
BUFFALO AND WILL MEET YOU AT ALBANY WILL ADVISE YOU
AT A LATER DATE

H S FIRESTONE

455PM

0 257

Telegram

July 24, 1919

H. S. Firestone

Akron, Ohio

I see Ford has finished
testimony - Have any definite
arrangements been made for trip.
Would like to know definite date
as far in advance as possible

Edison

Sent W.V. 7/24/19
5 PM WRM

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, PRESIDENT

FIRESTONE PARK
AKRON, OHIO

July 24, 1919

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
West Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I have your telegram, and have wired Mr. Ford as per enclosed copy, which is self-explanatory.

Some days ago I wired you as per copy enclosed. I hope this arrangement is satisfactory, and that it will be convenient for you to meet us in Albany.

In regard to your electric light plant, I think it would be fine if you would take that along. Mr. Ford is also expecting you to take Ott, and, of course, your chauffeur to drive your car. Harvey is going along to drive my car. This will cut down the number of our crew considerably over what it was last year. As I advised you in my telegram, Mr. Ford has his commissary department, tent, etc. put up in very compact form, and I think we will go over the route in good shape. I am sure we are going to have one of the finest trips that we have yet taken.

With personal regards,

Yours very truly,

HSP:ovs

Enclosure



[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

| | |
|--|--|
| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
| TELEGRAM | |
| DAY LETTER | |
| NIGHT MESSAGE | |
| NIGHT LETTER | |
| <small>PAYEE should mark an X opposite the class of service desired. OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM</small> | |

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. C. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1256

| |
|----------------|
| RECEIVER'S NO. |
| CHECK |
| CASH OR CHARGE |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following message, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JULY 24 1919

COPY

E C LIEBOLD
DEARBORN MICHIGAN

MR EDISON WIRES FOR A DEFINITE DATE
AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE I CAN ARRANGE TO LEAVE
THE WEEK OF AUGUST FOURTH PREFER TO MEET
MR FORD IN BUFFALO FRIDAY THE EIGHTH WE CAN
THEN MEET MR EDISON ALBANY SUNDAY THE TENTH
I MUST RETURN NOT LATER THAN AUGUST TWENTY-
THIRD OR TWENTY-FOURTH

H S FIRESTONE

Telegram

July 30/19

C. G. Liebold
c/o Harry Ford
Deacon's Arch

Secretary Daniels has to go to
Pacific Coast and cannot accompany
Mr. Ford's party. Mr. Edison will
meet party at Tenney's Hotel
Albany Monday evening.

Sent by Postal
7/30/19 5.20 PM
Wm

W. H. Meadover

Burrage
Henry Ford
Detroit

L

Send to Burrage
Aug
29th
1919

Mr W H Mowdcroft
c/o Thomas A Edison
Orange N J

My dear Mr Mowdcroft:

I am enclosing herewith an editorial
taken from the Detroit Times of August 12th 1919
which may be of interest to Mr Edison.

Very truly yours

E. J. BEEBOLD
E. J. Beebold
General Secretary to HENRY FORD

EGL Z

Enclosure

7668



SEND the following Night Letter, subject in the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

TELEGRAM

Dearborn, Mich., 9/22/1919.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,

Dwange, N. J.

Kindly advise amount of material
required for suit for Mr. Edison.

Frank Capsall,
Asst. Sec. to Henry Ford.

Showed this to Mr. Edison, who said if for a suit of clothes
he did not know, but, he said, make it 25% more than I (H.A.A.)
used and he thought it would be enough.

Sept..22,1919.

Mr. E. G. Liebold,
General Secretary to
Mr. Henry Ford,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Liebold:

Mr. Edison has requested me to write to you to say to Mr. Ford that the Delaware River has great water power potentialities, and that its but little utilized. He thinks that there are three sites that can be procured very cheaply. Each of these places have a high Summer flow - a large market for power.

At one place near our Cement plant, about six or seven miles distant, Mr. C. C. Vermeule, formerly State Geologist, now a Hydraulic and Civil Engineer, states that at a cost not exceeding a One Million investment, 7500 Horsepower with a minimum of 4000 Horsepower can be had.

Mr. Edison further says that he would agree to take 3,000 H.P. in the winter, and less in the Summer for cement work on a 12% investment basis. He thinks that over 25,000 H.P. is possible along 20 miles of the River, and that every bit of power could be sold to factories as they all have steam power for taking care of lighter Summer load.

He suggests that you get New Jersey topographic map and look over the territory. Delaware Water Gap to Tronton, N.J.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Ford

Liebold -

Tell Ford the Delaware River
has great water power
potentialities - & its but
little utilized, & I think
there is 3 places that
can be got very cheap
it has a high summer
flow, large market
for power, At one place
near the Cement works
6 or 7 miles distant
Mr. Vermile state
Hydraulic Engineer

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

2

Says that at a cost
not exceeding one
Million more to cost -
7500-Horse power
with a minimum of
4000 HP -

I myself would agree
to take 3000, in the center
and leave in the summer
for Cement work on
a 12% investment basis.
Think over 25000 HP
is possible along
20 miles of the river.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

3

~~See~~ every bit of power
could be sold to
factories as they all
have steam power
for taking care of
lighter summer load

look on ~~topographic~~
~~maps~~
topographic maps
Deleware Water Gap
to Trenton NJ

S

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

A. C. Vermuele

38 Park Avenue

New York

City

Ford

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

Ford

Sept
30th
1913

McCord

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange,
N. J.

Let me know
when it arrives

Dear Sir:

While in Wilton, N. H., on the recent
camping trip, Mr. Ford purchased a quantity of wor-
sted suiting from one of the mills and desires to
present to each of the people who accompanied,
sufficient yardage for a suit of clothes and extra
pair of trousers.

We, therefore, are forwarding you by
prepaid express six yards which you will kindly
accept with his compliments.

Very truly yours,

R. G. LEBOLD

General Secretary to HENRY FORD

EGL-P

This letter was dictated by
Mr. Lebold, but he was
obliged to leave the office
before reaching it.

7951

E. Appleton

7964

Stewartville N.J.

Oct 3rd. 1919.

Mr Thomas A. Edison.

Lahatong Orange N.J.

Dear Sir, You may Remember me
as ~~the~~ Lillo who was at the cement
Plant as Foreman Machine shop
Master Mechanic & first Supt. am now
at the Ingersoll Rand co ships things
are run slow here I expect to go to
Detroit Mich next Wednesday
Could you see your way clear

to give me a letter of introduction
to the Henry Ford Organization,
which would do me a great amount
of good toward getting something
written there in my line

Thanking you in advance
for any thing you may see fit
to do in the above I beg to
Remain Very Respectfully

A. W. Dilto ^{Dicks}
Stewartsville.
N.J.

10

October 6, 1919.

Mr. A. W. Dilts,
Stewartsville,
New Jersey.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of October 3 has been received and shown to Mr. Edison. He wishes us to explain that he never, under any circumstances gives any letter of introduction to Mr. Henry Ford. The fact is that Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison are warm personal friends, and neither of them ever give a letter of introduction to the other or in any way relating to business matters.

Mr. Edison is sorry therefore, that he cannot oblige you in this instance.

Yours truly,

Edison Laboratory.

L

October 13, 1919.

My dear Mr. Liebold:

Mr. Edison would like you to tell Mr. Ford that he is getting along finely with the self-starter battery, and he thinks he will be able to accomplish it to his satisfaction.

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Mr. E.G. Liebold,
General Secretary to
Mr. Henry Ford,
Dearborn, Mich.

Ford Motor Company

ROSEL B. FORD, President
2, LUDLOW BUILDING, New York 4, New York
D. J. CRAIG, Secretary

Automobile Manufacturers

1710 BROADWAY
New York City, N.Y.

FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES
DETROIT

Thos A Edison Esq
Menlo Park
Orange N J

Nov 1 1919

My dear Mr Edison,

IN REPLYING REFER TO
ALL STATEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS LETTER ARE CONTINGENT ON FINED ACCIDENTS, FIRE OR ANY OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND ALL
CONTRACTS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE SIGNATURE OF A DULY AUTHORIZED EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THIS COMPANY. CLERICAL ERRORS SUBJECT TO CORRECTION.

While in Detroit I told Mr Ford that you were devoting a great deal of time to the battery and were in hopes of having one perfected in a short while. I also learned from the head of our manufacturing department that at the time being we are paying \$8.65 for our Pres-to-lite Batteries and \$8.79 for Exide.

Mr Ford is looking quite well and asked particularly about your good health and requested that I please give you his kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours

Woodrow M Kay

Ford

EDSEL B. FORD, President
F. L. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. & Treas.
B. J. CHAD, Secretary

Ford Motor Company

Automobile Manufacturers

Detroit, U.S.A.

7

Mr. Wm. H. Mondwercroft,
Assistant to Mr. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

November 21 1919

Dear Sir:

IN REPLYING REFER TO T

ALL STATEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS LETTER ARE CONSIDERED AS STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, FIRES, OR ANY OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND ALL CONTRACTS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE SIGNATURE OF A ONLY AUTHORIZED EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THIS COMPANY. CLERICAL ERRORS SUBJECT TO CORRECTION.

We wish to thank you for your attention to our letter to Mr. Edison, and can only express our deep regret that Mr. Edison cannot give us the time for the making of the film which we had in mind.

We appreciate, however, the busy life he leads, and feel that if it were possible he would give us the cooperation we have asked.

Very sincerely yours,

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

J. S. Morgan

Dept of Education

SSH:CL

L

November 26, 1919.

Mr. Walter Leffingwell,
507 Main Street,
Peoria, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of November 20th and the newspaper clipping concerning your discovery of a method of welding aluminum has been received. As this would not be of particular interest to us, we have forwarded it to one of our friends who uses a large quantity of aluminum.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A/8273.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Madoff

8274

Send this to Nichols

They may need it,

Write man we do not
use aluminum -

8273

{

Edison General File Series
1919. Foreign-Language Documents (Untranslated)
[not selected] (E-19-36)

This folder contains foreign-language documents that were not translated by Edison's office staff, along with others that were translated and subsequently separated from the English-language version. The letters for 1919 are written in Italian, German, French, Swedish, Danish, and Russian. Some bear notations by Edison's secretaries requesting information about the subject matter of the letter and some are marked "crank" or "no ans."

**Edison General File Series
1919. Fort Myers (E-19-37)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's home, property, and community interests at Fort Myers, Florida. Included is a financial statement by Richard W. Kellow, secretary of Thomas A. Edison, Personal, indicating approximately \$9,500 in expenses incurred during the year 1918. Also included are letters exchanged between Kellow and longtime Edison associate Frederick P. Ott while Ott was vacationing with the Edison family in Florida; a letter from Edison to Mayor W. P. Franklin complaining about damage to the palm trees caused by electric light wires; and a clipping from the *Fort Myers Press* entitled "Edison Pier a Menace" regarding the alleged danger presented to boats on the Caloosahatchee River by the inventor's unlighted dock. Other correspondents include property manager Nellie G. Tinstman, steamboat operator and Fort Myers Board of Trade member J. Frederick Menge, and fruit grower George F. Ensey.

Approximately 10 percent of the documents have been selected, including a representative sample of correspondence between Kellow and Tinstman about estate management issues. The unselected material covers topics such as preparations for the Edison family's arrival, shipments of equipment and fruit, citrus sales, repairs, chemicals and experimental apparatus, the water supply, firefighting equipment, and financial matters. Also not selected is correspondence involving Kellow, Ott, and Mina Miller Edison that does not pertain to Edison personally.

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

*421
36 10/1/19*

Memorandum No. 4486

Date Feb. 5, 1919.

FUNCTION: Thomas A. Edison, Personal.

SUBJECT: Fort Myers Estate.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison. — *709*
Mr. Charles Edison:

Attached is statement of expense at Fort Myers from January 1 to December 31, 1918.

For the first three months the estate was under the management of Mr. Heitman and for the balance of the year under the management of Mr. Winstman. I have shown the expense incurred by each of these gentlemen, though there is hardly any fair basis of comparison between the two amounts.

The total expense for the year is \$9,945.66, from which we have deducted \$185.25, fruit, etc. sold, making net expenses \$9,458.41.

In this total of net expenses there is included in round numbers \$5,000. for expenses of the Edison family while at Fort Myers; an increase of \$900. in salaries on account of the different arrangement made with Mr. Winstman than was in effect with Mr. Heitman; and approximately \$500. for applying man to the lawns. I estimated in report made to you under date of June 11, 1917 that the cost of running the place would be \$5,000. per year. Deducting these extras from the amount shown by the attached statement, you will see that the amount is lowered to around \$5,000. With careful management, it seems to me that the estate ought to be run for about this figure per year.

R. W. Kellow,
Rwx
Secretary.

WMA:PS
Att.



Copies to:-

1533-1-750-818

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

STATEMENT OF FORT MYERS EXPENSES

JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st. 1918

| Sub. Acct. No. | Classification | Heitman Management Jan. 1 - Mar. 31 | Tinsman Management Apr. 1 - Dec. 31 | Total |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Repairs of Buildings | 272.15 | 210.06 | 482.21 |
| 2 | Repairs of Dock & Dock Buildings | 595.20 | 27.50 | 622.70 |
| 3 | Repairs of Sprinkler System | 166.28 | 261.90 | 450.18 |
| 4 | Miscellaneous Repairs | 175.41 | 100.80 | 277.21 |
| 5 | Taxes | | 1,109.60 | 1,109.60 |
| 6 | Insurance | | 292.43 | 292.43 |
| 7 | Maintenance of Grounds | 83.50 | 1,036.37 | 1,119.87 |
| 8 | Maintenance of Fruit Trees | 100.30 | 180.60 | 280.90 |
| 9 | Truck Garden Expense | 223.36 | 5.50 | 228.86 |
| 10 | Miscellaneous Supplies & Expenses | 332.76 | 250.82 | 583.58 |
| 11 | Salaries | 1,185.33 | 1,150.00 | 1,335.33 |
| 12 | Edison Living Expenses | 711.60 | 2,402.31 | 3,114.11 |
| 13 | Harvesting Fruit | | <u>46.78</u> | <u>46.78</u> |
| | Total Expenses | 2,869.09 | 7,074.57 | 9,943.66 |
| 30 | Sales of Fruit | 5.80 | 459.57 | 465.37 |
| 31 | Miscellaneous Sales | <u>1.75</u> | <u>18.13</u> | <u>19.88</u> |
| | Total Sales | 7.55 | 477.70 | 485.25 |
| | Net Expenses | <u>2,861.54</u> | <u>6,596.87</u> | <u>9,458.41</u> |

Expense during Heitman administration of
estate classified by estimate; no classifica-
tion of accounts was in use during this period.

March 23/19

Mrs R. W. Kellogg

Dear Sir

Please let me know how you want
the material shipped. ask the man who
handles the freight, as I want to ship
it the cheapest way.

There is no end of work as every thing is
going to pieces. the dock Mrs Colver &
Mrs Linsmen are looking after it. the
well man has got an automobile and
does nothing he says it is more money
in it then driving wells but will start
in the well business after April first

when the sick quitters go home
I will get after him again. I spoke to
Mr Colver about the fees and he said
he could let me know. how are things up
there.

Remember me to all the boys

Frederick P. Ott

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Function: T.A.E. Personal.
SUBJECT: Fort Myers Affairs.

Memorandum No. 4587

Date: March 27, 1919.

Mr. Fred Ott.
c/o Mr. Thomas A. Edison.
Fort Myers, Florida.

Dear Cracker:-

I have received, this morning your letter of the 23rd.

I do not know what material you refer to when you ask me for shipping directions. Please do not ship any material to Orange from the Laboratory at Fort Myers, without first giving me a list of what you want to ship, as we may not want to use it. We do not want to pay transportation charges on a lot of stuff that will be of no use here. Please let me hear from you about this.

I hope you are being kept busy and not getting into mischief. It won't be long now before your stay down there is ended, as I understand you are coming back on the 10th of April.

I have given your regards to the boys in the office, and all join me in sending you their best.

R. W. Kellow,

Secretary.

RWK:FS

Copies to:-

1533-3-50-10-18

Alfred C. Clark
Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. (Post)
C/O C. C. Express
1111 Broadway, N.Y.C.

March 31/19

Consignment to Laboratory

Mr. R. W. Kellow

For - Y. D.

Dear Sir

I am shipping to Chicago the material
we spoke about such as Brass Copper,
Hard Rubber Electrical Instruments
Chemical apparatus and glass ware no
machinery as we are going to sell the
machinery down here. I am only shipping
stuff that we are glad to get at the
Laboratory

Yours
Fred W. Clark

7.024

~~22~~ ~~1919~~ ~~22~~ ~~1919~~
22. 1919.

Upon seeing old papers,
Mr. Edison said would
drop matter and floor
where as it is -

Look up contract with Fowler or Fort Myers Well Company, for artesian well drilled about ten years ago. Mr. Nelson thinks contract specified depth of 1,000 feet and claims (per Fred Ott) that only about 500 feet depth was dug. The other parties of this contract claim that Mr. Nelson accepted the well as dug.

Get out contract and show to Mr. Edison.

Boat "Reliance" was put into service 16 or 17 years ago. Mr. Ott will look up exact date.

Notes of \$100
received for 5
tickets - Ave. \$44

Prices being
gotten
Separate
follow-up

Mr. Edison will
not build before 1920

Plk to see Mrs. Edison

ever, to get prices from vendor for doing erecting work. Could get names of tank manufacturers from John Miller.

*Contract
improved
Knox by*

Contract to be given or has already been given to Mr. Laycock amounting to about \$1,000. for piping from all cottages to catch rain-water and delivering it to cistern. Find out about this.

*Said for
from St.
improvement
and by Mr.
Ed is on record
than. Allowed to
go through as repairs
account same cost*

New electric pump bought from Mr. Laycock for pumping water - cost

about \$100. per Ott.

TELL THE TINKERMAN TO KEEP SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR ALL OF THESE

IMPROVEMENTS

Don

CA 411 1919
SOUTH MERRITT ISLAND

Excuse pencil - pen out of order

Day -

GEO. F. ENSEY.
TROPIC, INDIAN RIVER, FLA.
GROWER OF
GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES
UNEQUALLED
IN SWEETNESS AND FLAVOR

Mr. Edison,

Are you a lover of oranges? ^{Citrus trees fruit?}
If so, write for yours. ^{So I give you}
I have had a home at
Myers Fla for 34 yrs
will send you some of
I can send you a little with
than any other grower. There is a large
claim but as quick as true as any in claim
for your instrument or machine and I only
have to refer you to Messrs. W. H. Vandenberg,
C. Oliver Iselin, Geo. Von L. Meyer, J. F.
Archbold, W. H. Sage, J. H. Hoken, and
Edward F. K. - a score of others of such men
who use my fruit and have all admitted

SOUTH MERRITT ISLAND

GEO. F. ENSEY
TROPIC, INDIAN RIVER, FLA.
GROWER OF
GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES
UNEQUALLED
IN SWEETNESS AND FLAVOR

that there is no other that is so good. If you kindly take the trouble
to answer this personally, or through
your secretary, so I may know more
fruit will reach you I will gladly
mail you some. Please don't close
this among the, no doubt, ^{many} surviving
claims and attempts to block your
notice that you get. My references above
enable you to ascertain the facts. over

Phone 44 to Doc. Manager of
The Ladies Home Journal.
Josef Hofmann to whom I
shipped a box of orange/peach
fruit of which he wrote "neither
my wife nor myself ever
even dreamed that there
was such delicious fruit
in the world - as compared
with other fruit. We like
the delicious pineapple by
the side of the orange."
As many customers have
written "It is a privilege
to be able to get such fruit."
H. F. E.

I don't want anything for
this that I will send,
simply to know you will
receive it, is all.

GROWER OF ORANGES AND GRAPE FRUIT
UNSOLATED
IN SWEETNESS AND FLAVOR

GEO. F. ENSEY

TROPIC INDIAN RIVER, FLA

POST MASTER AND JUSTICE OF PEACE

May 2, 1919.

Mr. Geo. F. Ensey,
Tropic Indian River, Fla.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter to Mr. Edison has been received and laid before him. He wishes us to say in reply that he has had a home at Ft. Myers, Fla., for 37 years on which there are several acres of citrus trees. Therefore, he says he does not see how he can make a trade with you.

Yours for the Victory Loan,

Edison Laboratory.

A/7074.

11-
FORT MYERS BOARD OF TRADE

THE OPERATING MEDIUM OF PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC
SENTIMENT IN FORT MYERS AND LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

R. E. TINSTMAN, PRESIDENT
W. P. FRANKLIN, VICE PRES. WM. JEFFCOTT, TREASURER
T. B. ANDERSON, SECRETARY

May
Twenty-second
1919

Menga -
Mrs. Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Madam:-

We are very anxious here to have Mr. Edison
give his opinion or ideas in regard to Florida becoming
a sugar producing state.

His long winter residence in Lee County, no
doubt, has given him the opportunity to know that this
section has been a cane growing and sirup producing sec-
tion for over thirty years, and the next step from the
making of sirup is the manufacture of sugar, and I would
like to see Lee County get the benefit of the coming
campaign to make Florida a sugar producing state.

I know that Mr. Edison is busy, but I know
that his signature to an opinion on the above matter
would add a good deal to the efforts of Lee County in ob-
taining the same recognition as other parts of the state.

I am enclosing copies of opinions of some of
the senators and congressmen who have expressed themselves
on the subject, and also a short statement from Mr. L. E.
Rose, our State Chemist, and to save time, if Mr. Edison
will sign one of the enclosed blank statements, which
would be used for publication in connection with other
prominent men, we feel here it would be a great value to
Fort Myers and Lee County.

Thanking you for your early attention to this
matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

J. A. Menga

7261

*Minneapolis
7/10/19
Rex*

*I cannot give an
opinion on something
I know absolutely
nothing about*

*Meaning
M is a friend
of mine
strongly
for*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

From observation, being a winter resident for many years of Fort Myers, Lee County, and also through information obtained from people who have studied and are familiar with the sugar producing possibilities of Florida, I firmly believe that through co-operation and organization and the use of modern methods, Florida can be made a sugar producing State.

(Sign) _____

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Being familiar with Southwestern Florida, Lee County and the Fort Myers section in particular, I know from many years as a winter resident there that that section is especially adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane, and that the soil, climate, heat and abundant rainfall ought to make it a sugar producing country, if modern methods and efficient management is employed.

(Sign) _____

P.S. The above is nothing more or less than a repetition of ideas and opinions of people who are familiar with the subject and Mr. Edison's signature to either of the above would render us a great service, though a few lines from his own hand would, of course, be much better.

M

JFM/S

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Senator Park Trammell says:-

Washington, D.C. April 22d, 1919.

"Florida in my opinion possesses unusual possibilities for becoming a sugar producing state. In almost any part of the State sugar cane may be grown successfully. In many sections of the State our farmers receive splendid returns from their sirup.

With the establishment of suitable sugar and sirup mills the success of Florida as a sugar producing state is assured."

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher states:-

Jacksonville, Fla. May 10th, 1919

"Florida has the soil, climate, the conditions of heat and moisture and other factors entering into the successful production of sugar. It ought to be a great sugar producing State and I am fully confident it will prove so."

Congressman Herbert J. Drane says:-

Lakeland, Fla April 29th, 1919

"I have received several letters from you, asking for an expression of my opinion as to the possibilities of Florida becoming a sugar producing State, but it has been almost physically impossible for me to reply because I am literally worked to death with matters which demand attention.

I may not live to see it, but the day will come when enormous areas in Southern Florida, and particularly in Lee County, will be a vast sugar cane plantation. I have been told by people who understand the growing of sugar cane and the making of sugar, people who have no reason for misleading me, who are well acquainted with the sugar producing areas of Cuba, that the lands of Southern Florida, commonly called Everglade Lands, or the lands which are rich in vegetable matter, are peculiarly suited to the growing of sugar, and this combined with the climate which is ideal for the purpose points to Florida as one of the great sugar producing areas of the world. I hope I may live to see it, but whether I do or not it will only be a few years until this will come to pass.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mr. R. E. Rose, State Chemist

Tallahassee, Fla.

"Your attention is called to the special report on the advisability of establishing a modern sugar factory, to produce only standard granulated sugar on the State Farm, as made to the Board of State Institutions, November 25th, 1916. Such a factory would not only be exceeding profitable but would be an object lesson, a practical demonstration, that the soil and climate of Florida are peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. By employing only modern apparatus using all the economical devices now employed by the beet sugar factories of the West and the modern cane sugar factories of Louisiana and Cuba, the yield of pure standard granulated sugar (direct from the cane without the intermediate refining of raw sugar), can be doubled in quantity and in value."

May 29, 1919.

Mr. J. P. Kenge,

Fort Myers, Florida.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 22d to my wife, asking for my opinion or ideas in regard to Florida becoming a sugar producing State, has been handed to me.

I regret I shall be unable to be of assistance in this matter, as I am unable to give an opinion on a subject of which I know absolutely nothing.

Yours very truly,

A. 7261.

C O P Y

June 24, 1919.

My dear Mr. Kellor:-

Your telegram just received. Mr. Wallace was in office at the time talking over the matter of the cistern. I am trying to hurry matters and think I have found out what the trouble is. They are afraid of the location. Mr. Wallace said in talking that the ground was decayed vegetation, and it was hard to tell what might be encountered. Do you think it best to take up the matter of another location with Mr. Edison? Say parallel with the swimming pool, street side? I honestly do not believe there is any one here who is equal to tackle the situation unless it would be Mr. Wallace, he having his former experience to guide him. How much space does Mr. Edison want between pool and cistern?

Mr. Wallace brought up the matter of the trouble a few years ago. When I assured him and read him parts of your letter in which you state he will receive payment promptly, upon satisfactory completion of the work, he seemed more willing to talk business. He will meet me tomorrow morning on the ground and I will let you know the result. There was no chance of getting Mr. Kellor sooner as he had to look after affairs in Moore Haven. People were about drowned out up there. Mr. Lofton claims he is waiting for latest prices. He is sticking to the dock now. He could use only 90 of the pile out of the 250 cut.

Mr. Van Dely is on the job at last. Now we find the big timbers in the porch roof are badly rotted. He says it will cost about \$60 to replace what is necessary. I am having them replaced, as I feel sure Mr. Edison would not care to have new shingles and now ceiling used leaving rotten timbers between. I will watch him closely and have him use the lumber available in the garage to save all waste possible. We had to order shingles from Leland, I think it was, as there were none in town. They were 50¢ more a thousand, but otherwise we might have had to wait three months, as they have been expecting them for about that long.

Please tell Mrs. Edison there is about 17,000 gallons of rain water in the pool at the present time.

I have never received the pencil note from Rose Robinson which you thought was enclosed in your letter. Shall I pay her the \$26.89?

Please return the express slip for the auto. tires so I can give it to the Company here. Then I will send you the corrected one they gave me on honor to keep here. Perhaps you have received the tires etc. and do not need this one.

I will write you in regard to other matters tomorrow. They tell me all the materials mentioned in your list have been received but the iron straps have not arrived yet. I am going to look them over myself to make sure.

Am sending tax \$5.00 for boat "Reliance," as I believe it must be paid by the 30th June to Internal Revenue Department.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. E. E. Thumman.

C O P Y

W. R. WALLACE & COMPANY
Fort Myers, Florida

June 24, 1919

Specifications for the construction of 50,000 Gal. re-inforced concrete
water reservoir for Mr. Thos. A. Edison at Fort Myers, Fla.

| | |
|------------|--|
| Location | Adjoining swimming pool on river bank in Edison grounds |
| Dimensions | 50' paralleling river, x 25' wide x 6' deep, with gabel roof. Walls, 8" on top and 10" at base. Floor 8" to float finish. Pilasters, one on each end and two on each side, equally dividing the distance and to be built in unit with wall, 4" x 15" extension beyond wall at top and 8" x 15" extension at base. Roof, 4" to float finish with 6" projecting eave, walls extending above gabel as shown in accompanying sketch. |
| Materials | Concrete to be composed of 1 part high Grade Portland cement, 2 parts clean sharp sand and 5 parts screened flint rock graded from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", machine mixed with clean water to proper consistency and placed in forms after the most approved method so as to thoroughly cover and imbed the reinforcing members which shall have been previously placed and held in position by proper clips or ties. Reinforcing shall consist of $\frac{1}{4}$ " twisted or deformed steel bars placed 12" apart in floor each way and in walls graduated from 8" to 12" from bottom to top and 12" apart vertically. The wall rods shall extend 18" into the floor beyond wall line and the floor members shall bend and extend 18" into wall above top of floor line. The pilasters shall have one rod in each corner |

Spec. reservoir continued.

these to be tied by horizontal rods 15" apart running around outside of verticals and extending 3' into wall in each direction. All rods shall be so spaced that at no point will there be less than a covering of 2" of smooth compact concrete.

Floor shall have a slope of 6" to S.W. corner of reservoir for purpose of cleaning out periodically, and roof shall be provided with suitable metal manhole with frame set in concrete and latch cover.

Ventilator shall be placed in each end of gable, same to be screened inside and latticed outside.

Drain pipe shall lead to river from lowest corner of floor with proper valve for operating same.

All to be completed in a thorough and mechanically first class manner ready for use.

XXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

7/14
June 28, 1919.

Mrs. E. E. Tinstman,
Fort Myers, Florida.

Dear Mrs. Tinstman:-

For our convenience in handling correspondence and following up the various matters taken up by correspondence, we make it a rule to write about only one subject in each letter. We have found that it is practically impossible to properly follow up matters in any other way. By the use of this plan, we can keep all papers pinned together that pertain to any given subject and when the matter is completed we can file them away permanently. The file shows a complete history of what was done and in easily-get-at-able shape.

You and I are getting to be such prolific letter writers that I think it would be a very good plan to extend this method to take in the letters we exchange about Fort Myers affairs. You will see what I mean by the several answers I am making today to your letter of the 24th. Will it not be convenient for you to observe this rule also? I am sure you will find it a very great help to you in your office work.

You will no doubt want to write letters of a general nature from time to time, reporting on miscellaneous matters of interest about the estate, and a general letter of this nature, of course, is not objectionable. Matters pertaining to new dock, new cistern, repairs of buildings, etc., etc., are such as I have in mind as the subjects on which we should write separately.

What do you say?

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

FORT MYERS BOARD OF TRADE

THE OPERATING MEDIUM OF
PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN
FORT MYERS AND LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

S. E. TINSTMAN, PRESIDENT W. M. JEFFCOTT, TREASURER
L. G. BIGGERS, SECRETARY

July 15th. 1919.

My dear Mr. Kellow,

You may be anxious to know how things are going down hereon the Edison Estate.

Mr. Lofton will have the dock ready for Mr. Van Duyl this week. Mr. Van Duyl will have the porch roof finished this week, so things are working out nicely. There will be no trouble with the porch roof I think in fifty years. It is a fine job. It does not look as if there is so very much work necessary on the porch floor. I presume Mrs. Edison would like the ceiling painted the same "Heaven's blue" that was on before.

Mr. Bruton had the grapefruit tree budded as he told Mrs. Edison he would. They put in 146 buds, and not one of them lived. Too wet or something, they will try it over the 1st. day of Aug.

The tank on back porch has been well cleaned, and we are catching the drinking water. Mr. Laycock will take some water direct from the well to be tested in Tampa. He thinks this the better way. I had an opportunity to go to Tampa, this week, but my stenographer's brother-in-law who has been ill for months died and the whole family went ^{to} Atlanta. Perhaps when she gets down to business again I can get away for a few days. I would like to attend to the water test myself if possible.

The lumber for the dock is splendid quality, it was to have been 85% heart, and it runs 90% to 100%. Mr. Duke will likely come in for money soon.

Mr. Smith is selling Mangoes, and when some of the nice ones are ready will have a crate shipped to Mrs. Edison.

Mrs. Edison spoke about having Guava jelly made; I will see some one makes it. The women Mrs. Edison mentioned in connection with it are not here at present.

I have not forgotteh about sending the fruit report for 1st season but, whith all the work going on at the Edison Estate ,have had my time and mind full.

The brick offers are up to six dollare a thousand now. Hope to get more.

We are having very hot weather, but, plenty of rain, other wise things would be in bad ehape.

Mr. Tinstman advisee me not to write him after Sept. 1st. so am hoping he will arrive here before many monthe.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. B. E. Tinstman



July 29, 1919.

Mr. W. Mesdoworoff,
Assistant to Mr. Edison:

Attached is copy of telegram received this morning from Mrs. Tinstman at Fort Myers. I have answered the encircled portion of telegram that it is proper to set the tile for piling bell end down. I have done this after talking with Fred Ott who states this is the usual practice at Fort Myers and is perfectly satisfactory.

Would you like to dope out the letter for Mr. Edison to sign, protesting to the Mayor of Fort Myers, or to the City Council, about electric light wires which Mrs. Tinstman states are destroying the palms on the boulevard? I am informed that Mr. Edison presented these palms to the City and is therefore very naturally interested. Furthermore, these palms as I understand it are located along McGregor Boulevard leading from the main part of town to Mr. Edison's home.

Fred Ott tells me that the Electric Light Company's poles are located so that the wires run through the palm trees and that from time to time the employees of the Company climb these palm trees with spikes thereby injuring or entirely destroying the trees. He states further that these employees are in the habit of sawing off portions of the trees where ~~the~~ interferes with their wiring. No doubt they find this cheaper than it would be to insulate their wiring.

I do not know the names of the Mayor or any of the City Council. I should think a letter addressed morely to "His Honor" would be satisfactory.

R. W. Kellow,

Secretary.

RWK-10

*Don't know his name.
Just Mayor will do*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

13NYC 57NL

FORT MYERS FLO JULY 28 1919

R W KELLOW

EDISON LABORATORIES ORANGE NJ

MR LOFTON SETTING TILE BELL END DOWN IS THIS CORRECT

OR MR EDISON PREFER BELL END UP NO MENTION MADE

OF THIS IN CONTRACT PLEASE HAVE MR EDISON WRITE STRONG

LETTER TO PRESENT TO CITY COUNCIL REQUESTING REMOVAL OF ELECTRIC

WIRES THEY ARE DESTROYING PALMS ON BOULEVARD AND PROPERTY OWNERS

ARE GOING TO DEMAND THEIR REMOVAL

MRS B E TINSTMAN

728A

July 29, 1919.

Mr. Charles Edison:

Attached from Mrs. Tinstman dated July 26th regarding Smith
the caretaker at Fort Myers.

Do you wish to pass upon this matter or shall I submit it to
Mr. Thomas A. Edison? Mrs. Edison and you made the arrangements with Mrs. Tinstman.

Zeoman was kicking for more money at the time he was fired in 1917.
Smith is getting \$50. per month, the same as was paid to Zeoman. I recall that it
was thought possible it would be necessary to pay \$60. per month. If this was as
good as Mrs. Tinstman says, it seems to me to be the part of wisdom to pay him \$60.
per month or even \$70, if this is about the same wage as is being paid by other people
in the neighborhood. Heitman told me in 1917 that it was very difficult to get good
men in Fort Myers as they have a limited number of people to select from. I have no
doubt this is true.

Kellow -

7/29/19

R. W. Kellow.

Secretary.

RMK-10.

Tell them to pay any amount up to \$70.00 at
their own discretion -

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

B. E. TINSTMAN
FORT MYERS,
FLORIDA

July 26th.1919

My dear Mr. Kellow,

This Letter is in regard to Mr. Smith.

Mrs. Smith tells me that they are going away the first of Sept. for a month or six weeks and probly for good, as Mr. Smith feels he can do better else where. They say they cannot get along on what they are now making, \$50 a month. I am putting the matter before you to take up with Mr. or Mrs. Edison at once. As I told Mrs. Smith I would. When Mr. Tinstman took the managing of the Edison Estate I remember him telling Mrs. Edison that it might be necessary to pay a good man \$60 or \$70 a month, up to this time it has not been necessary; Mr. Smith has been an exception in faithfulness, and before looking for another to take his place, felt it was best to put the matter before you. I doubt if we could find a man at this time as honest and dependable at double the money. Men are very scarce.

I think the Smiths are discouraged just now, as they are both suffering badly with Mango poisoning, they are certainly trying to get all possible out of the Mangoes. They go out at day light to gather them before any one has a chance to steal them. Every morning now, we stop on our way to town and bring in a crate or two. We are getting 3¢ and 4¢ a dozen. Ten crates, as a rule to the crate. A man told me Yesterday he would give \$2 a crate, and take a thousand crates if we had them. Of course we have no such amount, and as long as they do not ripen too fast, make more out of them the way we are handling them.

Mr. Smith has learned so much about the care of the flowers and plants on the place, and we have been working out so many ideas to please Mrs. Edison that I would dislike to see him leave just now. He is also quite a mechanic, and fixes many things that would cause more expense otherwise. In place of getting a cart as planned last winter, we got the \$12 one at Heitman and Evans, and had broad wheels put on, then Mr. Smith made a rack as Mr. Ott I believe suggested, and now they have as fine a cart as much less cost than \$32. And it is just as finished a job as Mr. Smith is very neat about his work.

Now please do not think I am partial to Mr. Smith, if I honestly thought we could do as well for the money I would be glad to try. As I am trying in Mr. Tinstman's absence to look after the Edison interests even more than our own, but I know this time of year we cannot find as good a man; in the winter one has more of a choice, but I know we cannot get a man worth any thing for the money Mr. Smith is getting, so why not give it to him if he will stay? Mrs. Smith seemed to think Mr. Smith had to work too hard, of course this summer is unusual on account of the extra work, and if you decide to try and keep him, perhaps I can explain that to him. I thought it best for me not to say much until I know what Mr. and Mrs. Edison's pleasure is in the matter.

Very truly Yours,
Mrs. B. E. Tinstman

*File
Mr. Myers*

Copy to Mr. R. W. Kellow:

July 30, 1919.

To The Mayor,

Fort Myers, Fla.

Sir:

I am informed that the electric light wires and the methods of installing the same are destroying the palms on the Boulevard, and I wish to enter an emphatic protest, with a request that measures be taken immediately to prevent this destruction.

Yours respectfully,

W. P. FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT.

Franklin Hardware Company
SPORTING GOODS
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
GENERAL HARDWARE

F

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA, Aug. 12th 1919

Kellow —
S

Mr. Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison;

^{against} I have your letter of 30th proxmo. registering complaint, the destruction of Palm Trees on the Boulevard, has been received, and in reply beg to say that there has been only a few of these Palms injured by the electric wires, and that happened during a very heavy rain storm some weeks ago.

I wish to say, hwoever, that I have taken this matter up with Mr. Frank Nollett, the local manager for the Southern Utilities Co. here, and he advises me that they are changing the wires, and are putting them on an outrigged arm which will put the wires outside of the line of the trees and Palms. He says that this will remedy the matter for quite a number of years.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I am,

Most truly yours,

W. P. Franklin.
Mayor.

Henry —

You have Mr. Edison's
protesting letter in Mrs. Henderson's
file. May I suggest that you
write a letter of thanks to the Mayor.
I would not trouble Mrs. Edison to
sign it personally — RWX 8/21/19

Fort Myers, Fla.
November 17, 1919

My dear Mr. Kellow:

Mr. Wallace filled the cistern Saturday and apparently it is holding water all right, but as to-day is a rainy day I am waiting a day or two before turning over the check.

I have not as yet received the analysis from the 100 ft well. I finally found out that Jacksonville was the place to send this instead of Tampa, and probably will hear further from them in a short while. I am told that sometimes it takes quite a while to get those analyses out, as they take these samples in order as they come in.

Mr. Ben Dayl has replaced the fence posts, and gates driving into the garage were in such bad shape I had him make entire new gates.

The chimney is finished in the core keepers house and the porch screeded, but we had to repair the porch as one of the timbers under the porch gave way and one of the carpenters fell through but fortunately was not hurt.

Yours very truly,

Signed Mrs. B. L. Tinsman

7
2/1/20
Set up in
shape
December 9th, 1919

Dear Mrs. Winchman:

In your letter of November 21st, you spoke about the rats getting the grape fruit and I have thought you may be interested in knowing about a device placed on one of the nut trees on Mr. Edison's estate here to prevent the squirrels from getting the nuts.

This device is nothing more nor less than a piece of zinc or galvanized iron nailed to the tree and bent outward in the form of an arch. It is wide enough so that an animal cannot go up the tree and an animal coming down would, of course, slide off the arch. I don't know whether this would be adaptable to your troubles at Fort Myers but give it to you for what it is worth. If the rats do a considerable damage, it seems worth while to protect the fruit in some such manner.

Very truly yours,

Secretary.

C C to Mrs. Edison; Mr. Charles Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL.

Office of Secretary

December 9th, 1919

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

Please see attached from Mrs. Tinstman with newspaper clipping from the Fort Myers press regarding your dock.

From my recollection of docks at Fort Myers, I would say there are a number of them somewhat longer than yours, which are located within the city limits. This is borne out by the Birds Eye View Map which I brought back from Fort Myers with me and now have in my office. Your dock is shown on this map to be considerably shorter than other docks. Of course, the map may not be accurate in this respect.

Do you think you should have lights put on the dock as suggested and do you wish a letter written to the Fort Myers press regarding the matter?

R W KELLOW

Secretary

*The can put say 6 lanterns if necessary
along in a row to best advantage
These lanterns are cheap to run*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

December 5, 1919

Mr dear Mr. Fellow:

The enclosed clipping appeared in our paper here several days ago, and I thought perhaps I should send it on to you. I went down and asked the Press people who was responsible for this piece, and they said the Press was. I told them I thought it was very unjust and unkind of the Press to publish such an editorial, as I felt sure if the matter were called to Mr. Edison's attention he would be only too willing to do anything necessary for the safety of those who use the river. This is one of the things that has not been brought to the attention of those in charge of the estate, and no one has happened to think of it.

Our paper has been taken over by a man from Washington, D. C., within the last few weeks, and I think this accounts for it, as I do not think that the people who owned it previously would publish such an article.

Will you kindly authorize me to have the proper lights put on the pier, and suggest what you think is best.

Yours very truly,

Ans. B. E. Trustman

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

EDISON FIER A MEXICAE

Yachtsmen in general and waterbusinessmen in particular who are wont to travel the Calousahatchee down-stream from Port Myers are at a loss to understand why any individual is permitted to maintain a private pier that extends nearly one-third the width of the river. And their view is shared by many fishermen and passengers on the boats that ply the ancestral waters of the majestic tributary to the Gulf of Mexico that forms the north boundary of Port Myers' corporate limits.

The fact is, as every observer knows, the long private wharf that projects far out into the river—a body of water that is treacherous at times—the property of Thomas A. Edison, is, as it stands, a menace to navigation.

It is passing strange that the peerless inventor of things electrical, a genius whom everyone honors, admires and respects should fail to devise some means of offsetting, to his elongated dock, a light that might serve as a warning signal to unsuspecting navigators of small craft particularly that they may steer clear of the obstruction.

Experienced rivermen say that unless some sort of beacon is placed on the Edison wharf at some point, preferably at the end of the pier, a serious accident may result with attending loss of life and property. Fog, intense darkness and threatening storms, of course, add to the danger that now exists.

Everyone in Port Myers rejoices in the fact that Mr. Edison maintains a winter home in this fair city. And none begrudges the great inventor his private wharf as the pleasure he derives from it. But after all Mr. Edison is just an individual and the safety of his fellow-men has the right to be considered.

December 17, 1919

Dear Mr. Tinstman;

I wrote you on the 12th regarding lights for the dock and referred to lights to be run by electricity. It did not occur to me that there is no wiring on the new dock. Mr. Ott will, of course, attend to this wiring when he comes to Fort Myer, and if lights should be put on before that time you will have to arrange some sort of oil burning apparatus. Perhaps lanterns would answer the purpose as well as anything else until permanent lights could be put up.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Mrs. B. E. Tinstman,
Fort Myers, Florida.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Glenmont (E-19-38)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's home in the private residential community of Llewellyn Park in West Orange. Most of the selected items for 1919 pertain to the installation of a new underground electrical cable between Glenmont and the laboratory, so that the house could continue to use direct current rather than switching to the public supply of alternating current. Also included are documents regarding the construction of a new cottage for the chauffeur. Many of the documents are authored by Richard W. Kellow, secretary of Thomas A. Edison, Personal. Other correspondents include Charles A. Nicolai of the Construction and Maintenance Service Division of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; attorney and Llewellyn Park trustee William R. Howe; and N. A. Carle and Edward B. Meyer of the Public Service Electric Co.

Approximately 25 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes additional correspondence and legal forms relating to the underground cable; seed orders; and quotations from contractors on barn repair or removal.

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Kellow

Function: Thomas A. Edison.

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT: Electric Cable from Laboratory to House.

Date May 8, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

Suppose you get prices, specifications for a cable of modern make ~~able~~ to replace old one.

We are having trouble frequently with the cable over which current is delivered from the Laboratory to the house for lighting. A few months ago we spent \$400. to renew one section of the cable and about 20 feet in addition now needs to be renewed, the estimated cost of which is approximately \$200. *Also for high tension overhead cable to garage & then a step down transformer, also instead of step trouble, and I asked him for a rough estimate of what it would cost to replace the entire cable at this time. He estimates very roughly \$3,000. for such cost. ~~replacing transformers to turn current from AC to DC =~~*

If overhead wires could be strung, the cable could be hung for probably a great deal less money, but I understand that this would probably not be allowed by the Park Trustees. The total cost of renewing this cable as shown above would reach about \$3,600, if Nicolai's estimate is approximately correct. *The Park will permit small wire if put up so not noticeable.*

The interest on this money at 6% is \$216 per year or \$18. per month. I believe that this would pay any bills for lighting which might be incurred through the use of Public Service current. *The wire would be small if high tension to garage at house.*

Under these circumstances, do you think it worth while to keep this cable in repair?

\$ S

Of course, no one can tell how long the cable, which has not yet been renewed, will last, and no doubt it would be well to spend the \$200. necessary at this time, and continue the use of the cable until trouble develops again, but it seems to me that it might be well to consider abandoning the use of the cable and switch over to the use of Public Service current.

R. W. Kellow,
Secretary

Copies to:-

P.S. - Since writing the above, I have gotten some information from the Public Service Electric Company, copy of which I attach, which may be of interest.

RATES FOR CURRENT CHARGED BY PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC COMPANY

(No residence would be apt to use up to, and certainly not in excess of, 500 K.W. Hours per month.)

Richard Colgate. \$6. to \$12.

Mr. Colby. 18.

(Mr. Austen Colgate is said to do a great deal of entertaining.)

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

5/6
H/4

Function:

Thomas A. Edison Personal

Memorandum No. 5849

SUBJECT:

Electric Cable from Laboratory to House

Date

May 8, 1919.

Mr. C. Nicolai, Division Manager,
Construction & Maintenance Service Division,
Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated.

Referring to our conversation on the telephone a day or two ago regarding the cost of replacing cable for electric current from Laboratory to Mr. Edison's house, I have just received the following note in this connection from Mr. Edison:

"Suppose you get prices and specifications for a cable of modern make to replace the old one; also for high tension overhead cable to garage and then a step down transformer also instead of step down transformer, a rotating transformer to turn current from A. C. to D. C.

"The Park will permit small wire if put up so not noticeable. The wire would be small if high tension to garage at house."

Will you attend to the getting together of this data for Mr. Edison and submit to me, or do you think this ought to be done by the Laboratory? If we can do it here to better advantage than you can do it in your Division, we shall of course be glad to undertake the work.

Is it necessary at this time to do any more than patch up the old cable to restore the lighting at the house? If possible, I should like to avoid all unnecessary expense in connection with restoring the lighting until Mr. Edison can decide what he will do in connection with renewing the entire cable.

H. W. Kellow,

Secretary.

Ediphoned
24

*Edison says
about 20 ft.
with figures
1700-1800 ft.*

Copies to:-

1533-3-50-618

5/12/4
May 19, 1919.

Mr. Edmund H. Carhart,
C/o Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Stewartsville, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Carhart:

Mrs. Edison is contemplating the erection of a 6 to 8 room cottage for her chauffeur on the Edison estate here in West Orange and I have secured for Mrs. Edison the Aladdin Company's catalog, which contains some very attractive houses. I understand that there are six Aladdin houses at Stewartsville which were built by the Cement Company. I am wondering if you could tell me for Mrs. Edison's benefit in arriving at a decision as to whether it would be better to purchase an Aladdin house or buy from some local contractor.

- (1) The approximate date of erection of your houses?
- (2) Price paid the Aladdin Company for them?
- (3) Catalog numbers or names of the houses?
- (4) What was included in the materials furnished by Aladdin Company in a general way?
- (5) What was the cost of the labor to erect and finish the houses complete and can you say in detail what the cost of the excavation, carpenter work, mason work, etc. was?
- (6) Did local contractors erect the house without supervision of the Aladdin Company, and did they experience any difficulty in doing so?
- (7) Did you get any competitive bids from local contractors and if so, how did they compare with the cost of the Aladdin house when completed?
- (8) Are the houses absolutely satisfactory?

If you can give us some dope of this sort, it will help immensely.

Thanking you very much, I am,

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Edison Portland Cement Co.



STEWARTSVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

May 29th, 1919.

Mr. R. W. Kellow, Sect'y.,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Kellow:-

Replying to your letter of the 19th inst., with reference to Aladdin Houses.

This is the earliest I have been able to get any intelligent idea of the matter, based on the experience of the Edison Portland Cement Company's use of these houses.

They purchased about three years ago six of the cheap grade houses, known in the catalog as "Emerald", which cost about \$250.00 each for the bare cottages delivered. Cost of excavating cellars and foundations about \$400.00 each additional, which Mr. E. S. Bixler, our former Purchasing Agent informs me was entirely too much, same should have been done under normal conditions and good management for at least \$100.00 each less. The whole scheme, however, proved to be a dead failure. When finally erected and ready for occupancy they were not practical, floors were entirely too light, also studding and evidently the lumber must have been green because in a short time they shrunk a great deal, leaving cracks in the floor and were only fit for Summer use at any rate.

The erection of same was superintended by one of our own men. These houses are all carefully cut to a plan and are very little trouble for even an average carpenter to erect. Do not think we had competitive bids by other contractors when these houses were purchased. The proper mode of procedure if Mrs. Edison desires to purchase an Aladdin house would be to get the Aladdin catalog from the Aladdin Company, Bay City, Michigan with prices, etc., then secure the services of a local contractor giving dimensions of house to be erected and get estimate of cost of excavating ~~floor~~ and building of concrete or other foundation. One thing I would impress upon you that the experiment with the Cement Company was a failure and they would not recommend them in any way.

Yours very truly

Edmund H. Carhart

ESC:CB

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Kellows

I think I prefer the Cable

Memorandum No.

FUNCTION: Thomas A. Edison

SUBJECT: Electric Cable from Laboratory to House

Date June 27, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

*I do not want according
current in my house*

Attached is my memorandum #4634 of May 8, addressed to you regarding renewal of cable from Laboratory to your residence in the Park, with your notation on it.

I may also have trouble

Nicolai has furnished me some figures from which I give you below estimated comparative costs of renewing the cable and of switching over to Public Service System:

in getting permission for poles

| | |
|--|---|
| Estimated cost to install Modern Cable in place of old Cable now in use, with cost per K.W.H. for current consumed. (D.C. Current supplied through Laboratory) | Estimated cost to connect with Public Service Corporation's System and make necessary installations and changes, with cost per K.W.H. for current consumed (A.C. Current supplied by Public Ser. Corp.) |
|--|---|

Could laying cables be satisfactory

| | |
|---|--|
| Cost to run #00 3-wire lead-covered cable from Laboratory to Garage to deliver D. C. current on present method.....\$3,500.00 | Public Service Line from their feeders to garage (about 4 poles).....\$250.00 |
| | Motor Generator Set with a capacity of approximately 100 amp. on D.C. end, for charging or any service requiring D.C. current.....\$750.00 |
| | Changing motors for pumps (3 motors) to A.C.\$50.00 |
| | Installation expense.....\$250.00 |
| Total Investment.....\$3,500.00 | Total Investment.....\$1,300.00 |

Operation

Operation

| | |
|--|--|
| Annual Repairs (Rough estimate) \$100.00 | Annual Repairs (Rough estimate) \$100.00 |
| " Int. on Investment (6%) 210.00 | " Int. on Investment (6%) 78.00 |
| " Amortization (Basis 10 yrs) 350.00 | " Amortization (Basis 10 yrs) 130.00 |
| <u>Annual cost exclusive of current \$660.00</u> | <u>Annual cost exclusive of current \$308.00</u> |
| Annual cost of D.C. Current used, estimated at 500 K.W.H. monthly (6000 K.W.H. annually) at .025 per K.W.H., the present rate charged to Laboratory.....\$150.00 | Annual cost of A.C. Current used estimated at 500 K.W.H. monthly (6000 K.W.H. annually) at .10 per K.W.H. the present rate charged by Public Service Corp. up to 500 K.W.H. monthly.....\$600.00 |
| Annual Cost, including Current <u>\$810.00</u> | Annual Cost, including Current <u>\$908.00</u> |
| Cost per K.W.H. (6000 K.W.H. annually)......135 | Cost per K.W.H. (6000 K.W.H. annually)......1513 |

N

Copies to:-

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

FUNCTION:

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT:

Date

-2-

You will note that on the basis of 6000 K.W.H. consumption per year there is a saving of .0163 per K.W.H. in favor of putting in your cable, which amounts in money to about \$100.00 per year. Public Service current is used at the house only in emergencies, and we have no meter at the Laboratory on the cable delivering current to your residence, so I have no means of knowing how much current is consumed at the house. The saving on each 1000 K.W.H. in excess of 6000 K.W.H. per year up to 10,000 K.W.H. per year is as follows:

| <u>Yearly Consumption</u> | <u>Saving per K.W.H.</u> | <u>Amt. of Saving per year</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7000 K.W.H. | .0147 | \$103.00 / |
| 8000 K.W.H. | .021 | 168.00 / |
| 9000 K.W.H. | .0263 | 128.00 278.00 |
| 10000 K.W.H. | .029 | 290.00 / |

These figures of cost of operation you will note include interest, etc. on the investment. After ten years, when the investment has been fully written off, the saving would be the difference between the Public Service rate and our own rate, less the cost of upkeep.

This comparison holds good really only for one year, as after that time interest should be calculated only on the amount of the investment remaining unamortized. This will make a greater saving in favor of putting in your own cable and supplying electricity from the Laboratory.

I am not enough of an electrician to know whether Nicolai has supplied just the information you want. If not, I will try to get whatever additional information you wish.

R. W. Yellow,
R. W. Yellow
 Secretary.

Ediphoned
 24

Copies to:-

1533-1-750-318

Cable Edison
 7/19

NEW COTTAGE FOR CHAUFFEUR

Mr. Bowers on telephone July 15th, 1919, says -

He estimates the cost of the cottage complete, as per rough plans submitted to Mrs. Edison, at \$6,500

In response to inquiry as to cost of getting out definite specifications and making price based on definite estimates from contractors, Mr. Bowers says this is not usually done. The usual practice is to select your architect by competition and then put it up to the architect to get the best bids possible from contractors. He will go ahead and do this if it is desired, but would expect to be paid for the work of doing so. The usual charge, he says, is 3% of the cost of the building, but, if Mrs. Edison wishes this done, he will make a flat price of \$125. for getting out specifications and getting in bids from contractors.

If construction is desired of hollow tile and stucco, the price he estimates would be approximately the same - possibly would increase the cost about \$500. If this construction is wanted for the cottage, he wants to know if the gate posts are also to be of stucco. If so, the cost of the entire proposition would probably not be increased over his estimate of \$6,500, as his plan contemplated stone posts. He thinks stucco gate posts would be a shoddy job.

Mr. Bowers does not recommend stucco construction. Says it cracks and does not hold its good appearance. It is better over hollow tile than over frame, but is not satisfactory in any case.

Mr. Bowers says that hollow tile construction gives no warmer a house than good frame construction.

Mr. Bowers says that prices on materials are advancing continually and that labor is scarce; that every week's delay costs money. Recommends that an early start should be made.

*Mr. Knowles says stucco on frame will
cost approximately \$6000; on fireproof tile \$6,600.
Would make posts for gates of stucco also.
Wishes prompt attention.*

July 28, 1919.

Mr. R. Kellow:

After consultation with Public Service ~~Service~~ Officials as to the proper and most modern methods of underground cable installations I find that they do not advise laying such a cable without placing same in an iron pipe with at least eleven manholes as shown on attached B. P.

This of course runs the cost of this line away up, estimated cost of the various items are as follows:-

| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| Excavate and back fill 808 Cu. Yds. | \$ | 1616.00 |
| M & L to build 11 manholes at 100.00 | | 1100.00 |
| 2166' - 000-000-0- Cable at 954.70 per M' | | 2089.54 |
| 587' - 00-00-0- " " 817.30 " " | | 479.77 |
| 2200' - 3' " Pipe " 59.67 " C' | | 155.22 |
| 220' - 3' " " 28.36 " " | | 62.39 |
| 220' - 1/2" Twin #6 lead covered cable | | 39.60 |
| Drawn & Spliced at manholes | | 500.00 |
| Connections at Lab. Garage & House | | 150.00 |
| | \$ | 7588.70 |

If 0000-0000 Cable is used to Garage and 000-000-0
Cable is used from Garage to House add \$600.00 .

If 00-00-0 Cable is used to Garage and 0-0-1 Cable is used from Garage to House, deduct \$363.00.

The 0000 will deliver 100 Amps. at Garage with drop of approximately 12.5 volts.

The 000 will give a drop of 15.8 volts.

Thomas A. Edison Inc.
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE SERVICE DIVISION

Chas. Nicolae
Division Manager.

July 30, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

I now have an appointment with Mr. Leib of the New York Edison Company for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to talk about new cable from Laboratory to house.

I expect to show Mr. Leib specifications of contractor and ask his opinion of them and also of the contractors who have submitted bids who are Davis Electric Company, E-W Electric Co. and Beaver Engineering Co., Inc., all of Newark. The fourth man called upon we have not heard from.

Would it be going too far to suggest to Mr. Leib (if I cannot lead him to suggesting it himself) that perhaps he could supply the cable, conduit, etc. to you through his organization at a better price and for earlier delivery than you could arrange for elsewhere, and also hint that it would be very nice if some of his men could do the electrical work, charging you whatever was proper and if possible giving an estimate of the cost.

Colonel Carty of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is out of town and will not return until next week. If you think it advisable to get his advice regarding the best conduit to use in addition to the advice from Mr. Leib, I will try to see him next week.

R. W. Kellow,
Secretary.

Mr. Edison says they
are doing better
than they were doing
before.
↓
Mr. Edison says thinks
Mr. Leib's judgment is sufficient

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Function: Thomas A. Edison, Personal.

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT: New Electric Cable-
Laboratory to House.

Date AUG. 1, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

On yesterday I visited Mr. Lieb, of the New York Edison Company, relative to the new cable from Laboratory to House, as you directed. Mr. Lieb had their cable expert, Mr. Noe (pronounced "No-ee") go over the matter thoroughly with me and then talked it over with both of us. The following is the result of the interview:

Neither Mr. Lieb nor Mr. Noe is acquainted with the contractors who have submitted bids for the new cable. Mr. Lieb referred me to Mr. Farley Osgood and Mr. Carlo, of the Public Service Electric Company, for information regarding them. I will call upon one or both of these gentlemen.

Mr. Noe made a careful examination of the specifications submitted by Davis Electric Company, which are herewith and which you read over day before yesterday. Mr. Noe thought they were entirely satisfactory and should give a first-class job. He made the remark that they were without doubt written by somebody who thoroughly understands his business.

Mr. Noe suggested that we should ascertain whether there are any Town or Park regulations as to the depth below surface at which cable must be laid. If there are no regulations, or if allowable under any regulations that exist, he thinks the cable should be laid from 18" to 24" below the surface and suggested 20" as a good compromise. If 20" is sufficient, I think we should stick to it, as it would undoubtedly cost more to go down 24".

Mr. Noe wanted to know the size of the present cable. Nicolai tells me that it is made up of various sizes, the smallest being 2/0 and the largest 4/0. Mr. Noe thought, to be safe and secure the least possible drop, 4/0 would be the proper size to use. This is the size specified by Davis Electric Company.

Mr. Noe says Orangeburg Fiber Conduit is made of impregnated paper and is claimed to protect the cable from destruction due to chemical action. In the practice of the New York Edison Company and other large distributors of current the cables are almost never laid singly, but in groups of six, nine or more cables. The cables are encased in conduit and the whole group of cables is protected by concrete. This is necessary under New York streets, but Mr. Noe thinks, of course, would not be necessary to meet your conditions. The fiber conduit has not the stiffness of pipe or of concrete, but, laid at a good depth and with no heavy traffic, bad streets and frequent opening of streets to be taken into consideration, should be satisfactory. Davis' specifications provide for laying the fiber conduit on boards in the trench,

Copies to:-

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Function:

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT:

- 2 -

Date

which would, it would seem, give adequate support and keep the cable in proper position until such time as the ground settled tightly around it, at which time the support would not be necessary. These boards would probably not rot away for several years. No doubt care should be used to see that they bear evenly over their whole length on the bottom of the trench.

Mr. Hoe recommends a specially-treated iron pipe for the conduit under Valley Road. He thinks we can get the small quantity you would require through the New York Subway people, or, if not, through the New York Edison Company.

Mr. Hoe recommends that specifications cover rubber insulation on cables and thickness of lead jacket to be in accordance with the requirements of the National Electric Code developed by the Fire Underwriters. He also recommends that we get a five-year guarantee from the contractors, they to agree to maintain the cable at their own expense during this period. I will arrange for this. He also recommends that the contractor be told that we propose to test the cable with 2500 volts between conductor and ground for a period of 30 minutes. He thinks this may have a salutary effect on the contractors. Shall I have the test made?

I tried to get Mr. Hoe to give me an estimate of the cost of laying the cable, to check up the contractor's figures. It is difficult for him to give such figures, because of the difference in conditions between New York and the work here. He tells me, however, that Orangeburg Fiber with screw joint, as specified by Davis, would cost 17¢ per foot, and secured a quotation from Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, of New York, on cable as follows:

4/0 cable, \$334.10 per 1,000 feet
1/0 " 201.20 " " "

(Prices at which we could buy from CABLE Co. Hoe says)

This would make the cost of the cable and conduit for, say, 2,400 feet (a little more than the actual distance, I think, from the rough layout I had made) about \$2,500. Mr. Hoe's people estimated further, very roughly, that all of the electrical work (including everything but the excavation and refilling) could be done for approximately \$1.35 per foot. This does not include anything for profit. He has telephoned this information to me this morning. He could not give me cost of excavation such as is to be done here. Davis has bid \$1.65 per foot for the main line and \$1.00 per foot for connections to Gardener's and Chauffeur's house and garage. This would seem to indicate that he is figuring on about 25% profit.

I will make sure as to the reliability of Contractor by conference with the Public Service officials mentioned, and if they recommend other contractors probably get in other bids quickly.

Copies to-

Secretarial Service Department

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL

Function:

Memorandum No.

SUBJECT:

Date

- 3 -

The specifications of Davis Electric Company have been approved by Mr. Noe, in whom Mr. Lieb seems to repose his confidence.

I will see if we can buy the cable and conduit to better advantage than the contractors, and if so will get an allowance from the contractor, making the contractor, however, accept responsibility for it as to quality.

As nearly as I can judge, taking into consideration the fact that some unforeseen conditions may develop, the cost to make the complete installation will run between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

I understand you will leave here for your annual camping trip probably on Monday, the 4th instant. Shall I now go ahead with the work without further conference with you, or have you something further to suggest?

R. W. Kellogg,
Secretary

*Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
after reading this memo
8/1/14, says 'All right, go ahead'*

*R. W. Kellogg
8/1/14*

Copies to:-

1533-1-750-10-18

Public Service Electric Company

Newark, N. J., Aug. 4, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,
Att. of Mr. Kellow,
Lakeside Avenue,
West Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:

In regard to the underground cable which is proposed to be run between your Laboratory and Mr. Edison's house, I would advise that we have made different estimates covering this construction and are giving below, in addition to the prices per foot, the advantages and disadvantages of the different constructions.

Fibre and Concrete

3" fibre conduit covered with an envelope of 3" concrete is estimated at 65¢ per foot. With this construction we would advise using iron pipe under the Public Service Railway tracks and also under the roadway at Mr. Edison's house. This is the type of conduit which would be our standard construction for our own installation, on account of the additional protection which may later be necessary in unimproved streets, such as you have along the proposed route. This construction will not deteriorate as rapidly as iron pipe, or fibre pipe laid in the trench without the concrete envelope.

Iron Pipe

The cost of installing iron pipe conduit without any outer protection of concrete is estimated to cost 66¢ per foot. Although the cost is practically the same as for fibre conduit incased in concrete, we believe that iron pipe will deteriorate long before the former, and although the pipe may be stronger it would not be advisable to recommend this type of construction under traffic conditions which you will have.

Fibre, Concrete at Joints Only

We have made this type of installation only under lawns and other out-of-the-way places where we are satisfied it will be in no way disturbed. The cost of this construction is estimated at 54¢ per foot, but we would advise you not to consider this scheme owing to the soil and property conditions along the road.

Thos. A. Edison, Inc. #2

Aug. 4, 1919.

All the above estimates include the cost of ten hand-holes, to be built of concrete with a concrete slab covering and to be set approximately 12" below the surface of the ground.

Cable

*Will be in
response to
your letter*

The cable which we recommend and which is our standard practice to use under similar conditions, is a 4/0 duplex paper and lead cable, having 4/32" paper insulation over each conductor with a 1/8" lead sheath casing. This cable will withstand a 3,500 volt factory test. In the same duct we propose to draw in a 1/0 bare tinned copper stranded cable to be used as a neutral conductor. Joints on the cable will be made up by cable splicers with standard lead sleeve joint, and the neutral conductor connected with the usual tinned copper connectors. The price of the cable installation per foot is estimated at 98¢ per foot.

If a fibre and concrete envelope is used this would make the total estimate of conduit and cable \$1.63 per foot, covering the laying of the conduit, excavating and refilling trench, installation and tagging of cable complete from the Laboratory to the house.

For the various places where the feeder is to be tapped for service to other buildings, such taps including conduit and cable, are estimates at 95¢ per foot.

From measurements taken by our Mr. W. E. Meyer on August 2nd, the distance between the Laboratory and the house is found to be 2530', of which approximately 200' will be iron pipe conduit. The service into the garage and also the one into the gardener's house, will be iron pipe conduit as it is thought that there will be very little interference at any time at these locations.

If you desire us to take care of this work for you, kindly issue necessary letter or order and we can install the conduit and cable at actual cost.

Trusting that we have covered the matter in such a manner that you may understand our recommendations, which are based throughout on our standard construction, and assuring you that if we may be of any further assistance to you it will be gladly given, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. C. Meyer

Assistant Chief Engineer.

FORWARDED REPLY TO
E. C. MEYER
210 PARK PLACE
NEWARK, N. J.

WEM/GC

12 8/1
August 9, 1919

William Read Howe, Esq.,

Moulahan's Island, Maine.

My dear Judge Howe:

You will recall that I stopped in at your office some weeks ago regarding a proposed overhead cable from Mr. Edison's Laboratory to his home in the Park to deliver electric current. After going over the matter again thoroughly with Mr. Edison he decided that he would like to lay a new underground cable instead of the overhead, which I judge is more in line with the wishes of yourself and your fellow trustees.

I visited your office a day or two ago to get your formal permission to open the streets to lay this underground cable, and your Secretary kindly promised to forward you on that day necessary papers for your signature to cover this permission. Your Secretary tells me this morning by telephone that the papers have not yet been received from you, and I am writing this to ask if you will not kindly forward this permission to Mr. Edison very promptly as we are anxious to get the work started while Mr. and Mrs. Edison are absent from the city.

I think you will scarcely have any objection to the opening of the streets when you know that the cable will be laid only about twenty inches deep and that the trench for it will be dug only about the width of a shovel. It is proposed to lay a conduit through which the cable can be drawn, and practically the entire amount of excavation each day will be refilled the same day. I am informed by the Public Service Company, who have very kindly offered to make the installation as a favor to Mr. Edison, that no more than fifty feet of trench will be open any night and that streets, which it is necessary to cross, will be covered promptly so that there will be no interruption to traffic. The trench will be dug just outside of the gutter line so that driving may be done absolutely without interruption.

The Public Service people are, of course, thoroughly experienced in this manner of work and will perform it in the best possible manner.

I am very sorry to break in on your vacation with this matter and hope you will kindly let us have your permission so that work may be commenced the early part of next week.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

RWK/JL

August 11, 1919

Mr. E. B. Meyer,
Asst. Chief Engineer,
Public Service Electric Co.,
Terminal Building, Newark, N.J.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 4th regarding the new underground cable to run from the Laboratory to Mr. Edison's house.

This will confirm telephone conversation in which I advised you, in Mr. Edison's behalf, that Mr. Edison wishes this work started as soon as you can conveniently commence, and I understood that you will have your apparatus on the job tomorrow and will begin work Thursday morning.

I stated to you by telephone that Mr. Edison thinks that the 1/0 neutral wire should be insulated and that, of course, the 4/0 wires should be insulated. He wishes to make a permanent job and wants everything done in first class shape.

I understand that, where iron pipe is required, a special pipe protected by galvanizing, or some such manner, will be used so that it will not be necessary to concrete the pipes. We do not want to be compelled to dig up this line for many many years to come, so want the cable to be well protected.

You stated that you would have Mr. Meyer call upon me again so that we could figure out the approximate cost of the entire installation and go over any items which Mr. Meyer may have to take up, and I shall be glad to see Mr. Meyer at his convenience.

I informed Mr. Edison of the willingness of the Public Service Company to undertake this installation for him through the kindness of Mr. Carle and yourself, and he was very much pleased and wished me to thank you very heartily.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

EWK/JL

*Mr. Eastwood's estimate will
require 3 more wires to complete*

466

Public Service Electric Company

Kellow

Newark, N. J., Sept. 10, 1919.

I think if we

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Att. of Mr. R. W. Kellow, Sec., read The Ampere
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Monday + Wednesday

Referring to your letter of September 15th regarding an estimate on the installation of a D. C. meter on the Laboratory end of the cable, which is to run to Mr. Edison's residence, you will find below a list of material which will be necessary in connection with this work.

- 1- 100 amp. 3-pole switch and fuse,
- 1- Iron box for 100 amp. switch,
- 1- Type "1" 3" conduit,
- 50' 3" conduit,
- 2- 3" conduit bands,
- 6- Federal bushings,
- 1- 100 amp. D.C. 250 volt 3-wire meter,
- Miscellaneous.

This in accordance with our standard meter installations of the same type of service, done according to the rules of this company, and also the Underwriters' rulings.

The total amount of this estimate, including labor and material complete, is \$155.00.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Kellow

Assistant Chief Engineer

WEL/GO

Mr. Edison

We have never metered the current going to house. We should like to know how much is consumed for accounting purposes and general information. Do you approve of putting in a meter at this cost?

Kellow 9/22/19

10/24
October 22, 1919

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

The work on the new electric cable has been completed this afternoon and you will be burning current supplied from the Laboratory tonight. There has not been time to get the A & G motors out of the house today but this will be attended to tomorrow.

It has taken a long while to complete this job but the delay has been due principally to the fact that the Public Service could not get the cable from the manufacturer at an earlier date than they did.

R W KELLOW

Secretary

C.C. to Mrs. Edison.

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL.

Office of Secretary

*11/26/19
Received?*

November 28th, 1919

Mr. Thomas A. Edison:

The new cable from the Laboratory to the house has been down for several weeks and I have had no complaints so suppose it is working properly. Wouldn't it be nice to write Mr. Carle, the chief engineer of the company a note of appreciation for his kindness in arranging for the Public Service Electric Company to do the job? Something like attached for instance, which will you please sign if it meets your ideas?

I have not yet received a bill for the work, which was to be done at their cost. I will submit it to you as soon as it comes in.

R. T. KELLY

Kelly
Secretary

*Signed by Mr.
Edison. Mailed
to Mr. Carle 11/29/19*

November 28th, 1919

Mr. H.A. Carlo.
Chief Engineer.
Public Service Electric Co.
Rumort, New Jersey.

My dear Sir:

The new cable, which you kindly agreed last summer that your company would lay for me, from the Laboratory to my residence in Llewellyn Park, has been completed and in use for several weeks and the job is apparently a first-class one in every respect.

It is a great satisfaction to me to have had the work done by your company in accordance with the most up-to-date practice. I appreciate also the care exercised by your workmen in opening the road-ways and lawns. The work was done very nicely.

I thank you very sincerely for your kindness in attending to this work for me.

Very truly yours.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Health and Diet (E-19-39)**

This folder contains inquiries relating to Edison's well-known idiosyncrasies in nutrition and sleep habits. Among the items from 1919 is a letter from author and publisher William Feather expressing his belief that "every man needs at least seven or eight hours of sleep every night," along with Edison's response that there is "no actual reason why we should sleep, from a scientific standpoint." Also included is a suggestion by Edison on how to stop the progress of tuberculosis.

Four of the seven documents have been selected. The unselected letters were marked for no answer or did not receive a personal reply from Edison.

Related letters about Edison's diet can be found in E-19-03 (Articles).

WILLIAM FE. CO., President

G. A. RANDALL, Treasurer

F. K. CROSBY, Secretary

The WILLIAM FEATHER COMPANY
Printers and Publishers
CAXTON BUILDING - - CLEVELAND, OHIO

F

Until the last 6 years over a period of
40 years myself and experimental Sept. 10, 1919.
assistants worked on an average 18 hours daily
new men found it very difficult to get used to
Mr. Thomas A. Edison, 4 to 5 hours sleep but in a
Orange, N. J. short while they became accustomed to
My dear Mr. Edison: I have never heard of any one
of them being injured. I find men
I do quite a large amount of writing,
a considerable part of which is inspirational - that is,
it is directed to salesmen, merchants, and others with
the idea of helping them to make more out of themselves. now

Several times in the last three or
four years I have made the statement that every man needs
at least seven or eight hours of sleep every night, and
that he should get it.

Each time I make this statement someone
challenges it, and cites Napoleon and you as examples of
men who need only four or five hours of sleep.

Is it a fact that you average only
four or five hours? If so, would you advise others to
try it?

If it is not asking too much I would
greatly appreciate an answer. Under cover attached to
this letter I am sending a few of the little magazines
which we produce for manufacturers.

Sincerely yours,

William Feather

who ^{one} worked with me for a number of years
& then left kept the habit up ~~and~~
~~the~~ I think any person can get
used to it. One remarkable thing they
~~that~~ agree on is that it stops dreaming
perhaps does to ~~the~~ a deeper sleep
if the world had been differently arranged
& the sun had shone continuously I
do not think anybody would
require or taken sleep. There is no actual
reason why we should sleep from a
scientific point. I noticed in a town
in Switzerland that the towns
which had electric light that there were
many new buildings & the people were
on the street at 12 midnight where
the towns without ^{elec} light ~~the~~ anybody
was in bed at 8.30. & the town
was a dead one.

15. Sept. 1919.

80 Loraine Mansions
Holloway, London.

It is out of my line England.

If you have it in the lungs I can give
you a tip to stop its progress
overly

Dear Mr Edison

Will you do the biggest
thing you have yet done, and
bring the promise of life to
hundreds of thousands who
like myself are suffering
from Tuberculosis? *A*

You can do it: Will you?

Very truly Yours.

A. W. Weston.

et. W. Weston

7928

P.S.

This letter has been
sterilised — No danger.

✓ That is to ~~work~~ to practice the
taking in longer breaths so the remaining
good part of your lungs will perform
the duty of normal lungs. When you
have acquired the habit you will
oxygenate the blood perfectly. This
will give normal digestion ^{and} ^{timely} nature
will provide means for ^{the} further
progress of the Microbe.

Σ

September 16, 1919.

Mr. William Feather,
Canton Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Feather:

I received your letter of September 10 in regard to sleep. Until the last six years, and over a period of 40 years, I and my experimental assistants worked on an average 18 hours daily. Now men found it very difficult to get used to 4 to 5 hours sleep, but in a short time they became accustomed to it and I have never heard of any one of them being injured.

I find that men who once worked with me for a number of years and then left, kept up the habit of working long hours. I think any person can get used to it. One remarkable thing that they all agree on is that it stops dreaming. This is perhaps due to a deeper sleep.

If the world had been differently arranged and the sun had shone continuously, I do not think that anybody would require or take sleep. There seems to be no actual reason why we should sleep, from a scientific standpoint.

I noticed in automobilizing through Switzerland that the towns which had electric lights had many new buildings and the people were active and on the streets at 12:00 o'clock, midnight, whereas in towns without electric lights, everybody was in bed about 8:30 and the town was a dead one.

Yours very truly,

W

September 30, 1919.

Mr. A. W. Weston,
#80 Lorraine Mansions,
Holloway, London, Eng.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of September 15 has been received and shown to Mr. Edison. He wishes me to say for him that the investigation you propose is out of his line.

He also says that if you have tuberculosis of the lungs he can give you a tin to stop its progress, and that is to practice the taking in of long breaths, so that the remaining good part of your lungs will perform the duty of normal lungs. When you have acquired the habit you will oxygenate the blood perfectly. This will give normal digestion and functioning, and nature will provide means for stopping the further progress of the microbe.

Yours very truly,

Asst. to Mr. Edison.

Edison General File Series
1919. Honors and Awards [not selected] (E-19-40)

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to Edison's awards and honors. Also included are offers of distinctions and awards, as well as invitations to ceremonies, that Edison declined because of his aversion to attending formal events. Similar material can be found in E-19-42 (Invitations). Among the items from 1919 two printed circulars in Swedish and English from the Nobel Prize Committee inviting Edison to nominate candidates for the annual Physics and Chemistry medals.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Insurance (E-19-41)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to both corporate and personal insurance. The one selected item for 1919 is a list of fire and other types of insurance held by Edison and his wife Mina Miller Edison on their various properties in West Orange and elsewhere. The unselected material includes documents by Arthur C. Frost of the Insurance Service Dept. regarding Edison's laboratory and factory buildings; reports on protection by fire departments at the Silver Lake works (not related to insurance); unanswered solicitations; and duplicates.

FIRE INSURANCE

December 30 1919

MINA M. EDISON.

Llewellyn Park
West Orange, N.J.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| House | \$100,000.00 |
| Contents of House | 100,000.00 |
| Barn | 1,500.00 |
| Contents of Barn | 500.00 (3 yrs) |
| | <u>202,000.00</u> Less - \$4,214.53 |

#10 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| Building | 40,000.00 (3 yrs) 1.22-1% - 600.00 |
|----------|------------------------------------|

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL.

#8 Franklin St.,
Bloomfield, N.J.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Dwelling | 3,000.00 (3 yrs) 1.22-1% - 360.00 |
| Barn | 1,000.00 .55 |
| | <u>4,000.00</u> |

#36 Franklin St.,
Bloomfield, N.J.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Dwelling | 2,000.00 (3 yrs) 1.22-1% - 240.00 |
| Barn | 500.00 .55 |
| | <u>2,500.00</u> |

Burlington, N.J.

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Building | 4,000.00 (3 yrs) 1.22-1% - 480.00 |
| Barn | 300.00 .55 |
| | <u>4,300.00</u> |

Fort Myers, Fla.

Building No.1

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dwelling (Servants) | 1,000.00 |
| Bldg. (Lab. & Sh. Shop) | 2,500.00 |
| 2 Contents | 5,500.00 |
| 3 Dwelling | 7,500.00 |
| 3 Contents | 3,000.00 |
| 4 Dwelling | 7,500.00 |
| 4 Contents | 3,000.00 |
| 5 Barn | 1,000.00 |
| Dock & Piling | 2,425.00 |
| 1 Boat House | 500.00 |
| 2 Boat House | 1,000.00 |
| 3 Store Room | 50.00 |
| 4 Shelter House | 75.00 |
| 5 Pavillion | 2,000.00 |
| Four Rowboats | 300.00 |
| One Canoe | 50.00 |
| Launch "Reliance" | 4,000.00 1.22-1% - 480.00 |
| | <u>41,400.00</u> |

Kearny, N. J.

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| Dock | 5,000.00 1.22-1% - 600.00 |
|------|---------------------------|

Oxford, N. J. (Thomas A. Edison,
and/or M. L. Lusk)

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| Crope | 1,200.00 .20 240.00 |
|-------|---------------------|

(MR. EDISON DOES HALF)

FIRE INSURANCE

December 20 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON, LABORATORY.

West Orange, N. J.

| <u>BLDG. NO.</u> | <u>BUILDING.</u> | <u>MACHINERY.</u> | <u>STOCK.</u> |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 12,000 ✓ | 20,000 ✓ | 500 ✓ |
| 2 | 10,000 ✓ | 5,000 ✓ | 2,000 ✓ (3 yrs) |
| 3 | 9,000 ✓ | 5,000 ✓ | 1,000 ✓ 7th est. |
| 4 | 11,000 ✓ | 4,000 ✓ | 500 ✓ |
| 5-6 | 110,000 ✓ | 80,000 ✓ | 35,000 ✓ 8.876 |
| 7 | 800 ✓ | 200 ✓ | - |
| 9 | 1,500 ✓ | 300 ✓ | 50 ✓ |
| 10 | 1,500 ✓ | 250 ✓ | 100 ✓ |
| 11 | 2,500 ✓ | 1,250 ✓ | 100 ✓ |
| 12 | 1,800 ✓ | 100 ✓ | - |
| 13 | 1,200 ✓ | 1,000 ✓ | - |
| 14 | 150 ✓ | 500 ✓ | 100 ✓ |
| | 161,450 | 117,600 | 39,350 |

DRAWINGS

5-6 Patterns 50,000.00 ✓ 76 576.00

INSURANCE OTHER THAN FIREMINA M. EDISON.Burglary

Llewellyn Park House \$2,000.00 27.50
West Orange, N.J.

Plate Glass

| | <u>No. of</u> | <u>Height</u> | <u>Breadth</u> | <u>Location of Glass</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | <u>Plates</u> | <u>in in.</u> | <u>in in.</u> | |
| Llewellyn Park | 1 | 47 | 99 | East Window in Library-2nd.fl |
| West Orange, N.J. | 1 | 66 | 78 | Window in West Room-1st.fl |
| (B3.08) | 1 | 36 | 74 | Upper Window-Bed Room |
| | 1 | 20 | 74 | Lower Window-2nd. Floor. |

Workmen's Compensation

Llewellyn Park 7 Inservants
West Orange, N.J. Covers 3 Outservants 27.50
1 Private Chauffeur

INSURANCE OTHER THAN FIRE.

December 20 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON, PERSONAL.

Automobile Liability
and Property Damage

Covers the following cars.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|------------------|---------------|
| Simplex | 1530 |
| Locomobile | 11806 |
| Cadillac | 57H5 |
| Ford | 576628 |
| Ford | 1083977 |
| Ford | 1433203 |
| Ford | 2129764 |
| Detroit Electric | 3043 |
| Detroit Electric | 5426 |

} \$372.64

THOMAS A. EDISON, LABORATORY.

Auto Fire, Theft and Property Damage

Ford No.3096065

- 18.50

Auto Liability.

Ford No.3096065

- 15.60

Elevator Public Liability.

Covers elevator in Building No. 5 Passenger & Freight (Electric, Holyoke) - 79.04

**Edison General File Series
1919. Invitations (E-19-42)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to banquets, luncheons, lectures, meetings with visiting dignitaries, and special events to which Edison was invited. Among the items for 1919 is correspondence with industrialist Charles M. Schwab and art critic Barr Ferree, officials of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, regarding a luncheon in honor of Belgian cardinal Désiré-Joseph Mercier, a vocal opponent of the German occupation during World War I. Edison attended the event, at which Mercier praised him for his services during the war, but his wife Mina Miller Edison declined because of a bad cold. Also included is an invitation from journalist and author Frank Dihnott to a dinner in honor of the Earl of Reading, which Edison declined on the grounds that he "would like to come but I can't hear a word." In addition, there are invitations, both declined by Edison, from Adm. George E. Burd to the launching of the battleship USS Tennessee and Bishop Fred B. Fisher to the Centenary Exhibition of American Methodist Missions.

Approximately 10 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items include letters, some with routine marginalia by Edison, that received routine replies stating that the inventor could not attend because he was away or busy experimenting; printed tickets; menus; and other event-related documents.

President:
FRANK DILNOT
Telephone Bryant 6172
Secretary and Treasurer:
PERCY S. BULLEN
Telephone Rector 2215

The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States

1207 Times Bldg.
NEW YORK *a*

Executive Committee

FRANK DILNOT
The Daily Chronicle
London

PERCY S. BULLEN
The Daily Telegraph
London

S. LEVY LAWSON
Reuters
New York

W. F. BULLOCK
The Times
London

MARCEL KNECHT
French Official Bureau of Information
New York

G. LECHARTIER
Le Petit Parisien
Paris; Washington Bureau

PELICE FERRERO
Italian Official Bureau of Information
New York

New York, April 15, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

*I would like to come but
I can't hear a word & I get
home so late that I will have*

The Association of Foreign Correspondents desires
heartily to invite you to be their guest at dinner to be
given to the Earl of Reading at the Plaza Hotel on April 24th
We hope to make the occasion a tribute to him as an international
figure. I am desirous of placing on the programme brief expressions
of opinion about him in one or two sentences from leading
Americans. We shall deeply appreciate a word or two from you
with regard to Lord Reading if you feel you can give it to us.

Yours sincerely,

→ Frank Dilnot

April 18, 1919.

Mr. Frank Dillot, President,
The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents
in the United States,
1207 Times Bldg.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Allow me to express my appreciation of the invitation of the Association of Foreign Correspondents to be their guest at a Dinner to be given to the Earl of Reading on April 24th.

I would like to accept, but the fact is I am so deaf I cannot hear a word of what is going on. Beside, I would get home so late that it would interfere with some important work on hand. So, I shall have to give up the idea with regret.

Yours very truly,

A/6955.

NO.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD
NEW YORK, N. Y.

B

April 24, 1919.

My dear Mr. Edison:

I am enclosing a ticket to the launching stand for the launching of the battleship TENNESSEE on Wednesday next and hope that you may be able to be present.

I hoped to be able to come down and see you at your laboratory are this but we have had such a swarm of ships come to New York since your return from Florida that I have been unable to get away from the yard even for an afternoon.

Evenings put in lots of time with the phonograph.

One of the late records is a violin record by Dorothy Hoyle of a medley of Scotch airs that is remarkable for the volume of tone. I think that this must be due to some exceptional circumstances in connection with the recording as it does not seem likely that a girl would be able to pull out a tone so much greater than the male violinists. It may be possible that Miss Hoyle's violin has some peculiar tone quality that lends to its better recording. The recording as a whole is greatly improved from what it was but I am not much impressed with the selections made for recording. Probably there is a demand for these foolish popular songs by Leo Feist and his clique but it is a pity that it is so.

Instrumental tones are so immeasurably superior to vocal tones in the reproduction (and in fact in the original) that I think there should be a larger proportion of instrumental records made; not jazz band records either. Instrumental solos with orchestra accompaniment are almost always good and so are the combination of violin, flute, cello and harp. Orchestra records are generally good but it seems to be difficult to get the proper prominence of the different instruments although there are many records in which this is successfully done.

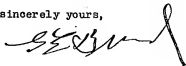
Of the voices, the baritone records are best and the bass next but it takes a very great soprano to record high notes that are not shrill. When a mediocre soprano sings one of the Tin Pan Alley songs no phonograph can make the result very pleasing.

The violin seems to me to be the most uncertain of the instruments, which might be expected, as its tone is more a personal matter of the violinist than the other instruments, provided a fairly good violin is used.

I hope that you are going to take up a personal control of the phonograph output for I should think it would be the most interesting occupation that one could have.

I hope you enjoyed the vacation in Florida and that I may see you at the launching.

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N. J.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
REQUESTS THE HONOR OF
COMPANY AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE
UNITED STATES BATTLE SHIP TENNESSEE
ON THE MORNING OF WEDNESDAY, THE THIRTIETH OF APRIL,
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN,
AT NINE FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK,
AT THE NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

PLEASE RETAIN THIS CARD
TO BE SHOWN WHEN REQUIRED.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO ARRIVE AT YARD NOT LATER THAN 9:00 A. M.

April 28, 1919.

Rear Admiral G. E. Bard, U.S. N.,
United States Navy Yard,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Admiral:

I appreciate very much your kindness in sending me a ticket to the launching stand for the launching of the battleship Tennessee on Wednesday. If I were not tied up with some important work that needs my attention I should be glad to avail myself of your kind invitation.

I am hoping for an opportunity to see you before long and have a nice chat with you about music.

Sincerely yours,

A/7045.

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If more of these three symbols appear after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. When the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. C. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Form 1204

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | N.L. |

If more of these three symbols appear after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. When the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

111 MAIN ST. & ESSEX AVE
ORANGE, N. J.

11 BY CS 10-10-1919

1919 COLUMBUS JULY 1-19

T A EDISON

ORANGE NJ

RURAL DAY SATURDAY JULY TWELVE WILL BE THE CLOSING DAY
OF THE GREAT METHODIST CENTENARY EXPOSITION AT COLUMBUS OHIO WE
ARE FULLY EXPECT AN ATTENDANCE OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND THAT DAY WE WANT TO HONOR YOU ON THIS
DAY AND MOST URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR PRESENCE WE SHALL MEET
ALL YOUR EXPENSES AND A LIBERAL HONORARIUM PLEASE WIRE US
IMMEDIATELY THAT YOU WILL COME

JULY 2-19 745 AM

BRED B FISHER ASSOCIATE GENL DIR CENTEX

*Mr. Fisher is engaged in some
Government work & cannot
possibly come*

| POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| RECEIVED AT 209 Main St., Orange, N.J. Phone 1511-1512 | CLARENCE H. MACHAY, President TELEGRAM | DELIVERY NO. |
| The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank. | | |

This is a Fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words: "N.L." (Night Lettergram) or "N.T." (Night Telegram). Form 1625A

1 NY 21 195NL 5X

Calgary Alta July 25th, 1919.

Thos A Edison Inc, Orange, N.J. Laboratories 209 Main St., Orange, N.J.

Your kind letter July 8th in answer to our invitation to attend Canadian
 Industrial Congress at Calgary Canada August 12th and tour by special
 train commencing medicine Alberta August eleventh. Premier Stewart
 and also representatives of Western Canada municipalities meeting here
 today asked that I wire you and urge your presence if at all possible
 it would give all our western Canadian and the delegates from a large
 number of United States municipalities great delight to welcome you on
 that occasion could you not move convention of your own associates to
 Alberta where the weather is unusually delightful at that period. It is
 pointed out that as you have not been in the West for a long time so
 far as we know this would be a great opportunity for your many admirers
 in this section to give you greeting. Should I receive word from you
 that you and your associates may come I will immediately communicate with
 the Canadian Pacific Railway Management and the Administration of American
 Connecting Line in the hope that they will make special arrangements for
 your trip and give every convenience possible.

Jul 26 1919



sent 7/29/19
 J.A. Brown
 President Alberta Industrial Development Association

Regret cannot come. Impossible to
 change plans. Thos A. Edison

18 Laboratory

Chas. M.
Schwab - 111 Bway N.Y.

I am having trouble with
my stomach ~~and~~ feel so
poorly couldn't go although
I would be delighted to
do so ~~if I could~~.

Edison

Sent Postal - 8/8/19 - 3:15 P.M.

Haa

Charles
CHARLES M. SCHWAB
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Schwab, Charles
Cardinal Mercier

LORETTO, PA.
September 26th, 1919.

My dear Mr. Edison:---

The Pennsylvania Society are giving a Luncheon to Cardinal Mercier at the Waldorf-Astoria, at 12:30 P.M., October 11th. As representing the greatest man in the United States in its development and standing for the highest type of Americanism, I am very anxious to have you as a guest at the Luncheon. It will be short and only take an hour of your time. I therefore, in my own name and in the name of the Society, tender you an invitation to be present. I hope that nothing will prevent your coming. We shall all be greatly pleased to have you. Kindly let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Ch Schwab

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
EAST ORANGE, N.J.

My dear Mr. Schwab:

I greatly appreciate the invitation extended by you and the Pennsylvania Society to be a guest at the Luncheon to Cardinal Mercier on October 11th.

It gives me much pleasure to accept and I shall try to be there. Yours sincerely,

CHARLES M. SCHWAB
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

LORETO, PA. *S*
October 1st, 1919.

Dear Mr. Edison:---

I thank you for your letter of September 29th.
I am sure there is nobody in America that the Cardinal will be
so pleased to meet and greet as your own good self. You are
a brick, always on hand to help a friend out in time of need.

I personally look forward with great pleasure to
seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

CMSchwab

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
ORANGE, N.J.



The Pennsylvania Society

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, PRESIDENT

THEODORE P. SHONTS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES GAYLEY, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

BARR FERREE, DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MOORHEAD C. KENNEDY, FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM, TREASURER

RT. REV. THOMAS J. GARLAND, D. D., CHAPLAIN

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY
249 WEST 13TH STREET

NEW YORK October 8, 1919

Mrs Thomas A Edison,

Orange, N J

My dear Mrs Edison

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you, for and on behalf of the Society, a cordial invitation to be our guest at the Luncheon for Cardinal Mercier on Saturday, Waldorf-Astoria, October 11 at 12.30 P.M.

Ladies are taking part in the Luncheon, and we will be very pleased indeed if you would accept our invitation.

Mr Edison, as you doubtless know, will be the guest of the Society, and will be seated at the guest table. But I have already marked a place for you with Mrs Joshua A Hatfield, who has a very conveniently located table, and who will be delighted to have you. If you will pardon a personal word I may add that she is one of the most delightful and charming of women. You could not be better placed.

I enclose two tickets, one for you and one for Mr Edison. It is probable that Mr Schwab will send Mr Edison his ticket; in this case the duplicate may be destroyed.

Yours very truly,

Director

*Thanks them
for their cordiality and
state that
Mr. Edison is
interested in
accepting the
invitation.*

P
October Thirtieth,
Nineteen Nineteen.

My dear Mr. Ferree:

Please let me thank you very much for the courtesy of your invitation of October 8th to be the guest of the Pennsylvania Society at the Cardinal Mercier Luncheon. Unfortunately, a severe cold prevented my accepting the invitation, which I very greatly regretted.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barr Ferree,
Director & Secretary
249 West 13th Street,
New York City.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Lectures (E-19-43)**

This folder contains requests for Edison or members of his staff to deliver lectures or speeches. Among the items for 1919 is a letter from Edison's personal assistant William H. Meadowcroft to Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Co. explaining that "Mr. Edison never speaks in public."

Approximately 15 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected items are invitations that received a standard reply stating that Edison never gave public addresses.

W
ARTHUR WILLIAMS
IRVING PLACE AND FIFTEENTH STREET
NEW YORK

December 22 1919

William H Meadowcroft Esq
C/O Thomas A Edison Inc
Lakeide Avenue
West Orange New Jersey

Dear Mr Meadowcroft

Enclosed is a letter which I have received from Mr Thomas Alexander, regarding the meeting in the interests of "Safety First for Children" to be held at the Capitol Theatre, Broadway at 51st Street, on the morning of January tenth. As you will see, Mrs Moekowitz is very anxious to get Mr Edison to come and speak at the meeting. I am forwarding this letter to you in the hope that you will bring it to Mr Edison's attention.

Very sincerely yours

Arthur Williams

(Enclosure)

December 23, 1919.

Mr. Arthur Williams,
Irving Place and 15th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I have received your letter of December 22d, enclosing one from Mr. Thomas Alexander, regarding the meeting to be held on January 10th.

I have not shown this to Mr. Edison because I have his general directions to excuse him from attending any meetings whatever this Winter.

He has an enormous lot of work on hand in connection with some special investigations that he is making, and which will require his personal attention for many weeks to come, and he does not wish to have anything come in between him and this work. Will you please, therefore, explain to Mr. Alexander.

Possibly you may not be aware of it, but Mr. Edison never speaks in public. The only exception that I have ever known was where he said a few words to the Committee of striking Longshoremens when he was with you a few weeks ago.

With kindest regards and Compliments of the Season, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

P.S. I am returning all your enclosures herewith.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Legal -- General (E-19-44)**

This folder contains documents relating to general legal topics. The one item for 1919 is a telegram to Export Division manager Walter Stevens about Edison's desire to have a list of specific breaches of contract. The case or issue involved is not specified.

Edison General File Series
1919. Legal -- Litigation (E-19-45)

This folder contains documents concerning legal cases involving Edison or companies in which he had an interest. The two items for 1919 consist of a bill of complaint and answer of defendant in *United States of America v. Atlas Portland Cement Co. et al.*, a price-fixing case in which the Edison Portland Cement Co. was a co-defendant. Both printed documents bear extensive handwritten comments by Edison. In a notation on the cover of the defendant's answer, the inventor expresses the opinion that the case was initiated by U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer because "he wants to be president."

Both documents have been selected.

Seal of the Court

666,7
(1917)
Docketed
1

IN THE
District Court of the United States
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In Equity.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Allentown Portland Cement Company, Alpha Portland Cement Company, Bath Portland Cement Company, Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company, Dexter Portland Cement Company, The Edison Portland Cement Company, Gint Portland Cement Company, Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, Hercules Cement Corporation, Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, Lawrence Cement Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Nazareth Portland Cement Company, Penn-Allen Cement Company, Pennsylvania Cement Company, Phoenix Portland Cement Company, Security Cement and Lime Company, and The Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, all corporations,
Defendants.

Bill of
Complaint

2

3

2
Bill of Complaint.

I.

The Parties.

The United States of America, by its attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting under the instructions of the Attorney-General, brings this bill of complaint against the defendant corporations, which are engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and West Virginia, as follows:

| Name of Defendant. | State of Incorporation. | Location of Mills. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| The Atlas Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Coplay, Pa., Northampton, Pa., Hudson, N. Y. |
| Allentown Portland Cement Company | New Jersey | Evansville, Pa. |
| Alpha Portland Cement Company | New Jersey | Manheim, W. Va., Alpha, N. J., Martins Creek, Pa., Co- menton, N. Y. |
| Bath Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Bath, Pa. |
| Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company | Pennsylvania | Coplay and Saylor, Pa. |
| Dexter Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Nuzareth, Pa. |
| The Edison Portland Cement Company | New Jersey | New Village, N. J. |
| Giant Portland Cement Company | Delaware | Egypt, Pa., and Norfolk, Va. |
| Glens Falls Portland Cement Company | New York | Glens Falls, N. Y. |
| Heraules Cement Corporation | | Heraules, Pa. |

3
Bill of Complaint.

| Name of Defendant. | State of Incorporation. | Location of Mills. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company | New York | Hadson, N. Y. |
| Lawrence Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Siegfried, Pa. |
| Letsigh Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Ormsrod, West Copley, Fogelville and Newcastle, Pa.; Fordwick, Va. |
| Nazareth Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Bath, Pa. |
| Penn-Allen Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Nazareth, Pa. |
| Pennsylvania Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Bath, Pa. |
| Phoenix Portland Cement Company | Pennsylvania | Nazareth, Pa. |
| Security Cement and Lime Company | West Virginia | Security, Md., Berkeley, W. Va. |
| The Vulcanite Portland Cement Company | New Jersey | Vulcanite, N. J. |

II.

The Jurisdiction.

The plaintiff brings this bill of complaint to restrain the defendants from further engaging, in this district and elsewhere, in violation of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled, "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies" (26 Stat., 209) and against the public policy of the United States, in a combination and conspiracy, in restraint of interstate trade and commerce consisting in sales

Bill of Complaint.

by the defendants, of the Portland cement produced at their said mills; to dealers, contractors, and consumers throughout this district and all the aforesaid States; and in transportation of such cement, over the lines of common carriers, to all points of delivery throughout this district and all the aforesaid States.

III.

The Commodity.

Portland cement is the product of fusing in kilns a close mixture of limestone or marl, and clay or shale, and pulverizing the resultant clinker in mills. It is a prime necessity as a building material throughout the United States, used in construction of houses, office buildings, factories, sites, foundations, walls, bridges, roads, dams, tunnels, public works, ships, and so forth.

IV.

Former Conditions.

(1) Selling Prices:

From 1905 to 1911 the defendants were organized together as members of the Association of Licensed Cement Manufacturers. The members of that association were licensed, by a corporation organized by certain of the defendants for that purpose, under a certain patent covering an apparatus employed in a particular process of manufacturing Portland cement. They were required, in connection with such licenses to sell Portland cement at certain scheduled "delivered prices"

Bill of Complaint.

with freight paid, which were uniform for all the licensees, for any given point of delivery.

In 1912, it was adjudged by a Court of Appeals that the said patent did not prevent the effective employment of the same process by means of other apparatus; and the said licensees under said patent, and the said association were thereupon abandoned.

Nevertheless, the defendants continued to consider it regular for all to make the same price at any given point of delivery regardless of differences amongst them in costs of production and in freight rates from their mills to the points of delivery and for all to adhere to the prices made by the defendants doing the largest business.

To facilitate such uniform adherence to prices established by the largest defendants one of these, the Alpha Portland Cement Company, distributed to the others so-called "Freight Books" purporting to show freight-rates from the Alpha mills to the several points of delivery; and it published its so-called "mill prices" for cement from time to time; so that all might readily compute and adhere to its "delivered prices."

However, uniform selling prices were not consistently adhered to, and many defendants made lower prices than other defendants, in competition with them. Such competition prevailed particularly in the first part of the year 1915, when it resulted in a general reduction of defendants' prices to dealers, contractors and consumers, to about 65 cents per barrel, exclusive of freight.

(2) Amount of Production:

From time to time prior to the year 1915, the

show prices were earlier than this, it was when the Panama Canal was started & numerous other large jobs around that time & these prices were a continuation from 65 to 80 cents for several years before 1915

These first rates were always published by defendant's Corp. or Compelled the R.R. to do so & keep them as a guide to dealers and consumers & this was reason to them if they had time to collect their material against it.

Not long since that I saw remarks were built on contract one or two as were run by the two men went out of business - Osborn, Bensenville & Chandler Bill of Complaint
 10 + one other I think

several defendants built new and additional mills at various points, and so increased the production capacity of their mills in the aggregate to about 50,000,000 barrels of Portland cement for the year 1915. — not in district in which

(3) Contracts for Future Delivery:

Prior to 1915, the defendants, in addition to taking and filling orders for immediate delivery, freely entered into contracts with dealers, contractors and consumers for the future delivery of large amounts of Portland cement, at prices specified as of the dates of the contracts. In terms, such contracts were limited to cover amounts of cement represented as necessary for designated construction work already undertaken or definitely projected. In practice, many defendants entered into contracts of that character designating the same construction work which was designated in other such contracts made by other defendants, and specifying amounts of cement in excess of the amounts necessary for the designated construction work; and they freely delivered cement under such contracts to the full amounts specified. The aggregate amount of cement subject at one time to future delivery by the defendants, according to the terms of such contracts, at prices specified as of the dates of the contracts, was in excess of 18,000,000 barrels, in or about the year 1915.

V.

The Conspiracy.

In the year 1915, and continuously thereafter to the present time, the defendants each and all, in

Bill of Complaint.

violation of the said Act of Congress, and against the public policy of the United States, knowingly engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of the said interstate trade and commerce in Portland cement—

(1) To restrict the defendants' aggregate production of such cement (aggregate capacity being 50,000,000 barrels per annum) to about 30,000,000 barrels in 1915, about 20,000,000 barrels in 1916, about 20,000,000 barrels in 1917 and about 25,000,000 barrels in 1918; and

(2) To decrease the aggregate amount of cement under contract to be delivered by the defendants in the future, at prices specified as of the dates of the contracts, from much more than 18,000,000 barrels, to about 18,000,000 barrels as of June 1, 1917, about 14,000,000 barrels as of June 1, 1918, and about 4,000,000 barrels as of June 1, 1919; and

(3) To sell cement at "delivered prices" (with freight paid) which were uniform at any one time amongst all the defendants for cement for any given point of delivery; and to increase such "delivered prices" from time to time enough to increase by about 200 per cent. the prices per barrel (exclusive of freight) received by the defendants (from about 60 cents in 1915 to about \$1.85 in present)—

All by the means stated below.

OS being removed and average sold cost previous to was was around 80 to 85 cents — why should it be increased to affect the general business in everything — especially a big business in cement

17 I can remember we made the volume of sales

Why not restrict if we couldn't sell it what did the govt expect us to do —

subject no new

Bill of Complaint.

IV.

The Means.

(1) The Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association:

The defendants created, in the latter part of the year 1915, and in the first part of the year, 1916, and have continued up to the present time, an unincorporated association amongst themselves, with offices formerly at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and now at 19 West 44th Street, New York City. They joined the said association as members, and paid its expenses *pro rata* according to the volume of business done by each, and they regularly attended monthly meetings of the association at its offices, in the persons of their authorized officers and representatives. They provided the association with a salaried manager and a force of clerical assistants, and with a force of traveling and investigating engineers.

The defendants furnished the manager of the said association with full information as to their respective amounts of production, and contracts for future delivery, and instructed him to compile and distribute such information to all the defendants, as specified below. They also instructed the traveling engineers of the association to make investigations at the request of individual defendants, concerning the contracts of any defendant or defendants, for future delivery, and to report the facts so ascertained to all the defendants concerned therein, as specified below. They also instructed the manager of the association to compile, print and distribute to all the defendants uniform

Bill of Complaint.

books called "Freight Books," to be used by the defendants in computing uniform prices for any given point of delivery, as described below.

They did all the things specified in the two preceding paragraphs with the purpose and effect of bringing about restriction of the amount of cement produced, reduction in the amount of cement subject to future delivery at former prices, uniformity of prices for any given point of delivery, and increases of such prices, as stated below.

(2) Restriction of Amount of Cement Produced:

(a) Many of the larger and more prominent defendants, through their authorized officers and representatives, repeatedly declared to the other defendants that large production resulted in lower prices and was detrimental to the interests of the cement industry, and that the defendant so declaring would curtail their production by shutting down their plant from time to time, and by operating such plant less than full capacity at other times; and that they hoped and expected that other defendants would do the same; and the defendants who made such declarations did so curtail their productions from time to time.

(b) All the defendants furnished the manager of their said Association with statements showing their several mill capacities, for the production of Portland cement, and they instructed the said manager to compile and distribute to all the defendants tabular statements showing all their several mill capacities; and this was done. They also furnished to the said manager complete informa-

Why express General collection to members in form of bill of cement to be paid by them? If cement is not to be paid by them, why not just bill them?

If would among without new system to be used by cement makers to be used by them?

helping La Cretate Com Law is whole says this must be done

How do they know that?

Don't they know? Know how to estimate? How much a cement? What is the price of cement?

Every one in the business knows from Mr. Kilns the capacity, but not the output although that is easy to ascertain

90

tion as to their respective amounts of production from time to time, and instructed him to compile and distribute each month, to all the defendants, comparative tables of figures showing all their several amounts of production for the elapsed part of the current year, and for the corresponding part of the preceding year. Such tables were so distributed, and showed to all the defendants the comparatively low amounts of production by those defendants who had shut down their mills or had operated them at less than full capacity.

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Bill of Complaint.

(c) Upon consideration of the comparatively low production of many defendants, as shown by the foregoing tables, many other defendants shut down their mills from time to time, and operated them at less than full capacity at other times.

them at less than full capacity in other times.

An effective agreement was brought about amongst the defendants, whereby each defendant, in consideration of past or future restriction of production by other defendants, restricted its annual production to substantially less than the capacity of its mills, and, in many cases, to substantially less than its former annual production; and whereby the aggregate production of all the defendants was restricted to about 30,000,000 barrels in 1915, about 29,000,000 barrels in 1916, about 29,000,000 barrels in 1917, and about 23,000,000 barrels in 1918—their aggregate production capacity being about 50,000,000 barrels.

(3) *Reduction of amount of cement contractually subject to future delivery at former prices:*

(a) Many of the larger and more prominent defendants repeatedly declared to the other defend-

The lawyers that drew this bill
must be a 10th rater,

There was a ladder
above that was
stepped if person adjoined
they took the element of
they were all they carried

See what steel people
do in the line
must we go back clear

This abuse has been serious
in the steel br. for years - it
has been stopped by the steel
people

ants that the delivery of large amounts of cement under contracts for future delivery, at prices specified as of the dates of the contracts, was a hindrance to the establishment of higher prices and was detrimental to the interests of the cement industry; and they characterized contracts of that character providing for the delivery of large amounts of cement at fixed prices as actually necessary for specific construction work already undertaken or definitely projected, or duplicating other contracts made by other defendants which specified the same construction work as "fake" contracts; and they characterized deliveries under such contracts in excess of the actual requirements for the construction work already undertaken or projected, as reprehensible, as reprehensible. They also declared that they would submit to an investigation of their contracts in behalf of all the defendants, and that they would cancel such contracts in so far as they were found to provide for the delivery of cement in excess of, or in duplication of, the actual requirements for the construction work already specified. They also declared to all the defendants that they expected that all would do the same.

This campaign seems to think
the answer under consideration is
us. When we tried to stop
bracketed figures as something
bracketed, it was not even
bracketed.

(b) Thereupon the defendants furnished to the manager of the said Association full information as to the details of each contract made by each defendant for the future delivery of Portland cement, and they instructed the manager of the association to compile and tabulate such information for all the defendants, and to furnish copies of such compilations and tabulations to them all. Thereafter such information was furnished and

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Bill of Complaint.

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was established by one or more of those defendants.

The defendants added to such "mill price" as freight, a charge computed at the so-called "freight rate" shown in the said uniform "Freight Books" as applicable on shipments to the given point of delivery from the nearest "basin point" shown in such books.

The defendants added to such charges, during certain periods, upon the instruction of a committee of their said association, a fixed additional amount per barrel on all shipments to all points of delivery, as covering upon an average, recent advances in actual freight rates to certain of the points of delivery.

The several defendants also reported to the manager of the said association, for monthly communication to all the defendants, the prices made by each in each contract for the future delivery of cement; and each defendant communicated to other defendants, upon their request, the price at which it had sold cement in any given transaction for immediate delivery.

When any defendant was discovered by other defendants to have deviated from the "delivered prices" fixed as described above, the offender's representatives were orally remonstrated with by the representatives of the other defendants, both singly and in groups, and were told that they had failed to co-operate, and that they were guilty of bad practice detrimental to the cement industry.

An effective agreement was brought about among the defendants whereby, each acting in

Bill of Complaint.

consideration of the action of the others, all adhered to a certain fixed "delivered price" for Portland cement for any given point of delivery, based on and including the highest "mill price" published by any of the largest and most prominent defendants, with a fixed amount added thereto as freight; and whereby such "mill price" was successively increased, from about 65 cents per barrel in 1915, to about \$1.85 per barrel at the present time; so as to make uniform, and to increase to the extent of the difference between those two "mill prices" the "delivered prices" of all the defendants, for any given point of delivery.

VII.

The Results.

Summarily stated, the said unlawful combination and conspiracy has resulted, during the period from 1915 to 1919, in greatly restricting the production of Portland cement by the defendants; in greatly reducing the amount of such cement subject to future delivery by them at former prices, and in more than doubling, and approximately trebling, the prices, exclusive of freight, received by the defendants and paid by the dealers, contractors, and consumers throughout the Eastern States aforesaid—thus largely contributing to the prevailing enormous cost of necessities now imposing a heavy burden on the public.

How any body complained that they were not to be paid for it.

Contradiction 65
in 1915 think it
was 1910 or 12
+ a spread
time to
purch
certain
Mills by
by own

likely did he know out our trying
to stop bag + discount abuses
etc

Wt recorded
if think upon a
penetration it would be necessary

40

Bill of Complaint.

VIII.

The Prayer.

Wherefore plaintiff prays:

That it be adjudged that the defendants aforesaid have been and are engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in Portland cement in the manner and by the means hereinabove described, in violation of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 209), and against the public policy of the United States; and that they and their officers, directors, and agents be perpetually enjoined from further engaging in, carrying out, or maintaining the said combination and conspiracy, or any other of like character and effect, and particularly from further employing any or all of the above described means of carrying out such combination and conspiracy. That plaintiff have such other, further, and general relief as the nature of the case may require and the Court deem just.

JOSEPH L. BODINE,
United States Attorney,
District of New Jersey.

46 A. Mitchell Palmer,
Attorney-General.
C. B. Ames,
Assistant to the Attorney-General.
Henry S. Mitchell,
Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.
August, 1910.

Motion For Leave to File Interrogatories. 40

IN THE

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

In Equity.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Allenstown Portland Cement Company, Alpha Portland Cement Company, Bath Portland Cement Company, Copley Cement Manufacturing Company, The Edison Portland Cement Company, Giant Portland Cement Company, Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, Hercules Cement Corporation, Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company, Lawrence Cement Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Nazareth Portland Cement Company, Penn-Allen Cement Company, Pennsylvania Cement Company, Phoenix Portland Cement Company, Security Cement and Lime Company, and The Vianite Portland Cement Company, all corporations,
Defendants.

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The plaintiff now moves for leave, under Equity

Interrogatories.

Rule 58, to file the subjoined interrogatories, to be answered in behalf of each defendant corporation, by an officer thereof having knowledge of the facts to be disclosed. The reason for filing said interrogatories is that the facts thereby sought to be elicited are peculiarly within the knowledge of the officers of the defendant corporations, and are recorded in the record books of said corporations kept under the custody of their officers, and are material to the support of plaintiff's case.

HENRY S. MITCHELL,

Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

INTERROGATORIES.**First.**

What were the defendant's full "mill prices" (exclusive of freight, bag charges, etc.) per barrel for Portland cement (on shipments by railroad to points of delivery near to the defendant's mills) from 1910 to 1919 inclusive? Let the answer show such "mill prices" in chronological order, and the precise dates when each took effect, and when each was discontinued. If during any particular period prior to January 1, 1915, but not thereafter, the defendant's "mill prices" as above described fluctuated continuously, a statement to that effect, showing the maximum and minimum limits of such fluctuation, may be made in answer to this question for such particular period.

Second.

What were the defendant's "delivered prices" per barrel for Portland cement (with freight paid, but exclusive of bag charges, etc.) to (a) dealers, (b) contractors, (c) consumers, in chronological order, with the precise dates when each such price became effective and was discontinued, from 1910 to 1919 inclusive? Answer this question separately for each of the following points of delivery:

Augusta, Maine.
Concord, New Hampshire.
Montpelier, Vermont.
Worcester, Massachusetts.
Kingston, Rhode Island.
Hartford, Connecticut.
Schenectady, New York.

Interrogatories.

68.

Monticello, New York.
 Rochester, New York.
 Monroese, Pennsylvania.
 York, Pennsylvania.
 Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Mt. Holly, New Jersey.
 Puterson, New Jersey.
 Wilmington, Delaware.
 Baltimore, Maryland.
 Washington, D. C.
 Charleston, West Virginia.
 Richmond, Virginia.

69

If during any particular period prior to January 1, 1915, but not thereafter, the defendant's "delivered prices" at any such point of delivery fluctuated continuously, a statement to that effect, showing the maximum and minimum limits of such fluctuation, may be made in answer to this second interrogatory, for such particular period and point of delivery.

Third.

69.

What was the precise method by which the defendant computed the "delivered prices" set forth in its answer to the second interrogatory?

Note. Each of the foregoing interrogatories is to be answered by each corporation defendant through one of its officers having knowledge of the facts to be disclosed.

Order.

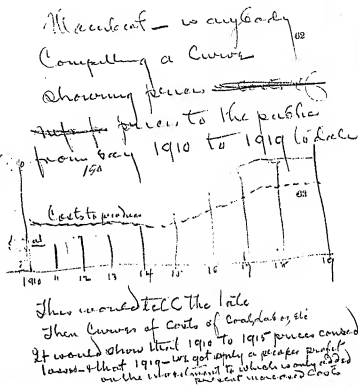
It is hereby ordered, upon the foregoing motion of the plaintiff, that the foregoing Interrogatories

Interrogatories.

01

be filed; and that they be answered, in accordance with Equity Rule 58, in behalf of each defendant corporation, upon the oath of one of its officers having knowledge of the facts disclosed.

J. WARREN DAVIS,
 District Judge.



666.9
1717-09-

District Court of the United States,
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

In Equity No. 2274.

*This seems good answer to
start the race rolling*
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, et al.,
Defendants.

ANSWER OF DEFENDANT.

The Edison Profit was brought for 1 year.

*This is started by Prelmer
who wants to be
President.*

District Court of the United States,

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Allentown Portland Cement Company, Alpha Portland Cement Company, Bath Portland Cement Company, Cophay Cement Manufacturing Company, Dexter Portland Cement Company, The Edison Portland Cement Company, Giant Portland Cement Company, Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, Hercules Cement Corporation, Kuikerbocker Portland Cement Company, Lawrence Cement Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Nazareth Portland Cement Company, Penn-Allen Cement Company, Pennsylvania Cement Company, Phoenix Portland Cement Company, Security Cement and Lime Company, and The Volcanite Portland Cement Company, all corporations,

Defendants.

In Equity
No. 2274.

Answer.

The *Edison Portland Cement Company*, named as one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, answering the bill of complaint herein, says:—

I.

This defendant admits that it is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of *New Jersey* and engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement at *New Village*, in the State of *New Jersey*.

II.

This defendant denies that it is engaged or has engaged in any combination or conspiracy, in restraint of interstate trade or commerce, in violation of any Act of Congress, or at all.

III.

Portland cement is the finely pulverized product resulting from the calcination to incipient fusion of an intimate mixture of properly proportioned argillaceous and calcareous materials, which materials have been found available at different times in different forms and places, with advances in chemical and geological knowledge. As an article of commerce, Portland cement is defined and generally marketed by reference to standard specifications and tests and is a staple article of fixed standard. Portland cement is used as a construction material. The competition affecting the sale of Portland cement is between individual manufacturers of the stand-

ard product, between different geographical localities where the standard product is manufactured and between Portland cement and other construction materials.

IV.

Answering the allegations of sub-division IV. paragraph (1) of the bill of complaint, this defendant denies that from 1905 to 1911 the defendants were organized together as members of the Association of Licensed Cement Manufacturers. The Association of Licensed Cement Manufacturers was organized in 1908 and dissolved and abandoned by unanimous vote on or about the 6th day of January, 1911, and not in 1912 after the decision of the Court of Appeals, as alleged in the bill. Prior to the formation of said Association, certain of the defendants, after exhaustive investigation in litigation of United States letters-patent No. 645,031, of March 6, 1900, to Hurry and Seimon, purporting to cover a pioneer invention consisting, in substance, of an apparatus comprising means for calcining cement by the use of pulverized coal in rotary kilns instead of the more expensive oil theretofore used, considering the controlling effect which said patent would or might exert on their businesses and the cement industry, had formed a corporation which had secured a license with power to sub-license under said patent upon payment of a royalty of Two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.) a year, which royalty was in fact paid, said corporation being the corporation referred to in the bill of complaint. The licenses under said patent for approximately two years prior to 1911, were limited to the use of the invention in making cement sold at not less than a minimum price, which price was in fact little more than the actual cost, said limitation on

the license applying to cement sold in certain territory, but not all territory served by the licensees. Said licenses and said Association were based directly upon a similar contract and arrangement endorsed by the United States Court of Appeals and entered into in reliance on said decision and the advice of counsel learned in the law and in accordance with the view of the law then generally prevailing and commonly acted upon in many industries. Thereafter, the view of the law set forth in said decision of the Court of Appeals was questioned, and it was suggested that price limitations in patent licenses were regarded by some as improper, whereupon in January, 1911, and more than eight years prior to the filing of the bill of complaint herein, the limitations on the licenses with respect to price and other conditions were cancelled and said Association and all activities relating thereto abandoned. }

The practice of selling Portland cement at delivered prices is not a result of any patent license, association or any agreement whatsoever, but an inevitable incident of selling an article the cost of which to the user consists largely of freight, to purchasers who cannot themselves readily ascertain freight rates. The practice of informing the purchaser what he must pay for the cement he buys, or making a delivered price, has always existed and been increasingly practiced by manufacturers in accordance with normal economic developments as increasing competition has forced greater efforts to effect sales, the increasing elimination of middlemen's profits, and like developments.

This defendant denies that after the abandonment of said Association in 1911, it continued to consider it regu-

lar to make or adhere to any price whatsoever or to adhere to the prices made by other defendants.

According to the experience of this defendant, Portland cement cannot be sold at any given point of delivery at different prices to any considerable extent or for any considerable period of time, by reason of controlling economic factors embracing particularly the comparative production capacity and consumption, the commercial identity of the product of all manufacturers and the intense sales competition.

This defendant denies that, to facilitate uniform adherence to any price whatsoever, the Alpha Portland Cement Company distributed to this defendant, or so far as this defendant is informed to anyone else, freight books purporting to show freight rates from the Alpha Mills to the several points of delivery; and this defendant is without knowledge as to whether said Alpha Portland Cement Company published its so-called "mill prices." And this defendant avers that publication of freight rates on cement would not materially affect the price of cement at any delivery point.

This defendant admits that competition has prevailed throughout its experience, and that competition prevailed in the year 1915. This defendant denies that cement sold uniformly at about 65¢ per barrel, exclusive of freight, during the year 1915, and avers that cement has sold at various prices realized at the mill of this defendant during 1915, and such prices during several months just before the formation of the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association, were much more than 65¢ per barrel.

Answering the allegations of sub-division IV, paragraph (2), of the bill of complaint, headed "Amount of

regarded by the defendant, Counsel
alleges that rates must be paid to
adhere to the price

Production," this defendant respectfully points out that the bill contains no allegation as to the amount of production prior to 1915, which was in fact never materially greater than in 1915, and says that the so-called "production capacity" of cement mills referred to in the bill of complaint is of little or no significance, because the nominal production capacity comprises much that has been rendered practically unavailable by advances in the art and knowledge, and changes in conditions and the industry.

Answering the allegations contained in sub-division IV., paragraph (3), concerning contracts for future delivery, this defendant denies that it entered into contracts of the character therein described designating the same construction work which was designated in other such contracts made by other manufacturers or specifying amounts of cement in excess of the amounts necessary for the designated construction work, except in cases wherein this defendant was ignorant of the fact that the cement for the work had been contracted for by others, or in cases wherein this defendant was not advised as to the amount of cement necessary for the designated construction work and led to believe that the cement represented as required for and to be used in said work was in fact required therefor and to be used therein. And this defendant avers, on information and belief, that instruments in the form of contracts for future delivery of cement represented as necessary for and to be used in designated construction work, which cement is not required or to be used for the designated work, are essentially fraudulent and unlawful, and calculated directly and indirectly seriously to injure the manufacturer, the trade,

and the public. This defendant is without knowledge as to the aggregate amount of cement covered by genuine contracts for future delivery in the year 1915.

V.

Answering the allegations contained in sub-division V. of said bill of complaint, this defendant denies that in the year 1915, or at any time thereafter, this defendant engaged in any combination or conspiracy in restraint of any trade or commerce, either to restrict production or to decrease the amount of cement for future delivery, or to sell cement at delivered prices which were uniform, or to increase such delivered prices, or otherwise, or at all; and with respect to other references in said allegations, this defendant says:—

(1) The aggregate production of cement in 1915, 1916 and 1917 by the defendants was, as this defendant is informed and believes, approximately the aggregate quantity for which there existed a market within the commercial radius of their mills and was approximately the same annual quantity as in the several years preceding 1915; and the smaller production in 1918 resulted from economic and governmental causes, including the general curtailment of building operations and construction work, governmental limitation of coal supply to cement manufacturers, requests of the government through the War Industries Board to the defendants to curtail production, and like causes, and not from any combination or conspiracy as falsely and unjustly alleged in the bill of complaint.

(2) Similarly, the aggregate amount of cement at any time under contract for future delivery depends upon

the amount of construction work then going on or undertaken, and has been controlled by economic and governmental causes and not otherwise. This defendant is without knowledge as to the aggregate amount of cement under contract for future delivery in any year and is not reliably informed with respect thereto because such reports as this defendant has seen of so-called contracts for delivery on future specified work include sundry instances wherein the cement is not required or to be used on the specified work and the so-called contract is inoperative or essentially fraudulent, unreliable and unenforceable.

(3) This defendant denies that at the time of the formation of the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association the price received by this defendant, exclusive of freight, was as low as 65 cents or that the average price received by the defendant at the time the bill was filed was as high as \$1.85, as alleged in the bill. Prices for cement received by this defendant have increased in the last few years as a result of increased cost of labor and material, and other economic and governmental causes, and the natural operation of economic laws, and have not been increased or fixed or controlled by any combination or conspiracy or association whatsoever.

VI.

Answering the allegations of sub-division VI, paragraph (1), of the bill of complaint, concerning the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association, this defendant denies that said Association was created in the latter part of the year 1915, and avers that the organization meeting of said Association was held on the 6th day of January, 1916, and said Association commenced opera-

tions shortly thereafter. The objects, purposes and results of said Association are accurately set forth in the outline of the plan, proposed constitution and by-laws considered and adopted at the time of the organization of the Association, a copy of which is attached hereto, designated "Plan, Constitution and By-laws of Cement Manufacturers Protective Association," and made a part hereof; and it has had no other object, purpose or result. Said plan, constitution and by-laws were, prior to the adoption thereof, submitted to many counsel learned in the law and by all of them approved and prior to any activity of said Association, taken to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington in an effort to ascertain whether there could be any objection to any part thereof without developing any suggestion of any objection. From the beginning of said Association, every word said at any meeting thereof has been taken down verbatim and promptly sent to and filed with the Federal Trade Commission, and specimens of all reports distributed and full information concerning every act performed by or under the direction of said Association similarly promptly sent to and filed with said Federal Trade Commission, and all acts and doings of said Association and all things said at any meeting thereof have been in accordance with said plan, constitution and by-laws and will be duly and fully exhibited to this Court; and said Association has been repeatedly investigated by representatives of the Federal Government, to whom at all times the fullest information concerning every activity of said Association has been freely given; and until the filing of the bill of complaint herein, there has been, so far as this defendant is informed, no suggestion that said Association, or any act or thing done by it, was in any degree improper or con-

trary to any public policy or statute, or not beneficial to the cement industry, the trade and the public. And this defendant avers, on information and belief, that said Association and all its acts and doings are wholly honorable, lawful and helpful, and of benefit to the industry, the trade and the public.

This defendant denies the allegations of said sub-division VI. of said bill concerning said Association which allege or imply that any act or doing of said Association was with the purpose or effect of bringing about reduction of the amount of cement produced, or reduction in the amount of cement subject to future delivery at former prices, or uniformity of prices for any given point of delivery, or increase of such prices.

Answering the allegations of sub-division VI., paragraph (2), this defendant denies that it or, so far as it knows, any other manufacturer of cement has artificially curtailed or restricted production in any way; and avers that it and, so far as it knows, every other manufacturer, has at all times produced, so far as practicable, all the cement that its ability to market the product justified, and diligently sought as far as practicable to increase its sales and production; and this defendant specifically denies that it has declared or heard the larger and more prominent manufacturers declare that large production resulted in lower prices or was detrimental, or that anyone would curtail production, or hoped, or expected that others would. This defendant denies that any tables of which it has any knowledge have shown any mills shut down or operated at less than full capacity to curtail production; denies that it or any other manufacturer of which it has knowledge, upon consideration of the low production of any manufacturer, shut down its mills or

operated them at less than full capacity; and denies that an effective or any agreement was brought about whereby any production was restricted to any extent whatsoever.

Answering the allegations of sub-division VI., paragraph (3), concerning the alleged reduction of the amount of cement covered by contracts for future delivery, this defendant denies that it or, so far as it knows, any other manufacturer, has declared that the delivery of cement under contracts for future delivery at prices specified in the contracts or as of the dates of the contracts was a hindrance to the establishment of higher prices or detrimental. This defendant avers that papers in the form of contracts based on the representation or specifying that the cement mentioned therein is required for and to be used in certain designated construction work or calls for delivery thereunder, when in truth and in fact the cement so contracted or called for is not required for or to be used in such work, are essentially fraudulent, illegal and injurious to the manufacturer, the trade and the public, and might properly be, and generally have been, characterized as "fako", or by other equivalent terms expressing the dishonest and unreliable character thereof, but this defendant denies each and all the allegations of the bill to the effect that any so-called cancellation of fraudulent contracts was matter of agreement, and avers that it and, so far as it knows, every other manufacturer, has been at all times free to follow, and has followed, its own wishes and judgment with respect to any such so-called contract; and this defendant denies that it or, so far as it knows any other manufacturer, has cancelled or refused to perform any lawful contract or any paper purporting to be a contract, by which it was bound, and avers, on information and belief, that every so-called

cancellation made by this defendant, or so far as it knows by other manufacturers, has been in effect merely formal notice of knowledge that the particular construction work or "specific job" would not require the cement and so any obligation to deliver cement for that work had ceased, or related to a false and fraudulent paper, which was calculated to cheat and defraud this defendant or other manufacturer, and to injure the industry and the public.

This defendant denies that it, or so far as it knows any other manufacturer, has ever sought generally to curtail or restrict the number of genuine contracts for the future delivery of cement required for and to be used in designated construction work, at prices specified in the contract, or as of the dates of the contracts, or delivery thereunder; and denies that the amount of cement covered by such contracts has been influenced by any agreement or the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association, or any act or doing thereof; and avers that the amount of cement covered by such contracts at any particular time varies in accordance with economic conditions and the extent of such construction work in progress or undertaken or definitely projected at any particular time and is not in any wise affected or controlled by any agreement or combination or association between this defendant and other manufacturers.

As to the repetition in said sub-division VI. of the allegations of figures and amounts alleged in sub-division V of the bill, this defendant repents its answers thereto aforesaid and denies that the variations resulted from any action of this defendant in agreement or combination with other manufacturers or that the delivery of cement at former prices was prevented or higher prices secured

in the manner alleged in the bill of complaint or by any combination or agreement whatsoever.

Answering the allegations of sub-division VI., paragraph (4), of said bill of complaint, concerning alleged fixing of selling prices, this defendant denies that it, or so far as it knows any other manufacturers, made mutual, or any, oral or other agreement to co-operate or intending to co-operate in selling Portland cement at uniform or increased prices, in any manner whatsoever; and denies specifically that the freight books, which were in fact only convenient, labor-saving books setting forth the lawful freight rates commonly used in shipping cement, tended to fix any particular price or a uniform price; denies that it, or so far as it knows any other manufacturer, charged as such, or agreed to charge, the highest so-called "mill price" charged by any of the three largest defendants; denies that it, by addition of freight or otherwise, accepted the highest so-called "mill price" of any of said three defendants as controlling or fixing its price; denies that it, or so far as it knows other manufacturers, added to any charge for cement, under instructions of a committee or otherwise, any additional amount as freight, except the actual freight officially established insofar as it was possible at any time to ascertain the same.

This defendant denies that it remonstrated with other defendants on account of any deviation from any price fixed as described in the bill of complaint or heard such remonstrance or was told anything connected with any price so fixed; and denies that an effective or any agreement was brought about or has existed to the knowledge of this defendant, whereby any price was fixed or anyone adhered thereto; and denies that the price at which

this defendant has sold cement at any time has resulted from any agreement, combination or conspiracy whatsoever.

VII.

Answering the allegations of sub-division VII. of said bill of complaint, this defendant denies that any unlawful combination or conspiracy among producers of cement has existed and denies that the production of Portland cement has been greatly or at all restricted by this defendant, or so far as it knows any manufacturer or manufacturers thereof, and avers, on the contrary, that the variations in production have been due solely to variations in consumption, the amount of construction work, governmental measures connected with the war, and other like circumstances and causes of an economic nature; and this defendant denies that the amount of cement subject to future delivery at any particular time has been controlled by this defendant or other manufacturers, and avers that reduction or increase therein has been due to economic causes beyond the control of this defendant or other manufacturers of cement; and this defendant denies that the increases or decreases in prevailing market prices of cement have been due to any collective action among manufacturers of cement, and avers that such variations, whether of increase or decrease, have been and are controlled only by economic causes, including the cost of labor, material and other like factors, taken in connection with the comparative production (actual and potential) and demand, the commercial identity of the product of all manufacturers, and the intense competition, and this defendant denies that

its prices have been such as to yield large profits or unreasonable or unjust, and avers that they are at present largely a result and not a cause of the "prevailing enormous cost of necessities" referred to in the bill.

Further answering said bill, this defendant avers that the allegations thereof are, in part, directly contrary to the facts and, in part, so inaccurate, incomplete and less than the whole truth concerning the subjects of such allegations, that the allegations indicate, are based on, and are calculated to create, a false impression concerning the facts, wherefore this defendant denies any and all allegations of said bill not herein expressly answered.

This defendant therefore denies that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed or any relief, and prays that this defendant may be hence dismissed with its reasonable costs and charges herein most wrongfully sustained.

STATE OF *New Jersey* } ss.:
 County of *Essex*

Stephen B. Mandel being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the *President* of the *Edison Bell Telephone Company* one of the corporation defendants named herein; that he has read said answer and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be based on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
 this day of *Sept.*, 1919.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Miner's Safety Lamp [not selected] (E-19-46)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents concerning Edison's battery-powered safety lamp. The one item for 1919 is a letter from Mitsui & Co. to the Edison Storage Battery Co. stating that S. Murayama was not the person who spoke to Edison about the lamps.

**Edison General File Series
1919. Mining -- General (E-19-47)**

This folder contains correspondence relating to mines and minerals to be bought, sold, surveyed, worked, or tested, as well as other documents about mining-related and geological topics. Most of the items for 1919 pertain to visits by former Edison Portland Cement Co. president Walter S. Mallory to mining areas in California, New Mexico, and South Dakota in search of lithium-bearing ores such as lepidolite and spodumene. Included are letters discussing Edison's intention to open a lithium hydroxide plant to supply his alkaline storage battery needs and to meet growing industrial demand. Also included are items regarding the purchase of an option on property owned by David N. and Caroline Ingalls Swanzezy (sister of author Laura Ingalls Wilder) and the results of trial mining operations at that site. In addition, there is correspondence with Waldemar T. Schaller and George Otis Smith of the U.S. Geological Survey, along with several letters (unrelated to mining) concerning experimenter Newman H. Holland's work on acoustic range finding. At the end of the folder are an undated map showing the location of the Swanzezy property and two undated items, possibly from 1919, pertaining to nickel and bearing notations by Edison.

Approximately 40 percent of the documents have been selected. The unselected material includes requests for maps and publications concerning South Dakota and California; additional correspondence between Mallory and Edison's assistant William H. Meadowcroft; additional reports and notes by Mallory and Charles B. Hanford on California mining areas; notes on ore processing by Ludwig F. Ott; a copy of Mallory's assignment of the Swanzezy property option to Edison; copies of U.S. Geological Survey maps; and duplicates.

January 6, 1919.

Dr. Waldemar T. Schaller,
U. S. Geological Survey,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison desires to have our Mr. W.S. Mallory
call upon you and talk with you about some of the matters
which Mr. Hanford discussed with you a few days ago.

If this is agreeable, would you be able to see
Mr. Mallory on Monday or Tuesday next week?

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

January 20, 1919.

Director, U. S. Geological Survey,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

The Country is in need of a better supply of Lithium. At present we alone, at this plant, are using about 16,000 pounds monthly of Lithium hydroxide and we shall need a larger quantity in the future. The supply in the market is limited and is closely controlled.

To insure a more reliable source of supply I have decided to erect a factory of my own if I can succeed in locating a good available deposit of the raw material, as I expect to manufacture enough for our own requirements and also a surplus for the general market.

I will appreciate any help you will give me in enlarging this growing industry.

Yours very truly,

A.

8

Jan 20, 1919

Dr. S. W. Stratton

Dept. of Commerce & Labor

Bureau of Standards

Washington, D. C.

May I call on you

Wednesday in behalf of Mr

Edison, owner and Edison Lab.

Bray, N.J. W. S. Mallory

Sent by W. H.
3-10-1919
1/20/19 10/1919

2007-134418

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

Regular ☐ GREEN
Night Letter ☐ WHITE
Day Letter ☐

Via

Company

Date

191

Time

Government Telegram, telephoned to R. W. Kellow at 12 M Jan 21 1919
by Western Union Telegraph Company.

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1919.

W. S. Mallory,
c/o Edison Laboratory,
West Orange, N. J.

Can see you Wednesday morning.

S. W. Stratton,
Director.

*Mr. Kellow
to you as not taking
Billings
Jan 21 1919*

January 23, 1919.

Dr. W. T. Schaller,
U. S. Geological Survey,
Department of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Schaller:

On Wednesday I had a very interesting interview with Director Smith of your Department, who has promised to have an interview with you relative to a trip to South Dakota just as soon as the weather conditions will permit of prospecting. I left with him a letter written by Mr. Edison which doubtless you will see and I am very hopeful that it can be arranged so that you and I will have an opportunity of going over this field together.

I am leaving for California on January 30th and will probably remain there until conditions will permit me returning by South Dakota, so that in case you wish to reach me at any time, please write me in care of Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft, Edison Laboratory, Orange, N.J.

Yours very truly,

January 28, 1919

Mr. B. P. Boyle,
Edison Portland Cement Co.,
Stewartsville, N.J.

My dear Boyle:

Mr. Edison is very much peeved because he has not received the samples from Oxford. If you have duplicates, you better put a Messenger on the train and deliver them to Mr. Meadowcroft. It is now nearly three weeks since Mr. Edison made this request and he cannot understand the delay.

Yours very truly,

H. H. Hallen

P.S. If you have not duplicate samples, you better get some immediately.

FOLLOW UP

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| | | | | | |
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6520

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 6th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

This is one of the first of my "one finger" letters and it is not being written as fast as the "Rush Ships" are supposed to go, I am interested to know what you may have heard from Mr. P. G. Nutting of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, East Pittsburg, Pa, about the spectroscope which I hope we are to get so we can return the one I have to the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

If you do not get any satisfaction from him or from Mr. Carl W. Keuffel of Keuffel & Esser, Hoboken, N. J. I think it would be wise to take the matter up with Adam Hilger, 75 A Camden Road, London, N. W. England.

Mr. Edison told Mr. Warner to go ahead and make two spectroscopes for him, so you better see what he may have done before you write to the above people.

As I write this I can look out of the window and see the mountains covered with snow, When we came through Kansas it was warm enough so we walked without an overcoat while the train was at the station, travel is very heavy towards California, I am enjoying the trip very much and wish you were with me, I am looking forward with much interest to my next stop which will be the Grand Canyon.

Please address any mail you may have for me to 8 West 40th. New York, and it will be forwarded, should I change the address I left I will telegraph our N. Y. office and in this way my mail should not go astray, when I have made mistakes, it has been when I have tried to use two fingers. My very best to you all.

Yours very truly.

Mallory.

February 11, 1919.

Mr. W. S. Mallory,
8 West 40th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mallory:

I have just received this morning your letters of February 6th, written at Albuquerque. You are certainly doing well for a one fingered tyne-writer. From the looks of the letters no one could tell but what they have been written by an expert

We have heard from Mr. Rutting of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, but he was unable to be of any help.

However, you will be glad to learn that Mr. Warner has been able to pick up some Nicol prisms and is only one shy now to make enough for two spectrophotometers. He seems to have no doubt that he will be able to pick up the one that he lacks, and he is going ahead to make two of the instruments up.

I echo your wish that I could be with you, for I am sure that your trip will be an enjoyable one. Housekeepers do not usually get these nice trips, as they have to stay home and dust up and keep the house straight

Mr. Edison left for Florida yesterday on the 1:35 train. On the way to the train he stopped in a half-hour to meet the Pioneers, who were assembled at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark for Luncheon. Mrs. Edison, Charles and his wife and Theodore were with him. The "Old Man" was as happy as a lark and just like a schoolboy off for a holiday.

You will be pleased to learn that the Pioneers Luncheon yesterday was a great success. There were about 50 present and we had a real fine time. They were all tickled to meet Mr. Edison, and he seemed to be just as pleased himself.

With kindest regards from us all, I remain,
Yours sincerely,

With our country at war save time, money, and effort by NOT acknowledging this letter unless you wish further information.
If the Geological Survey has served you it has simply done its duty and will take your appreciation for granted.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 19, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Edison:

In reply to your letter of December 20, 1918.

I thank you for the description of your proposed acoustic device for determining positions of concealed guns, and for your suggestion that it might be applicable in the surveying operations of the U.S. Geological Survey in localities where ordinary mapping instruments are difficult to use.

There are several methods now in use among topographic engineers which permit of the quick and accurate location of any visible point, both horizontally and vertically. But in the heavily timbered Northwest and elsewhere, are large areas where, although local mapping is possible by means of taped traverse, its accurate control by any practicable method is unsatisfactory and costly. I would therefore be interested in hearing further from you as to the minimum amount of sound necessary, the nature of the sound needed, and the range in distances over which these minimum sounds could be measured; also whether the proportional accuracy of the device should be as great at very short distances as at longer ones, and to what extent air refraction factors at varying elevations would affect the result.

Yours very truly,

Holland
Why not give what you think give exact distance possible with small gun on top
Saluting
bonis
4
Director.

Mr. Edison
I thought it would
save time to have
Holland draft out
something for your approval
Shall I embody it in
a letter?
McDonough

February 21, 1919

Mr. Wm. Meadowcroft:

Mr. Geo. Otis Smith's letter of the 19th attached, requires answers to ~~the~~ three questions on our acoustic device for determining points in surveying that cannot conveniently be brought into direct line vision. . The questions and answers follow:

No. 1.
"MINIMUM AMOUNT OF SOUND NECESSARY."¹¹

As there is no accepted standard values for sound, a definite answer cannot be made to this question. With amplifier, readable records can be obtained when the sound reaching the receiving station is just barely audible. Without amplifier, satisfactory records have been obtained when the source of sound was a 10 gauge shot gun loaded with the commercial black powdered shell, fired at over a mile from the receiving station, but atmospheric conditions will affect considerably the distance any given sound will be transmitted.

No. 2.

ACCURACY AT VARYING DISTANCES.

Accuracy at short distances is easier to obtain, but it should be practical to obtain an accuracy with an error not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ plus or minus for any distance over which a sound could be recorded if the base line used is not less than $1/8$ of the distance being measured. With a series of reading in our tests we have obtained even better results than this with a base line of ^{1800 feet} 250' when measuring to a point over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance.

No. 3.
AFFECT OF RE-FRACTION AND REFLECTION.

The affect of different densities of the air and the movement of the air are principally limiting the range to which any given source of sound will be transmitted. Elevating the receiving station greatly increased the range at which a given sound can be heard, as the tendency of the wind is to tilt the sound waves upward and the usual condition of varying air densities along the path of the wave, also have the same effect.

The affect of the wind on the speed of sound can be very closely figured and allowed for and under usual conditions the change in speed of the sound in passing through layers of air of different density in its journey can be neglected, therefore, the re-fraction of the sound limits the distance from which a given sound can be recorded, rather than greatly affecting the accuracy of the observation.

While the sound may be reflected by striking a layer of air or their different densities as well as solid object, producing an echo, which may also be recorded the position of the original sound on the record in relation to its echo can easily be distinguished so that confusion can not arise from this cause.

W. H. Wall and

6684

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Feb. 22nd. 1919.

Deer Mr. Meadowcroft:

I have heard from Mr. Peyer, whom I wanted to show me the deposits of Lepidolite in New Mexico, and he says the delay in writing me was because he has been away, and even if I had gone to his place and he had been home, that we would not have been able to have seen the deposit, as it is in the hills and is all covered with snow, and that it will probably May before they can be seen.

I am pleased that my decision not to attempt the trip when at Albuquerque, has been proven to have been a wise one.

Am having him send me samples which I can test before I see the deposits.

Am still working to try and get a test which will give me a rough idea of the lithia contents of the rock, but as yet have not found anything by which I can swear, but feel that I am making progress, and expect to get something

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL.

(2)

better, than the results I have been able to get with the Washington double spectroscope; - there are so many variables, that affect the results, that thus far I cannot check the work when it is duplicated, so I am now working up a comparison by burning out the lithia, and am getting some results which are more encouraging, although the problem is not solved as yet.

If the climate continues to be the same as it has been since my arrival, and that is a maximum of 72 and a minimum of 60, it is possible that I may become the same sort of a "booster" as nearly every one I meet here, who talks on that subject.

Thanks for your letter which gave me the information for which I asked you just the day before, rather quick work.

Yours very truly.

W. S. Mallory.

March 3, 1919.

Dear Mr. Mallory:

I have received your letter of February 22d. Evidently your good fairy was working for you in steering you from making the New Mexico trip. I suppose you will probably take that in after the snow has melted.

I showed your letter to Mr. Warner and presume he will write you separately in regard to the spectroscopic problems.

There is nothing particularly new. Mr. Edison in his memoranda does not say anything as to whether or not he is having a good time, but as you know, he never does. Charles Edison has been away for about two weeks with another attack of the "Flu", but got back last Saturday morning. He is probably going to go down to Florida this week-end for a short stay.

Mr. Clark is making great progress with the production of disc records. He is sending 33,000 a day to stock. This is going some.

I am glad that you are enjoying such a beautiful climate and suppose it will be pretty hard to drag you away from it.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

March 3, 1919.

Mr. Mesdowcroft:

Replying to Mr. George Otis Smith's letter of the geological survey, would answer his questions as follows:

1. Anything that produces a loud sound could be used as a source of sound, but preference might be given to the sound produced by the firing of a gun or the explosion of dynamite, which will give a single, sharp report.
2. The distance over which a sound can be recorded depends of course, on the intensity of the sound source, but is also dependent on the wind and other atmospheric conditions. We were successful in recording sound produced from a brass saluting cannon, charged with 15 ounces of black powder, located nearly four miles from the Receiving Station, but this was under conditions of favorable wind and other atmospheric conditions. With a saluting cannon of the character used, we would consider that one mile would be a fair estimate as a distance where proper recordable signals could be obtained even under adverse sound transmitting conditions.

A shot gun or the explosion of a stick of dynamite can be used as a source of sound if short distances are to be measured, say from 1000 to 2000 feet, and under favorable atmospheric conditions this range can also be greatly extended.

3. The accuracy of the results should be within 2% plus or minus of the distance being measured, if the base line used is not less than 1/6 of the distance of the observing station to the source of sound. This is given as a general measure of the accuracy, although even better results than this have been obtained in tests, with considerably shorter base line. The accuracy at very short distances should be equal and easier to obtain than reading at greater distances.
4. The wind velocity and the refraction of the sound by different air densities chiefly affect the results in limiting the distance over which a given sound can be recorded.

The effect of the wind on sound when it is against the source of sound, has a tendency to *shoot* the sound wave upward, *away* from elevating the receiving station and increase the range. The effect of the wind on the speed of sound can be allowed for so that the accuracy *for a given sound will be* *recorded*.

of the results can be maintained under varying wind conditions. The sound may be refracted in passing through air of different density in its journey, so that the audibility of the sound will vary in range according to the atmospheric conditions, but if the regular temperature corrections are made for the speed of sound, the variation in velocity due to the difference in density of air in the sound path can be neglected without greatly affecting the results. As the usual conditions that obtain are ascending columns of heated air, the refractory effects usually have a tendency to tilt the sound wave upward, therefore elevation of the receiving station also is helpful in increasing the distance over which a given sound can be recorded.

N. H. HOLLAND.

March 4, 1919.

Mr. Geo. Otis Smith, Director,
United States Geological Survey,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of February 19th was received and I sent it down to Mr. Elison, who is spending a few weeks in Florida. He has asked me to write the following answers to your questions:

1. Anything that produces a loud sound could be used as a source of sound, but preference might be given to the sound produced by the firing of a gun or the explosion of dynamite, which will give a single, sharp report.
2. The distance over which a sound can be recorded depends, of course, on the intensity of the sound source, but is also dependent on the wind and other atmospheric conditions. We were successful in recording sound produced from a brass saluting cannon, charged with 15 ounces of black powder, located nearly four miles from the receiving station, but this was under favorable wind and other atmospheric conditions. With a saluting cannon of the character used, we would consider that one mile would be a fair estimate as a distance where proper recordable signals could be obtained even under adverse sound transmitting conditions.
3. A shot gun or the explosion of a stick of dynamite can be used as a source of sound if short distances are to be measured, say from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, and under favorable atmospheric conditions this range can also be greatly extended.
3. The accuracy of the results should be within 2% plus or minus of the distance being measured, if the base line used is not less than 1/6 of the distance of the observing station to the source of sound. This is given as a general measure of the accuracy, although better results than this have been obtained in tests, with considerably shorter base line. The accuracy at very short distances should be equal and easier to obtain than reading at greater distances.

4. The wind velocity and the refraction of the sound by different air densities chiefly affect the results in limiting the distance over which a given sound can be recorded.

The effect of the wind when it is against the source of sound, has a tendency to bend the sound wave upward. Elevating the receiving station will increase the range over which a given sound will be recorded. The effect of the wind on the speed of sound can be allowed for so that the accuracy of the results can be maintained under varying wind conditions. The sound may be refracted in passing through air of different density in its journey, so that the audibility of the sound will vary in range according to the atmospheric conditions, but if the regular temperature corrections are made for the speed of sound, the variation in velocity due to the difference in density of air in the sound path can be neglected without greatly affecting the results. As the usual conditions that obtain are ascending columns of heated air, the refractory effects usually have a tendency to tilt the sound wave upward; therefore, elevation of the receiving station also is helpful in increasing the distance over which a given sound can be recorded.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6688.

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL. March, 15, 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I am very sorry to hear of Mr. Dyers death, although I am not surprised, as the last time I saw him, which was about the holiday time, he looked very badly, and one of my friends told me about the trouble he was having, I shall miss him when I am at Easton, as we spent two days together each week.

I have finished my trip thru the mines here, and am preparing the report, which I will forward just as soon as I am able to get some freight rates, have had an interesting trip in the mining district, which has confirmed what I learned in Washington, and that is there is only one commercial mine here, from our point of view, but it contains more ore than I expected to find.

The mines which carry gems have very little lithia, and the lithia mine has no gems, so as I found this out before starting on the

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL.

(2)

trip I had to change my plan of campaign as talked with you, so that Mr. Crane President America Lithia Company, knows that I am connect- with Mr. Edison, when I return will tell you the reasons why I decided it was better policy to make myself known to him.

Mr. Crane says he knows you, and if you should hear from him, please write him one of your diplomatic letters, and then send his letter to me.

It has been quite cool for the past week, with considerable rain. Best remembrances to you all.

Yours very truly.

W. S. Mallory.

San Diego, Cal. March, 24th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Edison:

The attached report confirms your judgment, and the information which I obtained from Dr. Schaller, Washington, D. C. that there is only one known shipping deposit of lepidolite in California, and that is the Stewart mine.

Before going to the Pala district, I spent some little time in San Diego collecting all the information I could get about the various properties, which I expected to visit, and also about Mr. Crane President of the Stewart Company, as I found he was the man from whom I could get more information than anyone else about his own property, when I arrived here I did not expect to disclose my connection with you, and when I arrived at Pala, I found that Mr. Crane was away, which gave me the chance to visit several other properties, before meeting him, and the opportunity to learn more about him from ^(my guide) ~~Trotter~~ and others, and the information I obtained, confirmed what I had learned in San Diego, that Crane is a very peculiar and suspicious man, who was a lawyer in Brooklyn but who now lives at the mine, trying to make it pay, and who is not in good health, and who will not give any information about his own property, or any other, to strangers, and that the mines was shut down for lack of shipping orders and he was quite worried as to the prospects of a future market, so I decided I would get more and better information by telling him that I represented you, which I did, and as a result I have been able to get considerable information which otherwise I would not have obtained.

I spent two days with Mr. Crane, at the mine and his home, and told him that you had a contract, which would give you all the lithia you needed for the battery, for several years, but that you were interested in a new use for lithia (you will remember in your letter to the Chief of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. you said that you "needed lithia

for the battery and other uses")¹⁾, and if you can obtain a supply cheap enough, you would be justified in considering the new use commercially.

Crane several times tried to talk about the shipping price, but I told him that before I could discuss it with him, I would first have to talk with you, my idea being that when we know more about the deposits in New Mexico, and South Dakota, if it seems desirable to try and make a deal with Crane, to have him come to New York, which he does every summer, and where he will be in personal touch with the other stockholders, and then make him an offer of what you are willing to pay, so I did not want him to make any price now, he is very hungry for any business, which will permit steady operations of the property, even on a small output, as his trouble in the past has been, that they would start up and operate for a short period, and then shut down, so he is anxious to mine continuously, and in very uncertain as to the shipping orders from the glass trade, when the ocean conditions will permit pyroclite to again be brought from Greenland.

I am mailing a duplicate of this report to Meadowcroft, with the request that he will hold it until you return to Orange, all the samples have been expressed to Orange.

I am also sending some samples of the new aggregate, which is being used in all the concrete pipes, which are being built by the Government, which permits a concrete to be made, which will weigh about 100 pounds per cubic foot, all this aggregate will float in water.

Just as soon as I get to Los Angeles and San Francisco, I will get the information you wish, about salt and gypsum;

I will go to New Mexico and South Dakota as soon as the snow is gone so I can visit the deposits.

Yours very truly.

W. S. Mallory

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL., March, 24th, 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

The enclosed explains itself, and I am pleased to send the samples forward, and as I look back on the amount of work I have done to try and determine the amount of lithia in each sample, I feel that perhaps I have spent more time than on it than I should, -as I have not heard from Mr. Warren, with any suggestions as to the best way to work the spectroscope, I have come to the conclusion that he also is having a problem to work it out, -I hated to stop the work, but I felt that it was more important to get the samples to Orange before Mr. Edison arrived than to take more time on the tests.

I had a very interesting trip to the mountains, and someday when we are at lunch, I will tell you as to some of my experiences among the Indians, which were very interesting to me, also how to fall off a horse and not get hurt, and also the safe way to kill rattlesnakes, which I did,

U.S. GRANT HOTEL



SAN DIEGO, CAL.

(2)

(let George do it).

For the past week or ten days, we have been having rain nearly every day, which has not made any difference to me as I have been in my room most of the time, at work on the samples, it also has been quite a little cooler, and from now on I hope to get in a little golf, have only played three or four times, since my arrival.

I expect to leave San Diego for Los Angeles, the latter part of this week, and will send you my address when I get located.

Let me know when Mr. Edison arrives and if the samples arrive first.

Yours very truly,

W. S. Mallory.



HOTEL TRINITY

W. H. HARRISON
MANAGER

GRAND AVENUE AT NINTH

C. C. CROWDER
OWNER

LOS ANGELES 4-3, 19.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Will you please send me care
the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. the results
of Mr. Hanford's investigations of the lithia
deposits of the Black Hills in South Dakota, which
were being typewritten when I left Orange.

I want a chance to study them
and check up my own investigations, so to know
how best to lay out my trip when I start east.

Yours very truly.

W. S. Mallory.

6894



All the rest of the first week the historic Palace Hotel San Francisco

San Francisco, Cal. April. 26th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

On my arrival here I found the typewritten matter and the maps, covering the lithia deposits of the Black Hills, which you sent me, and I have written to New Mexico to learn whether the snow in the mountains is gone so I can see the deposit there, and if I receive a favorable reply, I will arrange to start east, and visit this deposit first, and then go to the Black Hills, as from information I have been able to pick up here, I believe that I could not see the Black Hill deposits at this time, because of snow.

I plan to remain here for about two weeks, and if Mr. Edison has any other places he wishes me to visit while I am on my way east, you better wire me care the Palace Hotel, on receipt of this letter.

I am returning Dr. Stratton's letter so you may have it in your files, am pleased that you were able to get permission to keep the spectroscope until the latter part of June.

Yours very truly.

W. S. Mallory.

7111

May 6, 1919.

Mr. W. S. Mallory;
Palace Hotel,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Mallory:

I have received your letter of April 23th, and am wondering whether you wished me to inform that you drove up to the Palace Hotel with this Ox team as is shown on top of the letter-head. If you did, you "Done Noble" since you left here.

I showed your letter to Mr. Wilson, who made no comment. He is on the job and still doing some work on the same subject that you are engaged on. The last two or three days he has been having an attack of his old-time stomach trouble. Otherwise, he looks fine and acts well and is apparently taking great delight in a lot of work that he has laid out for himself.

Evidently he has no other places in mind that he wishes you to visit, or he would have made a memorandum on your letter. All he did, was to put a big X on it, signifying that he had noted its contents.

With kindest regards from us all, I remain,

Yours for the Victory Loan,



Lithia
New Mexico
The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY IMPROOF

file Lithia
all these samples
from the map

Denver Colo. May, 31. 1919.

My Dear Mr. Edison:

The following is a report on the lepidolite deposit in New Mexico, where I spent last week.

Location:

This deposit is located in the Taos copper mining district (the books of record are located at Taos, N. M.) and it is about 12 miles from Embudo, N.M. which is a station on the Rio Grande and Denver Railroad (narrow gauge).

History:

Some twenty years ago, a miner from the Black Hills, who was familiar with the lithia ores there, found lepidolite float on the New Mexico deposit and located it with the government, and dug a ten foot trench, and then abandoned the claim; In 1913 Mr J. J. Peyer, Dixon, N. M. located the claim and did the necessary 10 feet of prospecting work, which must be done each year to hold the claim, and in 1915 he abandoned it. Then a man named Burton paid the government fee of \$1.50 but did not do the necessary prospecting work, so that in 1918 Peyer again located the claim and paid the fees and did the work, and will do so this year.

Peyer:

Peyer is a prospector and has a tungsten mine, which is about three miles from the lepidolite deposit, but does not have the money to develop either, he has also located two other claims



C. H. BROWN, PROPRIETOR

The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Denver, Colo.

(2)

of lepidolite, called claims 2 and 3 which adjoin claim #1. as shown on map herewith attached; Each claim is 600 feet wide and 1500 long, and on claims 2 and 3 considerable lepidolite float has been found, and one trench about 50 feet long has been dug; this cut shows the coarse grain gem lepidolite; -I have arranged with Peyer to do the necessary prospecting work on these two claims, and if he can locate the ledges he will so report to me.

Work Done:

Only enough work has been done to hold the three claims, and it consists of one cut into the side of the hill, which is about 18 feet long (on claim #1) and one trench, about 50 feet long (on claim #3)

Outcrops:

On claim #1 there are several places where the ledge outcrops, and from the surface indications, there seems to be a considerable quantity of ore, however no work has been done near these outcrops, so I could not tell whether the ledges are connected for the length of the deposit.

Extent of Deposit On Claim #1.

The 18 foot cut shows the lepidolite dips about 60 degrees to the south (those of California were blanket formation) and assuming that the outcrops are a part of a continuous body, the deposit seems to be about 75 feet wide by 600 feet long; this could be proved out by some trench work, the stripping seems to be light



The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

(3)

Denver, Colo. May 31

for the length of the deposit, but possibly would be heavier across the body.

Roads:

The wagon road, from Embudo station, for about five miles is in fair condition, and a five ton truck could pass during ten months of the year, however there are two bridges which might have to be made stronger; then of the remaining seven miles, five would need considerable repairs, and two would have to be rebuilt; in the last mile the elevation increases 700 feet, building the roads would be largely a matter of labor, as there is plenty of dirt and stone available all along the road.

Float:

There is a considerable amount of float all over the three claims, a good deal of which, seems to be higher than the exposed ledge formation, which may mean that the ledge extends higher than where it outcrops, we were unable to locate it any higher on account of the dirt covering.

Power:

The Embudo river is located about three quarters of a mile from the deposit, and I was told that about 250 horsepower is available at low water, either by building a flume or a dam.

Labor:

Labor would be largely Mexican, prewar wages were \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, present wages are \$4.00 to \$4.50, all work in New Mexico



C. H. MOORE, MANAGER

The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

(4) *Denver, Colo.*

is dull, so labor probably could be had for less than present rates.

Map Attached:

The pencil map shows the three claims and where the samples were taken, also gives a rough estimate of the contour lines, which are very steep at the place of the deposit (map is not drawn to scale) the distribution of the float lepidolite is also shown.

Samples:

Bag #1. contains pieces taken from the 18 foot cut, as shown on map, and shows the coarse grain gem lepidolite, which from my tests seem to carry a small amount of lithia.

Bag #2. contains a white rock, which is also taken from the 18 foot cut, and which lies directly over the lepidolite, this white vein is about 24 inches thick; my tests do not show any lepidolite. Bag #3. contains a pinkish lepidolite taken from the outcrop ledge as shown on map; my tests indicate about the same amount of lithia as the samples in bag #1. there seems to be a large amount of this ore.

Bag #4. contains a purple lepidolite taken from the ledge outcrop, as shown on map, and my tests show the largest amount of lithia, and seem to indicate as much lithia as that contained in the ores of California; there seems to be quite a large amount of this ore. Bag #5. contains samples of both pink and purple ore, taken from two outcrops, as shown on map, and my tests indicate that the purple ore carries the largest amount of lithia.



C. H. MORSE, MANAGER

The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

(5)

Denver, Colo.

Bag #6. contains float picked up above the exposed ledges, all of which show lithia in my tests.

Property Not Known:

No representative of the Government or any of the State Bureaus have ever visited this property, and outside of a few local people, no one except myself has examined the property.

Mr Peyer is willing to do any development work we may desire, and will either sell or lease the claims, if we are interested; he does not know that I represent you.

When you get the samples, which will go forward at once, please have Mr Meadowcroft advise me if your tests show that the purple ore carries the most lithia, and if so I will have Peyer do the prospecting work, on the ledge which contains the purple ore, so to see how much there may be of this ore.

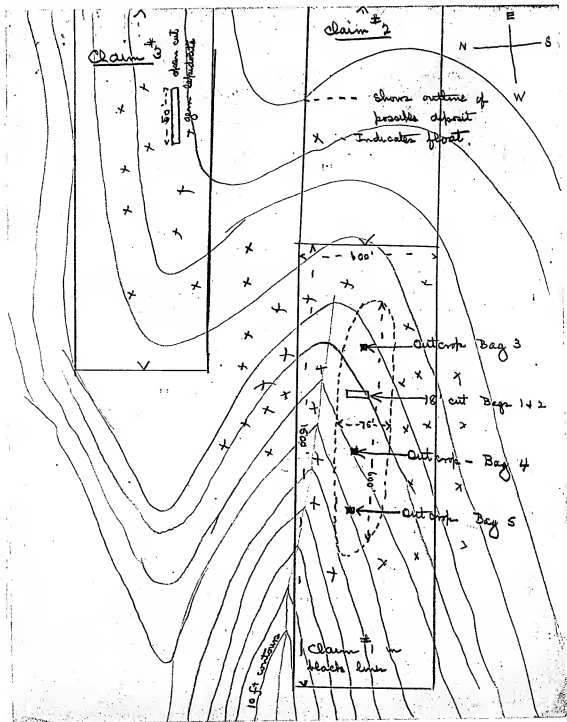
I find there is a possibility that this kind of ore can be separated, and I have had one interview on this subject and I am to see them again next week, and I will then write you what the prospect is, it seem too bad to ship so much material which cannot be used, if it can be separated here.

I will leave for the Black Hills, early next week, - I have already arranged for a guide who has been over the property with the Government men.

Yours Truly.

W. S. Mallory

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]





*Write Mallory that no one
can make separation of lithia ore
The Brown Palace Hotel the
as the specific drawing of the
ore & gangue is the same*

ABSOLUTELY UNPROVED

Denver, Colo. June. 3. 19.

Dear Mr. Edison:

The question of concentration of the lithia ores, I have discussed with several of the companies here who do that kind of work, and have seen samples of work they have done, and they seem to think that a successful separation can be made, and are willing to make the tests if we will send them the ore.

The most prominent company, and the one recommended by Allis-Chalmers CO. is Dorr & Co. whose principal office is at 101 Park Ave. New York, and who have an experimental testing plant just outside of New York where the tests could be made; when we were represented.

I have not made any definite arrangement for a test, not knowing what you may have done in this connection, but if you approve of some tests being made, I will arrange to have enough of the ore for the tests, shipped to them.

We will be under no obligations to them for the tests, except if they should prove to be successful, they would like to sell the machinery. Will take this up with you as soon as I return.

June 1st. we had quite a snow storm, enough fell to make the streets and roofs of the buildings all white, the temperature here was 32 and at Colorado Springs it was 22, which is the coolest weather I have ever seen in June.

I leave for the Black Hills tomorrow, and will report soon what I find there.

Yours truly,
Mallory.

us

June 6, 1919.

Director of the United States Geological Survey,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison would like to obtain topographical maps which would cover that portion of New Mexico lying between Taos and Santa Fe.

If you will kindly forward these for him, addressed W. H. Meadowcroft, Orange, N.J., together with an Index Map of New Mexico, remittance will be made at once for same.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Lithia

June 10, 1919.

Before the United States went into the war we had a contract with Merok & Co., the sole agents in this Country for Lithia, which is an essential ingredient in the Alkaline Micol Iron Storage Battery.

This contract expired. . . Before it expired, our regular orders were such that the Lithia concern's capacity would have supplied us with sufficient Lithia to fill our regular requirements, but the Government gave us such large and frequent orders and were so insistent for rapid delivery that we saw at once the impossibility of meeting the requirements of the Government which we had on hand for future orders unless we could get a larger supply of Lithia.

We approached the Standard Essence Co., who were the miners and makers of the Lithia for Merok & Co., and they stated they could not furnish any greater quantity, but if we would pay for increasing their factory to the extent of an expenditure of \$110,000.00, they could double their output. This Company (the Standard Essence Co) is a German owned concern. There was no other thing to do, but to meet their demands.

I might mention that they doubled the price as well, knowing we had no other alternative than to accept as we could get no other source of supply. On account of giving preference to the orders of the Government for batteries, our private orders accumulated, and since the Armistice we have been using a large quantity of Lithia. Now, however, these orders are nearly filled and we are returning to normal conditions which will only require such a quantity of Lithia that could have been obtained without the compulsory investment of the \$110,000.00.

We believe we acted for the best interest of the Government and do not think it is quite equitable that we should pay the whole \$110,000.00. We think we are morally entitled to some assistance from the Government to carry this burden.

Payments on account of the \$110,000 extend over a period of 5 years from March 1, 1919, such payments being made quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December in each year, commencing March 1, 1919.

(2)

Sent to Mr. Inwood

June 11, 1919.

Dear Mr. Mallory:

Your letter of June 3d to Mr. Edison in relation to the concentration of lithia ores was received and given to him.

He wishes me to write and say that no one can make separation of lithia ore as the specific gravity of the ore and gangue is the same.

The bags of samples from New Mexico came in yesterday and he looked at the samples in all of the bags and said they looked fine. He has not made any tests yet, but seemed to have no doubt that the percentage would be good, especially the purple sample.

Just as I was coming to the close of this letter, Mr. Edison handed me a memorandum and said "Write this to Mallory". I therefore quote his memorandum in full below:

"Say the New Mexico colored ore goes around

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4%.

In Black Hills we want, 1st Amblygonite;

2d Spodumene,

3d Lepidolite

Spodumene is easiest to work.

In looking over Black Hills have in mind in regard to cost of mining. That a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % mine might be cheaper than a 10% mine if many tons of ore must be mined to get one. My impression is that Spodumene will be the best ore for us, first, because it is in more abundance; second, easiest worked in factory; 3d, less cost for mining."

With kind regards from all of us, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Wrote MacClary &

Deep the New Mexico

Colored ore goes

around $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In Black Hills we

want 1st amphibole

2nd Spodumene —

3rd Lepidolite —

Spodumene is easiest

2

to work —

In looking over

black hills have in

mind in regard to
cost of mining —

that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent
mine might be

cheaper than a 10%

mine of many tons

of ore must be mined
to get one my impression
is that Spodumene will be

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

3
the best ore for ~~use~~
1st because it is in
near abundance

2nd Easiest worked in
factory,

3rd less cost for mining -

5



ON BLACK AND YELLOW TRAIL-CHICAGO TO YELLOWSTONE PARK
SEASIDE AND DENVER HIGHWAY

has not
THE FRANKLIN

Conveniently
gone into this subject
March 9
DEADWOOD, S.D. June 15, 1914

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

On June 13th I sent by express, charges prepaid, addressed to you at your home in Boonton, a nail keg and a small box containing samples collected in the Black Hills district, the shipment was made from Hill City, South Dakota.

Mr. Kamman of Hill City, who owns the property which looks best, was quite interested to know just who I represented, and for that reason I thought it wiser to send the two packages to Boonton.

As soon as I reach Chicago, I will prepare the report, which should reach you before the samples arrive.

I have had a very interesting experience in this district, and the weather has been delightful, I am wondering how I will like the warmer climate, which I am liable to find when I reach Chicago.

Sincerely Yours

W. S. Mallory.



Hotel La Salle at Madison St.

Hotel La Salle

*Mr Edison:
The samples are here.
Meabowry*

Chicago June 18, 1919. 191

Dear Mr. Edison:

Herewith I beg to give you a report of my investigations of the lithia deposits of the Black Hills, South Dakota.

Dennis Henault:

I arranged for this man to make the trip with me, as I learned that he is the best posted man in this section on the lithia mines and prospects, he has been in this section for over 30 years, and either has worked in the properties we visited, or is well posted about them. I made inquiry about him from outside people and found that he has a good reputation, and to test him, I obtained certain information from other people and then would ask Henault for it, and in every case he gave me the same information as that I had obtained elsewhere.

Operating Mines.

The only mine now operating from which lithia minerals is being shipped, is the "Etta" which is owned by the Maywood Chemical Co. Maywood, New Jersey.

Present and Prewar Wages:

Present wages are \$4.50 for eight hours for common labor, such as wheelbarrow men, and loaders, before the war these same men were paid \$3.50 for eight hours.

Working Methods at the Etta Mine.

It is all hand work, except that the drilling is done by two small air drills, and but little powder is used due to the fact that the spodumene is much more soft than the other rock, and breaks into small pieces, if too much powder is used;— Each piece of ore or rock is picked up by hand and looked over and the spodumene is put into a wheelbarrow, while the waste rock goes into a car, and then is taken to the dump, — From what I saw and the information that I got from some of the workmen, and also from talking with the foreman, I believe that for every ton of spodumene which is shipped, ten tons of waste go to the dump.

Prewar and Present Asking Selling Prices.

In 1910 Henault shipped three carloads of ambligonite from the Ingersoll Mine and the net f. o. B. cars Keystone was \$30.- per ton.— The present asking prices are ambligonite guaranteed 7% or over \$40.- per ton; spodumene, 5% or over \$25.- per ton, all delivered on cars at Keystone, as far as I could learn, no shipments of lepidolite have ever been made from this district.

Waste Piles.

Shipments have been made in the past from several of the properties, which I visited, and in every case I found large dump piles, which confirms what some of the geologists estimate, and that is for every ton of either ambligonite or spodumene shipped, at least 20 to 25 tons of rock has been put on the dump.

Cassiterite (Black Oxide of Tin.)

Most of the properties, which carry lithia, were opened by the Harney Peak Tin Co. many years ago in the belief that they were tin mines, and this mineral is found in nearly all the properties I saw.

My Estimate of the Various Mines by classes.

I have rated them as, class A.- B.- C.- & D.-
The "Etta" is the only one in class A.-
In class B.- I put the Ingersoll, the Wood Tin Lode, the Dewey claim, and the group of mines near the Swansey, -
In class C.- the Tiger, - Equality Lode, - Bond mine, - Tin Mountain claim, - and Tin Queen mine. -
In class D.- the Hugo, - Perless, - Everly Lode, - and Nichols, -

Etta Mine.

This property is located about one and one quarter miles from the Burlington R. R. station at Keystone, South Dakota. (there is only one train each week on this branch), this mine carries only spodumene, which is carted over a very good road, for \$1.- per ton to the station as above; - this property has been worked since 1907 by the Maywood, N. J. people.

The spodumene crystals contained in this mine were the largest and most numerous of all the mines I saw, one crystal which I saw in the tunnel was about five feet square and at least twenty feet long, - these crystals lie in every direction, and are all sizes from those the size of an egg up to the one I saw in the tunnel, no other property began to show as many crystals of any size, -

The dimensions of the property seem to be about 165 feet long by 165 feet wide, and about 160 feet high, a shaft put down from the tunnel, went into slate, and when slate is reached all the mining men say that the lithia ores, stop; - there are two theories as to the shape of the lithia deposits, the first being that each one is bee hive shape, and increases in size as it gets nearer to the slate; - the other one is that the Etta deposit is egg shape and the largest amount of ore will be found in about the middle of the deposit, not enough work has yet been done to tell which of these theories are correct.

Drill holes are put in about six feet from the face, and four feet apart, and very little powder is used, for the reason already stated.

I tried to get some idea as to the cost per ton of the shipping spodumene delivered to the bins, but the foreman would not give it to me, so I made the following rough estimate, - This property is operated by 14 men including the foreman.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 14 men at \$4.50 per day----- | \$63.00 |
| Powder, and supplies per day----- | \$17.00 |
| Cost per day----- | \$80.00 |
| Days operated each week----- | 6 |
| Cost per week----- | \$480.00 |

(3)

average shipments per week are about 80 tons, which makes the cost delivered into the bins about \$6.00 per ton, with \$1.00 per ton cartage, and a freight of \$10.10 per ton to Maywood, plus 3% war tax, the cost to the Maywood people is somewhere about \$17.40 delivered New Jersey. (the prewar freight was \$8.00 per ton to Maywood). The foreman told me that as they get deeper, the spodumene gets harder and better, and whenever they work any of the ore which has been decomposed, then the Maywood people kick about the shipment.

Samples sent.

One from a carload, which was being loaded at Keystone for shipment.

one from the tunnel, which is about 300 feet long, and as the tunnel is near the bottom of the deposit, this sample is probably the best spodumene they have.

Ingersoll Mine.

This is a class "B" mine, and for several reasons I think it is the best prospect now available, it is located about two miles N. W. of Keystone, and about three quarters of one mile from a switch on the Keystone railroad, and the haul is all down grade, over a road which will cost very little to put in good condition; - The property was first opened in 1907 at which time 4 carloads of ambligonite were shipped. There are two open cuts, one at the top of the deposit, this opening shows both ambligonite and spodumene, and it is about 30 feet wide and 40 feet high. - the lower cut is about 30 feet wide and 50 feet high, and shows both ores, then about 100 feet lower, there is a tunnel, which is 250 feet long, and this tunnel cuts the vein and shows both ambligonite and lepidolite, I measured the vein of lepidolite in the tunnel, and called it 35 feet, (although it really measured 48 feet.) this vein dips about 75 degrees to the east, and as near as I could judge the vein of lepidolite is 35 feet wide, by 300 feet long, and it probably goes much deeper into the earth, so it looks like a very large amount of lepidolite. Henault thinks that it is possible to get out and ship about six cars of ambligonite and two cars of spodumene per year, and as much lepidolite as we could use, there are now on the stock piles ready for shipment, two carloads of ambligonite, for which he has been unable to get any market. I should judge that from the looks of the faces of the cuts that for every ton of either ambligonite or spodumene available for shipment that at least 20 ton of waste would go to the dump.

This property is the nearest to both Hill City and Keystone of any of the class B properties, which means that employees could get houses in which to live.

There are about 30 acres in the property, and Henault has located about 20 acres, which join this property, and will do the necessary work on it this year. in case we should do any thing with this property, it would be necessary to be sure that we would have the right to go over the wagon road at the lower end.

The property also contains, considerable columbite, some beryl and considerable mica, for which there is a market at \$15.00 per ton at Keystone, and also quite a little cassiterite, and all these minerals could be saved if the property was being operated for lithia.

Ingersoll Mine cont.

This property is owned by Mr C. H. Kamman, Hill City, South Dakota, who has given Mr Dennis Henault an option to buy, the purchase price is \$10,000- with a royalty of 15% on any shipment of ore made during 1919. payment in full is to be made prior to January 1st. 1920, in which event any payments for royalty are to apply on the purchase price, in the event that the payment is not made in full by January 1st. 1920, Henault is to have until November 1st. 1920 in which to make payment, but then any royalty payments made during 1919. do not apply on the purchase price.

As this property seems the most promising, I took more samples than from any other place, the samples are as follows:

Sample ambligonite from the ledge in upper cut.

Sample ambligonite from the ledge in lower cut.
Sample ambligonite from tunnel, this is supposed to carry about 12% lithia.

Sample spodumene taken from stock pile.

Sample lepidolite from upper cut and stock pile, in this bag will be found one piece of ambligonite and lepidolite.

Sample lepidolite from tunnel, this represents the average of the tunnel, and there is a very large amount of it.

Wood Tin Lode. (Class B.)

This property is located about 4 miles east of Keystone, and is reported owned by the Maywood Chemical Co. the wagon road for three miles is fair, but the last miles is very steep and bad, and the ore would have to be hauled up some very steep hills, the dyke which contains the spodumene stands up from the creek for about 200 feet nearly vertical, and a vein of spodumene seems to extend from the top to the bottom of the dyke, we were unable to make a close examination of the vein, as there was no way we could get down the face. the property has not been worked for about 20 years;- there seems to be quite a quantity of spodumene available, but it will be expensive to work owing to its location both on account of the poor roads, and the height and lay of the deposit.

Sample of spodumene taken from the top of the deposit.

Dewey Claim. (Class B.)

This property is located at the foot of the Harney Peak mountain, and about 4 miles from the railroad, the connecting road is in very bad condition and has been but little used for many years and so is overgrown with brush (we had quite some difficulty in locating the mine as it was concealed by the brush). It is owned by Mr Ed Nelson, who lives close to the property. There are two open cuts, one about 10 feet by 10 feet and the other 10 feet by 40 feet and there is not much of a dump, however the face of the deposit shows more spodumene than any deposit we saw except the Etta, and the quality is of the best, in that it is hard and not decomposed, there were more crystals of spodumene in sight than elsewhere, and I believe that it might pay to do some prospecting work here, as very little has been done, we traced the spodumene for about 100 feet in length the dyke is lower than most of the others and quite long.

Sample of spodumene taken from the dump.

Swansey Group of Mines. (Class B.)

These mines are all located together about two miles from Keystone, and the haul would be over a fair road, the different openings have been called different names, such as Bull Con, Swansey, ~~Yukon~~, Boomerang, Grey Horn, and Harris.

Swansey Group Cont.

David Swansey is reported to control the Swansey opening, he lives at Keystone. - Herman Reinbolt, Omaha is supposed to control the Bull Conn, Boomerang, and Grey Hound, I found a notice on a tree, which stated that he had done the assessment work. There are several open cuts, which are say 50 feet wide and 50 to 75 feet long and high, and all show considerable mixed spodumene, and the clear spodumene is of good quality, and some work might develop more of it, although there is not very much in sight in the faces which are opened. Only spodumene is found in these deposits.

A Mr. Harrias is supposed to control the Harris claim, I could not verify this however.

Samples of spodumene taken from dump at Bull Conn.

Sample of spodumene taken from dump at Harris.

Tiger Mine. (Class C.)

This property is located about five and one half miles from Keystone, and the haul would be over very bad and hilly roads, it is owned by John Moody, who lives near the property, there is one open cut about 20 feet high and 15 feet wide which shows a small amount of ambligonite, also a shaft 12 feet deep, which also shows some of the same ore, and some green lepidolite, the deposit has had so little work done on it that it is difficult to tell much about it, and it is rated in C class because the ambligonite is of good quality.

Sample of ambligonite, green lepidolite, and a black ore which is unknown, and of which there seems to be considerable.

Equality Lode. (Class C.)

This property is owned by Mr George Madill, Keystone, and is located about 4 miles to Keystone, the roads are bad, there are several open cuts all of which are very small, and a little ambligonite has been found, quite a little spodumene has been located considering the small amount of work done and this is hard and of good quality.

Sample of ambligonite taken from dump.

Sample of lepidolite taken from ledge.

Bond Mine. (Class C.)

This is also called the Beecher claim, and it is located about four and one half miles south of Custer, and is owned by W. R. Bond, Custer, So. Dak. in 1907 about seven carloads of ambligonite were shipped from the place, and the property has not been worked since 1914, there is a fair road to Custer, which would be the shipping point, it contains ambligonite, spodumene and a black lepidolite, considerable work has been done, and there are five open cuts about 40 by 50 feet and five shafts of which three are 40 feet deep. at 40 feet the shaft went into slate. the faces in the cuts show some few large crystals of spodumene, but there are not many of them.

Sample of ambligonite and spodumene taken from dump.

Sample of black lepidolite taken from dump.

Tin Mountain Claim. (Class C.)

This property is reported owned by Hibbard, Spencer & Co. Chicago, (the care taker was away so could not verify this) it is located five miles west of Custer, and there is a good road to the property, we found what looks like ambligonite in the dump, but are not sure that it is ambligonite so sent in sample to be tested, we also found a few crystals of spodumene

Tin Mountain Claim Cont.

in the face of the openings, of which there are two, and which are about 40 by 50 feet each,
 Sample of spodumene taken from the dump.
 Sample of what may be ambligonite taken from the dump.

Tin Queen Mine. (Class C.)

This property is located about one and one half miles from Oreville, and is owned by Mr. Frank Herbert, Hill City, So. Dak., the road to it is very poor and very little work has been done, one open cut about 15 feet wide and 50 feet long shows very little mixed ambligonite, this property is the only one we visited, outside of the Etta which has any machinery, and it is equipped with a hoisting engine and a boiler for steam drills.
 Sample of ambligonite taken from the dump.

The Hugo. (Class D.)

This property is owned by Herman Reinbolt, Omaha, Neb. who has a very attractive summer camp on the property; (Reinbolt is said to have made a large amount of money out of a potash operation during the period of the war) It is located about one half mile from Keystone over a very good road; before it was worked, it had the reputation of containing the largest amount of ambligonite of any property in this section, and about 4000 tons of this ore was shipped from it, there are several openings, the upper one is the largest and is about 30 feet wide and 100 feet high, at the bottom there is a tunnel about 100 feet long which did not reach the ore, no work has been done since 1918, and Reinbolt is reported to have said that the deposit is all worked out, Henault say that there is a good possibility that more ambligonite may be found in the lower workings, no drilling to develop this or any other property has ever been done as far as I could learn. there is some spodumene exposed in the faces, and we found a very small amount of ambligonite also in place.

Samples taken from the ledge of ambligonite.

Samples of spodumene taken from the ledge, also a white material to be tested for lithia, there is a considerable amount of this white material.

The Peerless. (Class D.)

This property is one mile south of Keystone, and is leased by Reinbolt, and owned by the Peerless Mining Co. Madison, Wis. it is a large open cut and contains ambligonite, it was first opened in 1907, and some considerable shipments were made from it, it is reported as being all worked out, we found a few pieces of ambligonite in place, the property does not contain any spodumene. it is estimated that for every ton of ambligonite shipped at least 25 tons went to the dump.

Sample ambligonite taken from the ledge.

Sample lithiolite said to contain lithia, to be tested.

Everly Lode. (Class D.)

This property is owned by the heirs of Louis Everly, and is a small prospect, it is located two miles east of Keystone, and has one shaft about 15 feet deep, and two open cuts which show a little mixed ambligonite, nothing has ever been shipped from this property. the road is poor.

Sample of ambligonite from the ledge.

Nichols Mine. (Class D.)

This property is owned by Henry Nichols, Keystone, and was opened in 1907 when one small carload of ambligonite was shipped

Nichols Mine Cont.

the amblygonite is found in kidneys in the ledge, there is one open cut about 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, the dump is small and shows but little work done, the property is about five miles from Keystone, over a bad road.

Sample Amblygonite taken from stock pile of about 1500 pounds.

Sunday Traction Claim.

We could not locate this property, I find that several of the properties have been located and taken from the government by some prospector and given a name, and then given up and later on again located by someone else under a different name, which may explain why we could not find some of those mentioned by the geological reports.

Dyke Lode.

Located near Keystone, and controlled by Reinbolt, it does not contain any amblygonite or spodumene, but has some lithiolite. It has no lepidolite.

Lost Bonanza Mine.

This is one and three quarters miles north of Custer, and is a mica mine and does not carry any lithia ores.

Sarah Mine.

This is the same as the Hugo. (page 6)

First Find Mine.

We could not locate this property.

Christian Mine.

This is supposed to be the same as the Hugo, as this mine was located by a man named Christian. Page 6

Louise Claim.

Located one mile south of Oreville, and owned by Mr McDermott who said that it does not have any lithia ores.

Mr Meadowcroft in a letter just received, says that you think the lepidolite cannot be separated because its specific gravity is the same as the quartz and felspar, the text books show there is a difference of several points, and I was told in Denver that successful separations had been made between materials which were say 2.5 and 2.7 in specific gravity, so I would suggest that you have tests made of the specific gravity of the lepidolite and the quartz and spar with which it is associated, as there must be over 100 tons of lepidolite on the Ingersoll property for every ton of the other lithia ores, and if this problem could be solved there would be no trouble in obtaining all the lithia you will need at a reasonable cost. I will talk this over with you as soon as I return.

Limestone.

There are very large deposits of this material in South Dakota but at present no quarries are in operation, the quality of the stone is said to be very good, the nearest deposit to Hill City on the Burlington, is located at Pringle, and the present freight is 80 cents per ton, I have no doubt but what limestone can be found nearer.

Gypsum.

The United States Gypsum Co. operate at plant at Piedmont, South Dakota, and quote the crusher rock (2 inch and finer) at \$3.50 per ton f. o. B. mill, with a freight of about 20 cents per 100 pounds to Hill City, the fine gypsum (and plaster) costs 50 cents per ton more.

Yours very truly,
Mallory.

Hotel Franklin, Deadwood, South Dakota, September 27. 19.

My dear Mr. Edison

Just before I left the east, you said that spodumene was much easier to work than lepidolite, so since my arrival here I have spent considerable time on the spodumene situation.

The Etta mine is in a class by itself, but the next best prospect is the Swansea, which I looked over when I was last here; this property is owned by David Swansey, who is land poor, and he is of the type, that if anyone wants to buy anything from him, the price goes out of sight: In ~~June~~ ^{June}, thru Henault, I asked premission to look at the Swansea claim, and he sent word that he was too busy to go with us (he works in a saw mill) but that we might go, which we did, but as Henault did not know the property as well as does Swansey, I did not see it as thoroughly then as recently.

After I had satisfied myself that the Swansea property might prove to be of interest to us, the problem was to get Swansey to come and ask me to consider it, so I watched until I met his wife on the road return to her home and had a talk with her, and as a result the next night Swansey called on me at Henault's and asked me to visit his property the following sunday, which we did.

Last fall a man from Chicago came to Keystone, and talked "big", and took options on some properties, then he cashed several checks and skipped out before the checks came back unpaid, so strangers are regarded with considerable suspicion. (some days ago a chemist came to Keystone and when he met me, he said "I used to be a chemist for Edison, many years ago, are you not Mr. Edison secretary?" I replied "no", his name is Dr. Ross)

Before I talked price to Swansey, I said "I am not like the man from Chicago, as I am willing to pay cash for an option, and then if I fail to accept it, I will forfeit the cash paid"- the prospect of getting

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some cash interested him and I offered him \$3000.- cash for his property, 10% to be paid in cash on signing proper papers, I to have an option to test out the property, and if I accept it I am to pay \$2700.- cash and get good title, if I do not accept the property he is to keep the \$300.-, knowing the type of man I made my first offer very low, he turned my offer down and asked \$30.000- cash.

I have been trading with him for several days, and I have slowly raised to \$5000.- and he has dropped to \$6000.- under the following conditions, 10% to be paid in cash (from which he will pay up the back taxes) an option for six months to test the property, and if we accept it after examination, we are to pay \$5400.- in cash on delivery of good title, (he says that there is a ledge on the claim which carries gold, which he wants to reserve, it is so located that it will not interfere with the lithia operations), so I now stand at \$5000.- and he is at \$6000.- and I feel that he will split the difference, as he is much interested in the 10% cash payment.

It is my judgement to make a deal with him, provided he will give us an option until July 1st. ~~IN~~ 1920. to test the property (during the winter the ground may be frozen, which would make the work costly) so if you approve please have Meadowcroft telegraph me care the Hotel Franklin, Deadwood, South Dakota. "close with David terms stated twelve months option five thousand", and if I have to go higher, I will do so; I realize that ~~Sw~~ Swansey is the type that may jump the track any moment, so we cannot be sure of him until the papers are signed. (description of the Swansey property is herewith attached)

Now about the Ingersoll on which Henault has an option from Mr. Kamman for \$10.000.-, which must be paid before Nov. 1st 1920, and for which you authorized me to pay Henault up to \$2500.- for the option; I

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have avoided talking business with either of these two men(I have lived with Henhault for the past ten days), as I wanted to develop the Swansey matter, Both Kamman and Henault know that I am dealing with Swansey.(further description is attached covering the Ingersoll group)

There are three plans which occur to me in connection with the two properties.

1st. If I am able to get a proper option from Swansey, not to buy the Ingersoll now, but take the chance of getting it next year, as from what I know, there is but little chance of Henhault being able to raise the \$10,000.-

2nd. Buy the Ingersoll option from Henault, at lowest possible price, getting the consent of Kamman, so that we will be able to delay the final payment until Nov. 1st. 1920, and then if the Swansey turns out well we can forfeit the money paid to Henault for the option.

3rd. If you want to now settle for your supply of lithia, I will offer Kamman \$10,000.- cash on delivery of proper title, and try and get him to settle with Henault(a crazy French Canadian when it comes to business) as I believe that Kamman can handle him better than I can, and I feel that Kamman wants cash enough to make some sacrifice to Henault, who has already received nearly \$1500.- from the amblygonite which he recently shipped, in case this plan does not work I will go up to \$12500.- if necessary.

You will remember that I wrote you from California, the Stewart mine was shipping lepidolite to Wheeling, West Va. for use in the glass plants, and charging \$18.- per net ton f.o.b. Temecula, Cal., the freight from Temecula to Wheeling is about \$15.70 per ton, making the delivered cost \$33.70 Wheeling.

If you should decide to purchase the Ingersoll now and wanted to develop the length of the lepidolite vein matter, I could stop at Wheeling on my way east and see what can be done in the way of sales.

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The freight rate from Keystone to Wheeling is \$8.70 per net ton, so if we sold the lepidolite at say \$30.- per ton delivered, it would net us \$21.30 per ton f.o.b. Keystone, or say \$19.50 f.o.b. mine, and as to the quality, we can ship just as good grade as that shipped from the Stewart.

Common labor here gets \$4.50 per eight hours, and is better than the Indian labor of California.

If you decide to adopt either plan one or two, please have Meadowcroft telegraph me here, "follow plan one" or two, as you decide.

If you prefer plan three or think of some better plan, please wire "you are authorized to pay a total of ten thousand cash for property and option, on delivery of proper title, otherwise close with other party" * or give details of the suggested plan in the telegram.

I have located, thru Chicago friends, the name of reliable lawyers ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, who are located here, and I will be fully advised before I return to Keystone, and will take with me proper forms of options and agreements.

Will wait here for you reply by wire.

Sincerely Yours.

Mallory.

* I want to use this telegram when
I talk with Kamman.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Swansey Property.

This claim is patented and owned by David Swansey, Keystone S.D. and it is located about one mile from the Burlington railroad station at Keystone, the claim is 600' wide and 1500' long~~XX~~ and contains only spodumene, a sketch "D" attached shows the deposit which is interesting as it is located on the side of the hill, and the spodumene bearing ground is about 300' high X 350' long, I had Swansey dig small holes in the earth in several places and in nearly all of them some spodumene would be found, indicating as the ground is so impregnated with spodumene, that there must be a ledge somewhere near from which it came.

While there are two large dirt cuts, there are several smaller cuts, and pieces of spodumene are found in all of them, some of the ledge is exposed in two places, but not enough to tell much as to its extent, most of the ledge exposed carries hard crystals of spodumene, but also has crystals which are soft and seem to be decomposed (I have found that a ^{piece} ~~piece~~ of soft spodumene, which will go too pieces under the pressure of the fingers, can be made much harder by keeping it in the alcohol flame for ten minutes, perhaps all the soft pieces could be treated and saved, my spectroscopic tests give lithia in both the hard and soft pieces)

There is a good deal of earth over the ledge, but Swansey says that if it is handled with prong shovels, he is positive that enough shipping spodumene will be recovered to more than pay for the cost of stripping. - Henault admits that this deposit is the best spodumene prospect outside of the Etta in this district.

There is a single wagon road for about one half mile, which could be put in good condition at little cost, the second half mile is at the bottom of the gulch, and is badly washed out, and it would cost considerable to repair it, and then it would become washed out again and cost considerable to maintain it; if a new road of one half mile is built

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

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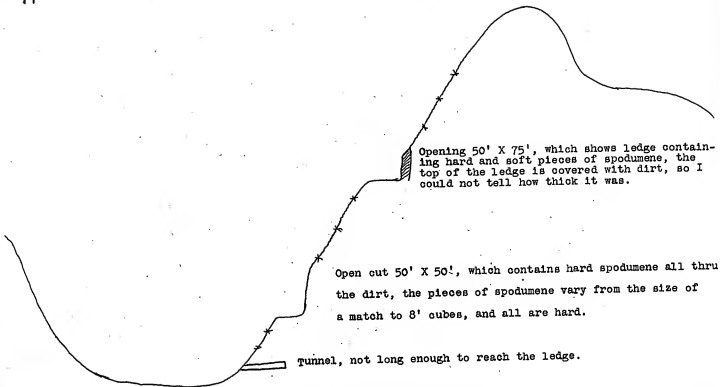
on the side of the hills, several steep grades for loaded wagons would be cut out and the road would cost much less to maintain, Swansey and Henault estimate it will cost about \$1200.- to build the half mile, but I believe it will be safer to figure \$2000.- and repair the old one..

If you decide to take an option on this property, and I can get for a year, you will have the chance to take the trip here and look it over after it has been developed, you will remember that you said you would like to motor out to this country.

In June I sent you samples from this property, ^{you} ~~you~~ will find them in the chemical laboratory, under the names of "bull con" and "Harris", I am also sending you some of the soft spodumene, under separate cover, so you can see what it is like.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

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Places where I have marked "x" is where I dug in the earth and found pieces of spodumene, also around the trunks of the trees it is also found.

Sketch showing cross section of
the Swansey claim.

Not drawn to scale.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Ingersoll Properties

Since my return here, I have gone over this group much more in detail than on my first visit, and I am attaching herewith sketches A. B. & C. which will give you a better idea of them.

Sketch A. shows the line of location of the Ingersoll with the other lithia deposits.

Sketch B. shows the general outline of the Ingersoll group of properties.

Sketch C. shows about the position of the five pegmatite outcrops. on the Ingersoll.

Dyke #1 has not been prospected.

Dyke #2 contains ambligonite and spodumene, the principal opening is about 30' wide X 40' high, in this cut there has been found quite a number of large crystals of ambligonite, Henault says more ambligonite is found than spodumene, and both are good quality, several good sized crystals of ambligonite can now be seen in the ledge.

Dyke #3 contains ambligonite and lepidolite, the principal opening is about 30' wide X 50' high, and cross cuts about 30' of the coarse crystal purple lepidolite, which my spectroscopic tests indicate to be of the highest quality, then there is about 10' of mixed quartz and lepidolite (80% quartz) and then crystals of ambligonite.

About 100' below this opening the tunnel is located, this tunnel is 255' long and for the first 200' it cuts thru mica schist slate, then for 55' thru the vein matter, and then it ends in a cross cut, which is 48' long and which runs nearly north and south; - for about 150' the tunnel runs nearly east, then it bears to the southeast for the balance of the way, and as the lepidolite deposit seems to run nearly north and south, the tunnel does not cut the vein matter at right angles.

The tunnel is about 6'X6' and is practically free from water, in sampling I put up a 50' tape line and first fastened it to the

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(2)
north wall, and then took a sample every foot, and then did the same on the south wall, while taking the samples I had Henault break off the quartz and albite in several places and in some we found that there was good lepidolite behind the quartz or albite, which seems to prove his statement that the lithia minerals are found in kidneys, which are surrounded by either quartz or albite or both.

From Rapid City S.D. I expressed a keg containing samples taken from the two sides of the tunnel, and if you will have someone lay them out in proper order, it will give you an idea of the vein matter in the tunnel;- the north side samples are marked N.S.#1--up to N. S. #33, while the south side are marked S. S. #1- up to S. S. #30.

With the north side samples you will find in samples #25 and 26, what Henault calls white lepidolite, and which shows lithia under test. and with the south side samples from #26 ~~X~~ to #30 you will find ambligonite mixed with albite.

Hand Picking.

I have looked quite carefully over the lepidolite in the tunnel and on the bank and stock piles and dump, and I believe that by proper hand picking, the shipping grade can be materially improved.
Ambligonite on Stock Piles.

When I was here in June, Henault told me that he had negotiations on thru which he hoped to sell the ambligonite then on the stock pile and he had given certain parties the right to purchase it, he wrote me the latter part of August that he had not received any shipping orders up to that time, but on my arrival I found that on Sep. 5th. he received shipping orders, and he loaded and shipped to the Standard Essence Co. 37 tons at \$40.- per ton f.o.b. Keystone, this cleans up all the ambligonite on the stock pile.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

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~~XXXXX~~

Length of Lepidolite Deposit.

I have tried to find outcrops which might indicate the length of the lepidolite, but without success on account of the dirt covering, Henault says he believes the vein matter runs the full length of #3 dyke but he has no way of proving it, the best way to find out would be to run a cross cut from the tunnel.

Percentage of shipping ore to be obtained by hand picking.

I have maintained that about 50% of all the ore which would come out of the tunnel, based on the samples which I have sent to you, would go to the dump, while Henault and Kamman both insist that not more than 25% would be sent to the dump, the real fact probably is somewhere between 50% and 25%. In the open out at the top, based on what is exposed, all of the lepidolite could be shipped, as it is practically free from quartz or albite.

Power at Keystone.

The creek which runs near the Ingersoll and that which runs thru Keystone, are both dry at present, and are in this condition many summers, Spring creek, which is about 7 miles from the Ingersoll property, is larger than the local creeks, but it is nearly dry at present, but I am told that considerable water flows during the rest of the year.

The Dakota Power Co. have a water power on the Rapid creek, and light Rapid City and send the surplus to Deadwood and Leads, which is about 60 miles, and on a direct line from the power plant it would be about 15 miles to Keystone, as soon as I hear from you as to the plan you want me to carry out, I will then get some information from the Power Co., I believe it is not wise to talk about power to them until the properties are secured.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

N.

A

Ingersoll.

This sketch shows the general line of the pegmatite outcrops, and the lithia mines, the distance from the Ingersoll to the Swansey is about four and one half miles.

W.

E.

Hugo.

Etta.

Perless.

Swansey.

S.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

N.

This sketch shows the
Ingersoll group of
claims.

B

H. Greeley. (Not drawn to scale)

B. Ingersoll.

B. Butler/

Located by
Henault.

This claim covers a small valley, the wagon road is in the bottom of the valley, the road is all down hill from the mine. the claim is covered with timber.

Located by
Henault.

this is a very
high hill and
it is well
covered with
timber.

This is a very high hill.

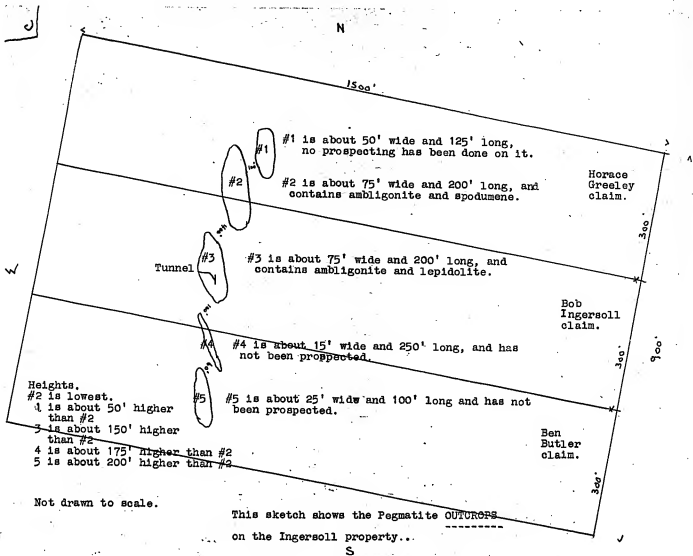
Wagon road to the mine,
and is about 3-4 of a
mile long.

~~Wagon road to Keystone.~~

~~freely~~

Bushmuckus Parkland

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



WESTERN UNION

Form 7-25

| | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| DELIVERED BY | TIME | DATE |
| | 7:15 PM | OCT 3 1919 |

NIGHT LETTER

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

New York, October 3, 1919.

W. S. Mallory,
The Franklin,
Deadwood, S.D.

Close option with David for five thousand
ten percent down.

Meadowcroft.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

W S Matheny option with
Close ~~with~~ David
for five thousand, ten per ^{cent} down -
~~five~~ Merced aircraft

Hotel Franklin

Deadwood, So. Dakota

WESTERN UNION

Form 22-B

| | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| RECEIVED | TIME FILED | CHECK |
|  Telegram NIGHT LETTER | | |

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

New York, October 3, 1919.

W S Mallory,
The Franklin,
Deadwood, S.D.

You are authorized to obtain an option to purchase the property for ten thousand dollars based on delivery of good title. If this is refused, close with the other party.

MEADOWCROFT.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

You are willing to
to obtain ^{an option} ~~the purchase~~
the property for
ten thousand dollars
based on ~~the~~ delivery
of good title; if this
is refused close with
the other party

Wendy

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | W L |

If none of these three symbols appear after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise the character indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|------------------|--------|
| Telegram | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | White |
| Night Letter | W L |

If none of these three symbols appear after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise the character indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

46NYC 50NL

CUR. MAIN ST. & ESSEX ST.
ORANGE, N. J.
NYC PHONE ORANGE 4381

DEADWOOD SD OCT 3 1919

W H MEADOWCROFT

ORANGE NJ

WILL GET BUSY ON DAVID DEAL OTHER TELEGRAM NOT CLEAR
DO YOU MEAN TO PURCHASE PROPERTY AND EXISTING OPTION FOR
TEN THOUSAND OR TO GET NEW OPTION FROM OWNER PROPERTY
WHICH WILL BE EFFECTIVE AFTER EXISTING OPTION HAS EXPIRED AND
RUN RISK OF PRESENT OPTION NOT BEING EXEROISED ANSWER HERE

W S MALLORY

922A OC4

428 Lathrop Ave.,
Boonton, N.J.,
October 3, 1919.

My dear Mr. Mallory:

I received your letters and sent you a telegram explaining that the "Old Man" was away for the day. I thought perhaps it best to relieve your mind while you were waiting and with such a possibility of "trub."

He had a couple of sick days this week and when he came in yesterday morning he had so much to do that he could not take time to thoroughly digest your letter. So he took it home last night and went into it carefully, with the result that I am going to send two telegrams to you this afternoon from New York. These telegrams will be as follows:

No. 1: "Close option with David for \$5,000
10% down. Meadowcroft"

No. 2: "You are authorized to obtain an option
to purchase the property for \$10,000, based
on delivery of good title. If this is
refused, close with the other party. Meadowcroft"

This telegram you will undoubtedly realize
relates to your Plan No. 3. The Old Man wrote out
both telegrams in his own handwriting.

The samples came and I have opened them up
and I have shown them to him. He has examined everyone
of them.

He gave me two notes to send to you by letter.
I will quote them below, just as he wrote them in his
own handwriting.

No. 1: "In one photograph you say this shows
the character of the Hill which is very
steep. The photo doesn't show a hill.
Again, the other photos are extremely
blind. If you had traced the sides of
the dyke with a pen or had measured the
width between walls where the man stands,
it would have given me a clue."

No.2: "Mallory: Are Ingersol Mines patented?
You say Swansoy Mine is patented. Is it
a final patent or must work be still done
on it and Ingersol."

I am giving you these just as I received them.

You will be glad to learn that the Old Man is
all right now and seems to have gotten rid entirely
from the trouble that he had earlier in the week. Every-
thing else is going about the same as usual here and
everything seems to be promising.

With kind regards and hoping that your finger
is better, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. W. S. Mallory,
The Franklin,
Deadwood, S.D.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Mallory

In one photograph you say
this shows the character
of the hill which is very
steep. The photo. doesn't
show a hill —

Again the other photos
are extremely blind — if you
had traced the sides of
the dyke with a pen or
had measured the width
between walls where the
man stands it would
have given me a clear

Letter
Notes

Mallory

Aboriginal mums patented
you say Swausey mums
is patented w it a
final patent or must
work be still done on it
+ Improved —

WESTERN UNION

Form 229

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------|
| RECEIVED: 20 | TIME FILED | CHECK |
|--------------|------------|-------|

NIGHT LETTER

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Deadwood, S.D., October 4, 1919.

W. H. Meadowcroft,
Orange, N.J.

Will get busy on David deal. Other telegram not clear. Do you mean to purchase property and existing option for \$10,000 or to get new option from owner's property, which will be effective after existing option has expired and run risk of present option not being exercised. Answer here.

W. S. Mallory.

*Take Thompson and for property itself
and the cost of Option ^{is additional} ~~you~~*

N 10/4/19

What is it you
do not understand

Em

Mr. S. Mallory
Hotel Broadway
Deadwood
S. D.

WESTERN UNION

Form 220

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| RECEIVED NO. | TIME FILED | CHECK NO. |
|--------------|------------|-----------|



NIGHT LETTER

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Hill City, South Dakota

SEND the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 5, 1919.

W.H.Meadowcroft,
Boonton, N.J.

My proposition was to try and buy property plus existing option at price stated as I could then deal with both parties at once. Your telegram reads you are authorized to obtain option to purchase property at price stated. If you mean buy existing option I can then deal only with holder of option and will have to pay more than stated price. Telegraph me Keystone whether it is plan on one two or three you want me to follow and do not mention price in telegram.

W.H.MEADOWCROFT.

Mallory

10/6/19

You can use third

plan,

You can follow plan
number three

Microarray

litre sent by 10/6/19
to H. Newark 10.10.19

to H. H.

Beaumont
10/6/19
W. S. Mallory
Keystone S. D.

If in your judgment it is
desirable you can also close
David arrangement on terms
stated in your letter

W. H. from Meadowscoff
Sent by W. H. from
Beaumont 10/2/19
2.15 P.M. W. H. M.

W. H. M.

Keystone, South Dakota, October 6th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

Relative to the telegrams, if you will refer to my letter of Sep. 27th. you will find that I ask a decision on three propositions. in relation to the Ingereoll property.

- 1st. To not buy the existing option now, but take the chance of getting it next year, when the existing option expires. and if you wanted me to follow this plan you were to wire me to follow plan one.
- 2nd. To buy existing option now, in which case you were to wire to follow plan two.
- 3rd. To buy the property plus the existing option, in which case you were to wire me "you are authorized to pay a total of ten thousand cash for property and option, on delivery of proper title, otherwise close with other party"

I also suggested that in case some other proposition suggested itself as better than any of the three above, that you give details of it in your telegram.

The reason I asked for the telegram to cover the third plan, was so I could show Kamman that my limit was \$10,000- for both the property plus the option, as I know that I will not be able to make as good a deal with Henault alone as I can with Kamman and Henault together,

When your telegram was received it read "you are authorized to obtain an option to purchase the property for \$10,000 based on delivery of good title, if this is refused close with other party" and as apparently referred to both plans two and three, I was at a loss to know just what you meant me to do, for if it was plan two you wanted carried out, I reasoned you would have wired to follow plan two, and moreover, your telegram might have referred to plan four which I could not understand, so to be on the safe side, I wired you for further instructions, which I now await.

I do not dare to show you telegram to Henault, in case

(2)

it is plan two you want me to follow, as knowing him as I do I know he would get it into his head that I was authorized to pay \$10,000- for the option and then I would have my own troubles to do anything with him, nor can I use it with Mr. Kamman in case it is plan three which you want me to follow, as it does not show that my limit is \$10,000- for both the property plus the option.

My judgement is that what you want me to do is to carry out plan two, but I do not want to move until I am sure.

Your telegram about the Swansey property, also left out the most important matter, and that is of the time of the option, for that is where I am going to have my hardest fight, I feel it is necessary to have practically a year to test the property, as if the winter is like most winters here, it will be May before much exploring can be done at the minimum cost on account of the frost in the ground, so your telegram is not as much help to me as it would have been, if it had been sent as I wrote it, however I will try and handle the matter without being compelled to use it.

I have already seen Swansey and we are to go over the property tomorrow, when I will try and get it closed, and by that time I hope to have received another telegram from you.

It has snowed here for the past 24 hours, but the sun is now out and the snow is going fast, this is the first snow I have seen fall in two years, as last year when it came, I was in California.

Sincerely Yours

Mallory.

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 West 40th Street
New York

Keystone, South Dakota, October 11th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:


Here is some information which may be of interest, your friends, the Standard Essence Co. are making arrangements to go after the export business in Europe as strong as they possibly can; they have figured that they will be able to get considerable business from Germany, as well as other countries, and they state that they will be able to undersell the European manufacturers.

I do not know what you contract may be with them, but it occurred to me that possibly someone might be able to purchase some of the export lithia, at less than the domestic price.

Sincerely Yours.

W. S. Mallory.

No Wt's could not under our
Contract —



428 Lathrop Ave.,
Boonton, N.J.,
October 13, 1919.

My dear Mr. Mallory:

I have received your letter of October 6th, and although you do not give me any address to which I may write, I am sending this letter on a chance to Keystone.

I fully realized that the telegrams may have been other than you expected, but I used only the words that were given me by him.

He took your letter home and went over it at night, and then handed me the telegrams. I again called his attention to your letter, but he still adhered to the telegrams that he had written.

However, I hope the last one set everything straight and that you are making good progress.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W.S. Mallory,

Keystone, So. Dak.

Keystone, South Dakota, October 14th. 1919.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

Knowing that you had found spodumene much easier to work than lepidolite, and also that the spodumene contains much more lithia, and can be shipped with much less gang (quartz and felspar), because it breaks clean from the surrounding rock, which means lower freight per unit of lithia, I have carefully gone over the Swanzey property, three times since I returned here, and it seems to me to have enough possibilities to warrant the expenditure of some money to learn just what it does contain.

The ledge which is exposed shows more spodumene than any deposit I have seen except the "Etta", but only a small portion of the ledge can now be seen, and that portion contains quite a percentage of spodumene which is decomposed, but everyone who is familiar with the spodumene deposits near here, tell me that all such deposits show decomposed spodumene near the surface, but that it gets harder when the excavations get a few feet from the surface.

I have taken an option from Mrs. Swanzey (the property is in her name) covering that part of Sitting Bull #1 Mining claim, which contains the spodumene deposit, the option extends until June 15th. 1920 (I tried to get it extended until August or September, 1920. so you could look it over during the summer, if you should wish to do so, Swanzey wanted it made April 1st., but finally agreed to June 15th)

I have paid Mrs. Swanzey \$500.-, which covers the first payment of 10%, and the signed option has been sent to Rapid City, S. D. to be recorded, and will be returned to Mess Martin & Mason, Deadwood, S. D. who are our attorneys.

The following arrangement has also been made with Mr. Swanzey to start the exploration work to open up the ledge so it can be seen;- He is

(2)

to give up his position temporarily at the saw mill, and to hire three other men to work with him, these three men are to be paid at the rate of \$4.50 per day of eight hours, for every day they work, and they are hired by the day, Swansey is to be paid \$5.00 per day on the same basis;- They are to open up the ledge in four places, which Swansey and I have selected, and are to work only on days when the weather is good, and if the ground becomes frozen the work is to be stopped until next spring;- the soil is loose and full of small rocks which makes it easy to dig.

The spodumene taken from the soil is to be kept separate from that taken from the ledge, so we will be able to tell something about the amount the soil contains, and get an idea whether it will pay to work the soil for spodumene, as Swansey thinks the spodumene it contains will more than pay for the stripping.

I estimate it will cost about \$500.- per month for labor and materials and I have limited Swansey to this amount, and while I do not know just what will be found, I believe that two or at the most three months work, should open up the property, so that we will be able to know whether it is all it seems to be;- I have reserved the right to stop the work any time we may want to do so.

While Swansey is a very hard man to make a deal with, I am told that he is reliable and lives up to his word, and I have been impressed that such is the case, so I believe he will do the work as well as he knows how, for he is anxious for the balance of the purchase price, and has told me just how he expects to spend it, so to protect some other property, which he ~~XXXX~~ has located.

We are to have a weekly report giving the progress made and I will keep you posted as to what is being done.

A copy of the option is herewith enclosed, and when I reach Chicago, where I am known, I will make an assignment to you, so in case any

(3)

thing should happen to me in my travels, you will not have any inconvenience in connection with the optinn.

I am writing you details of the Ingersoll mine situation in another letter.

Sincerely Yours.

Mallory.

P. S. Land which has been patented by the Government, does not need to be worked, as a patent is the same as a deed.

Land which is located requires about \$100.- worth of work each year for a certain number of years.

Land which has been located, and on which the necessary work has been done, can be patented, by proper application to the Government and the payment to the Government of \$5.- per acre, and the fees for surveying, recording, lawyers && for one claim (about 20 acres) costs about \$300.-

The above answers your questions in a letter received from Mr. Meadowcroft.

As soon as the photographs I have taken of the Swanze~~y~~ property have been developed, I will send them to you. the repairs I had made on the camera at Rapid City, S. D. were not a ^{success} ~~XXXXX~~, as the shutter worked too slow, so that the pictures were overexposed, so I have been compelled to arrange with a young man to betake the Ingersoll pictures and they will reach you later.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

COPY.
OPTION.

In consideration of the sum of one dollar, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Caroline I. Swanzy of Keystone, Pennington County, South Dakota, party of the first part, hereby grants ~~XXXXX~~ unto Walter S. Mallory of New York, State of New York, or his assigns party of the second part, the option or privilege of purchasing the following described property, to-wit:

The northerly six hundred and fifty feet (650) of that certain lode mining claim, known as the Sitting Bull No. 1 lode mining claim, which contains a spodumene deposit, located about one mile southeasterly from the town of Keystone, in Pennington County, South Dakota, and which said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode Mining Claim is patented ground, designated by the Surveyor General as Survey No. 2017, and the United States Patent whereof is dated on the 17th. day of June, 1913, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Pennington County, South Dakota, on the 18th. day of March, 1914, in book "C" of Patent Records at page 472 thereof, reference to the registration of which said patent is hereby made for a more complete description of said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode Claim, for the purchase price of Six Thousand Dollars (\$6000.-)

Which purchase price shall be ~~XXXXX~~ payable as follows, to-wit: Six hundred dollars (\$600.-) in cash at the execution of this contract, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the balance thereof in the sum of Fifty four Hundred dollars (\$5400.-) to be paid to the ~~XX~~ party of the first part at the First National Bank of Deadwood, South Dakota, on or before the 15th. day of June, 1920, in case the party of the second part should elect to purchase this property under this option.

It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have the right to fail or refuse to make said payment of Fifty four Hundred Dollars (\$5400.-), when due, the sole effect of such failure or refusal being that this option shall forthwith cease and determine time being the essence of this stipulation, and all payments theretofore made shall be ~~XXXXXX~~ and remain the property of the party of the first part.

It is further agreed that the said second party shall have the right, during the life of this option, to enter upon said property and to prospect or develop the same and take, remove and ship therefrom, prior to June 15th, 1920, not to exceed one hundred and fifty (150) tons of spodumene and is to pay to the party of the first part, at the rate of ten Dollars (\$10.-) per net ton for any spodumene that may be shipped, such payment, if any, to apply upon the balance of said purchase price in case this option is exercised by ~~XXXX~~ the party of the second part, as herein provided. In case the title of the said Caroline I. Swanzy to said property, or any part thereof, is not good of record, or fails, and in case the party of the first part does not proceed with reasonable diligence to perfect the same, the second party is authorized to take such proceedings and to make such payments as may be necessary or proper to perfect such title, deducting the reasonable costs of such proceedings, and the amount of such payments and also the costs of an abstract of title to said property from the final instalment of the purchase price; if the title to all said property be defective the maturity of the final instalment of the same, and if the property, or any part thereof, be ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ encumbered the amount of such encumbrance shall be retained until such encumbrance is satisfied and released.

The undersigned will upon demand execute a good and sufficient deed to the second party, conveying the said property, clear and free of all liens and encumbrances, and will place the same in escrow with the First National Bank of Deadwood, South Dakota, to be delivered to the second party upon his making the payments herein required on or before the time herein required.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

(2)
That whereas, it is the purpose of the party of the second part to transport said apodumene from said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode Mining Claim to the station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Keystone, South Dakota; and

Whereas, it is necessary to have a right of way for a highway from said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode Mining Claim to said Railroad Station for such purpose; and

Whereas the party of the first part owns those two certain Lode mining claims, known as the Big Hit and Big Hit No. 3 Lode mining claims, adjoining the said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode mining claim on the west.

Now, therefore, it is agreed as one of the considerations of this contract, and without additional expense to the party of the second part, and in case the party of the second part shall exercise the option herein granted, to purchase the said property herein optioned, that then and in that event the party of the first part will grant unto the party of the second part, a right of way for a highway over and across said Big Hit and Big Hit No. 3 Lode mining claims as now selected and determined upon by the party of the first part and the party of the second part, said highway in a general way to run from a point where it leaves said Sitting Bull No. 1 Lode mining claim and enters the said Big Hit groups of Lode mining claims in a northly direction for a distance of fifteen hundred feet to the top of the hill, and thence in a northwesterly direction for a distance of about twelve hundred feet over and across said Big Hit and Big Hit No. 3 lode mining claims.

WITNESS the hands of the party of the first part, this 7th. day of October, A. D. 1919.

(Signed) Caroline I. Swanzy.....

State of South Dakota,
County ~~of~~ Pennington.

On this 7th Day of October, A. D. 1919, before the undersigned a Notary Public ~~XXXX~~ within and for the said County and State, personally appeared Caroline I. Swanzy, above named, known to me to be the person who is described in and who executed the foregoing option and acknowledged to me that she executes the same.

Witness my hand and notarial seal.

Notary Public.

My commission expires-----.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Swansey Property

In my letter of October 14, 1919, I reported as follows:

"The Swansey ledge, which is exposed, shows more spodumene than any deposit I have seen, except the Etta, but only a small portion of the ledge can now be seen, and that portion contains quite a percentage of spodumene which is decomposed, but everyone who is familiar with the spodumene deposits near here, tell me that all such deposits show decomposed spodumene near the surface, and that it gets harder when the excavations get a few feet from the surface".

The development work which has been done during the winter confirms my impression of last fall as to the quantity of spodumene, but much of it is either decomposed or semi-hard (see samples); however, I have again talked with several practical miners who have worked both on the Etta and the Swansey, and they all tell me that when the Etta was first opened the Spodumene was just about the same as that found at the Swansey.

There is much more stripping at the Swansey than at the Etta, and the ledge has been reached only in a few places.

I asked Mr. Swansey who believes his deposit is equal to the Etta to write a memorandum about it, which is herewith attached.

The photographs show only the larger logs of spodumene but a very large number of pieces from the size of a match up to say 12 inches cubes are found all through the faces of the cuts, also the pits and trenches.

If we can use the decomposed and semi hard spodumene - I feel quite confident this deposit carries a considerable quantity of it, probably all we will need for a long period; the present problem is to save the maximum amount of the soft spodumene; if the practical men are right, this problem will solve itself when the deposit is fully opened.

Your judgment on geology is so much better than mine, I feel you should see the property before a decision is made as to the purchase.

attest to the fact that the Edison has seen
this report - also the fact that - and
say just in file with other Swansey
papers
D. H. Kelley

LABORATORY AND OFFICES

HENRY C. DEMMING

Nos. 15 and 17 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.
Cable Address:—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Fellow of The American Geographical Society,
Member Congress Geologists International,
Senior Engineer Society of Pennsylvania,
Member American Chemical Society,
Member 11th and 14th International Congresses of Applied
Chemistry,
Member National Geographic Society,
Member American Forestry Association,
Member American Association for the Advancement of
Science,
Member American Association for Highway Improvement,
Honorary (1918) Member National Institute of Inventors,
Member of the Military Order of the Legal Section,
Member American Humane Association.
etc., etc., etc.

see lithia
Harrisburg, Pa., October 16, 1919.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Friend Edison:

Answering your letter of the 13th, I recall now that a few years ago I made a geological examination in Cumberland and Amelia counties, Virginia, to ascertain the source of the Lithia found in the "Buffalo Lithia Water," so extensively advertised about that time, and found that some of the minerals near Farmville contained more Lithia than any mineral I have seen to this date.

I found so much Lithia there, that during a conversation with John Wana-maker, the merchant king of New York and Philadelphia, I told him, when I had sufficient Lithia on hand, I would make a cup of the metal for him. After working on the subject for some time I found that a very small cup of Lithium metal would cost me \$5,000.00, and I reached the conclusion that such a gift was a little too expensive for my pocket book. You, or your assistants, may be able to find a larger percentage of Lithia in the vicinity of Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia, than I did, while hunting for it in the counties I have mentioned, as well as in Prince Edward. There are several Lithia water springs at Farmville. I think that would be the locality for search for minerals containing a higher percentage of Lithia than the localities I have heretofore given.

Relative to the foliated graphite in Sussex county, the place that I examined contained the mineral in sufficient quantity for commercial working.

Amorphous graphite is so plentiful in North Carolina and South Carolina

that it seems to be a drug on the market, and therefore the deposit you mention at Iona Island in the Hudson river, would not be attractive to the gentlemen who have been inquiring of me for flake graphite, or foliated graphite.

I hope that you will find all the Lithia you want in the counties of Virginia I have mentioned.

If I find any other bodies worth prospecting, or of certain commercial value, I will endeavor to report to you without delay.

Faithfully yours,

Henry D. Denning.

A STRICTLY MODERN
HOTEL IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.



100 ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
100 ROOMS WITH SHOWER BATH
100 ROOMS WITH TUB BATH.

Andrew Hotel Minneapolis

Chicago, Ill. October 18th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I beg herewith to enclose a copy of the
Swansey option, which I expected to have assigned to
Mr. Edison, while in Chicago, but I find that due to
the H. C. I. that it will spoil \$25.- to have it drawn
and executed, so I am sending it to you with the
suggestion that if you will have the legal dept. draw
a proper form, and then forward it to me, that I will
sign and return, and then they can hold it so to be
protected in case I should decide to slope, or do
something else as foolish.

Sincerely Yours.

W. S. Mallory.

October 22, 1919.

Mr. W. S. Mallory,
The Homestead,
Hot Springs, Va.

My dear Mr. Mallory:

I received your envelope from Chicago in which I found two letters for Mr. Edison, one about Swanzey, and the other about Ingersoll Mine, also two notes to myself.

I handed to Mr. Edison the two letters about the Swanzey and Ingersoll. He looked them over and appeared to be satisfied, although he said it would have been better if you could have gotten a longer time than June 15, 1920 to explore the Swanzey property. He realized, however, that you have done the best you could.

He told me that when I wrote to you acknowledging these letters I should say to you he would be very glad to get the new photographs you said you would have taken. He also requested me to ask you to please arrange with your young man to take close-up photographs every week and send them to you so that you can, in turn, forward them to Mr. Edison and he can see how much work has been done. Of course, the photographs should be taken as closely to the same viewpoint as possible.

I am enclosing herewith the Assignment by you to Mr. Edison of the Swanzey option. You will notice that this is to be dated, signed, witnessed, and acknowledged before a Notary Public. Then you can send it to me and I will keep it in our safe for the present.

I was much interested in your very vivid account of sleeping under North Pole conditions. As you did not get pneumonia or anything like that, you were pretty lucky. I suppose you have gone down to Hot Springs, Va., to thaw out.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Your sincerely,

Silverbell, Arizona.

Oct 27th, 19.

The Edison Laboratories

ORANGE. New Jersey.

Gent'n,

LITHIUM.

Recently I was informed that you were in need of ores containing
LITHIUM. If this is so, and you are still desirous of obtaining same, I shall be pleased to hear from you relative to the matter.

I am in the mining business, am thoroughly responsible, and well known in this vicinity. I know where ores of Lithium exist, though never having so far mined for this mineral; having for many years been engaged in Copper.

If however, there is likely to be a fairly constant demand for Lithium I am ready to enter this field and could devote my time to this exclusively.

Should this enquiry receive any consideration from you, will present further that I have no knowledge of the marketable value of these ores, and to enable me to form a proper judgment of the matter it will be necessary to know the value per ton, -presumably relative to the percentage of Lithium contained -, what other minerals, if any, are deleterious for your purpose and are to be avoided or eliminated; and any other information bearing on the subject which suggests itself to you.

It may be that the price is so low that the mineral can not be mined and shipped from the West at a profit; but if you care to forward the above information I shall be glad to give the matter my best attention.

Yours Very Truly

Frank H. Higgins.

8150

*Meadcraft look up Mallory
Anyone tells think this is
the man who owns the Edison
mine he went to see
let me know*

Meadowcroft jog your memory
Mr. Edison Mallory went there 42
letters were used to
North of Santa Fe 12
I do not remember
miles from a Railroad

Mallory making sure ^{of the railroad}
with the road ^{road} he visited
in Arizona. There was some talk
the mine formed
about Lepidolite having been
discovered in Arizona, but the
Geological Survey people were to
advise him further about it.

Mallory's first trip was
to California and his second to
South Dakota.

However, I have looked over
his reports and do not find
any reference to this man Higgins.

Meadowcroft
Nov 3/19

Mr. Edison: Look at my note. I asked
of the names
of the names of companies
The reason ~~the name is~~ ^{the name is} not
not find Malloy's report on
our file was because it
was in the Chemical Record
among the ore samples.
Here it is -

You will notice it is
New Mexico - not Arizona.
However, I must confess that
it had slipped my mind
for the moment.

Nov 24/19

Meadowcroft

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 West 40th Street
New York

*Meadcroft better
file this & put all things
relating to this mine together.*
Hot Springs, Va. November 5th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

The exploration work on the Swanzey property is under way, and the small tools, lumber, wheelbarrows ^{etc.} have been delivered and the work of removing the earth has started, a heavy snow storm has delayed the work somewhat, but the last report stated that it was going ahead again. We have borrowed a small mine car and about 400 feet of track, and believe this will enable us to move the dirt cheaper than by the wheelbarrows.

I am enclosing herewith six pictures of the Swanzey property, on the back of each you will find a description of what each covers, and if you will hold these pictures, you will then be able to compare them with other pictures which will show the progress of the work, from time to time.

I have not yet been able to get any pictures of the Ingersoll property, and have asked Swanzey, who has our camera, to take them for us, and will send them to you as soon as received.

Henault has received the balance due him on the car of amblygonite, which was shipped early in September, and is now trying to get releases from Roos and McMaskey, and will write to me as soon as they have been obtained.

Just as soon as there is any further news of interest, I will write you again.

Sincerely Yours.

Mallory.

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 West 40th Street
New York

John L. Luthin

Baltimore, Md. November 25th. 1919.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

Letters from Mr. Swanzey about the spodumene property, dated November 3rd. 9th. and 15th. reached me yesterday and today, two of them were sent to Hot Springs, South Dakota in spite of the fact that both envelopes were addressed Hot Springs, Virginia (written in full) and the other was forwarded from the New York office after I had given instructions to have the mail forwarded to Baltimore, because the stenographer, who has been handling my mail, left and took another position.

The following are extracts from Swanzey's letters.

November 3rd. "The open cut #1 is nearly cleaned out and we have made a start on the bench 40 feet to the south, I found a boulder of violet gray material which I believe to be lepidolite, which reminds me that that when the open cut was first opened, I found what appeared to be a large quantity of this same material, which was supposed to be lepidolite, and at that time worthless; I neglected to speak of it when you were here. Shall I send you a sample?" (I have written him to forward a sample to me at New York).

November 9th. "The weather we are having is remarkable for its severity, and not at all typical of our fall weather, we have had 15 inches of snow within the month, however the ground is dry, not frozen at all, so that when the snow is shoveled off we can proceed with the work which is progressing nicely. I intended taking pictures Saturday (8th) but the weather was too foggy, will take them and forward at the earliest possible moment."

November 15th. "We are having typical fall weather again and the snow on the south slopes has practically disappeared, work on the spodumene deposit is progressing; the upper cut #1 and the bench to the south

W. S. MALLORY
No. 5 West 40th Street
New York

(2)

are almost cleaned out. I will start on the middle cut #2 on Monday the 17th. I have taken the pictures at the mine and have forwarded them to Rapid City to be developed and printed and will forward same to you as soon as received (there is no one at Keystone who can develop the films).

Based on the above the pictures should be received almost any day now, and I will forward them to you as soon as received; I have written Swanzy and asked him to give me his impressions of what the work already done has given him as to the amount of spodumene developed to date and how much of the ledge has been uncovered, although I know considerable work must be done to clean out the cuts, before he can do very much on the ledge.

Yours very truly.

Mallory.

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 West 40th Street
New York

New York, December 9th. 1919.

file - but note

*date of Edison Express -
15th June 1920*

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I beg herewith to hand you extracts from the last two letters from Swanzey, which I find waiting my return here.

"Had the favorable weather continued uninterruptedly, I would have had the ~~XXXXX~~ ^{middle} cut (#2) cleaned out; I believe a weeks work will witness the cut cleaned out, and the bench to the south, in condition to profitably mine spodumene;- The more development work that is performed, the stronger becomes the conviction that a great portion of the west side of the mountain is a break over from the hanging (east) wall caused by erosion and other processes of nature; also that the horizon of the floor of the middle cut (#2), is the beginning of the spodumene in place;- The face of lower cut (#3) is in the permanent formation and that cut continued, will produce a very large quantity of spodumene."

Also, "I am sending by this mail a small sample of what I believe to be lepidolite; I am much disappointed with the Art Studio of Rapid City, who have not yet forwarded me the pictures, I am writing them again about them."

As soon as the sample of lepidolite arrives, I will bring it to you and we will test it.

I have also written Swanzey, and also sent him enough money to pay them men up to December 15th, that if by that time he thinks that the exploration work has developed the property enough so to show considerable amounts of spodumene, to stop the work, but if he feels that some additional work is necessary, to go ahead from that date with one man to help him for a further period, I have done this for two reasons, I want to keep the cost of the work down to a minimum, and also to bring out just what Swanzey thinks of the outlook.

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 West 40th Street
New York

(2)

When we receive his reply, we can then decide whether to authorize more work, -up to December 1st. the exploration work has cost about \$1000.-, for a period of two months.

I have not heard anything from Henault for about a month as to the Ingersoll property, so do not know whether he has been able to get a release from McCaskoy, I wrote him a few days ago, and hope to hear in a week or so, -the longer the Ingersoll matter holds open, the less his option is worth, and the nearer the time is when we can deal direct with the owner. Knowing Henault as I do, I believe the best policy is to let him take his own time, for if we try to force the purchase of his option, the price will go out of sight. Henault has obtained a release from Dr. Roos.

Sincerely Yours.

W. S. Mallory

W. S. MALLORY
No. 6 West 40th Street
New York

file
New York. December 15th. 1919.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

The last report from Mr Swanzey, about the spodumene property, is as follows.

"I have practically cleaned out the upper open cut (#1) and excavated the bench to the south as far as I thought expedient, for the present, that is to the stage where we can begin the extraction of spodumene.

I have not removed any more spodumene than was necessary in the cleaning out of the upper open cut and preparing the bench to the south, but in doing this I estimate that we have obtained between four and six tons of spodumene.

My patience with the Rapid City Photographers is about exhausted, I cannot get any response to my letters. Just at present there is too much snow to render the taking of views satisfactory."

I have written Swanzey, that hereafter to send me the films covering all future pictures, and I will have the prints made here.

I ought to hear from Swanzey in a few days, in answer to my letter about stopping the work.

Sincerely Yours.

W. S. Mallory

W. S. MALLORY
No. 8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

Hazleton, Pa. December 23rd. 1919.

file

My dear Mr. Edison:-

The long expected prints of the Swanzey property have just been received, and I am enclosing them to you. they are somewhat disappointing to me, as they do not show very clearly, what has been done.

I wrote Swanzey sometime ago, to take more pictures, and to send the films to me, and I will have them printed in New York, and so save future delays.

You will find on the back of each print, comments made by Swanzey, as to each picture.

I am arranging to have the cross cuts made, in accordance with your suggestion made when I was at the laboratory, so that the property can be better seen next spring.

Just as soon as I hear again from Swanzey, I will tell you what he has to say about continuing the work on the cuts.

Sincerely Yours.

W. S. Mallory

J. J. Miller + Hunter

This is a warning that
hereafter not to make
any more of these big
prospects but get all
the nickel out at the
start even if you have
to rework it - put
nothing outside to
be lost like this -

Σ

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Spec of Ni-Fe Mud from
Pile at Sineau Lake Chem. Lab.
approximatively 70 Foss.

Assay on Wet Basis

| | <u>H₂O Sol.</u> | <u>H₂ Sol. Sol.</u> | <u>Total.</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Moisture | - | - | - | 47.15% |
| Cu | - | 0.38% | 0.09% | 0.47% |
| Fe | - | 5.55% | 0.24% | 5.79% |
| Ni | 2.66% | 9.34% | 0.59% | 12.59% |
| Acid Insol. | - | - | 7.96% | 7.96% |

Note: Undetermined is CaSO_4 , some H_2O , CO_2
Boat dust etc.

→ This water sol. Nickel is a warning
against leaving this material exposed to
rain & weather for any considerable time.
There is little doubt but this, originally,
was alkaline in reaction and contained
all metals in an insoluble (water) condition,
but it seems that CO_2 from air ^{and precipitation} under the
influence of moisture effects an interchange
of SO_3 from CaSO_4 to $2\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot \text{Ni(OH)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
forming Water Sol. NiSO_4 . — It may be
a slow reaction but amounts to considerable
loss when volume & time are considered &
should be kept covered. — This is about
same as regular Ni-Fe Mud and could be handled
same way

Dr. J. L. ...

NiSicate Not hydrated

NICKEL PROSPECTS.

*Acid don't attack
ny -*

The "FATHERLAND" Group of Nickel Claims are located about two (2) miles South East of Marble Mount, Skagit County, Washington, a Station ten (10) miles from the terminus of the Anacortes Branch of the Great Northern Railway, and fifty (50) miles from tide water.

There are six (6) Claims, each fifteen hundred (1,500) feet long by six hundred (600) feet wide in a continuous line on the vein. The elevation is three hundred and fifty (350) feet above the sea level at the North East and the ground rises to two thousand (2,000) feet.

The course of the vein is North East and South West, ~~and~~ Eighteen (18) degrees East of North, shows plainly on the surface at a number of places where the formation is not covered by soil and vegetation. The vein is very strong and well defined, being a fissure and of a width from twelve (12) to forty (40) feet, ---both walls being Green Stone.

It can be easily opened up by tunnel and ^{at} depth of fully Fifteen hundred (1,500) feet attained. There is a fine water power, the Cascade River, which will furnish One Thousand H. P. not over a mile from where the proper place to open this property is.

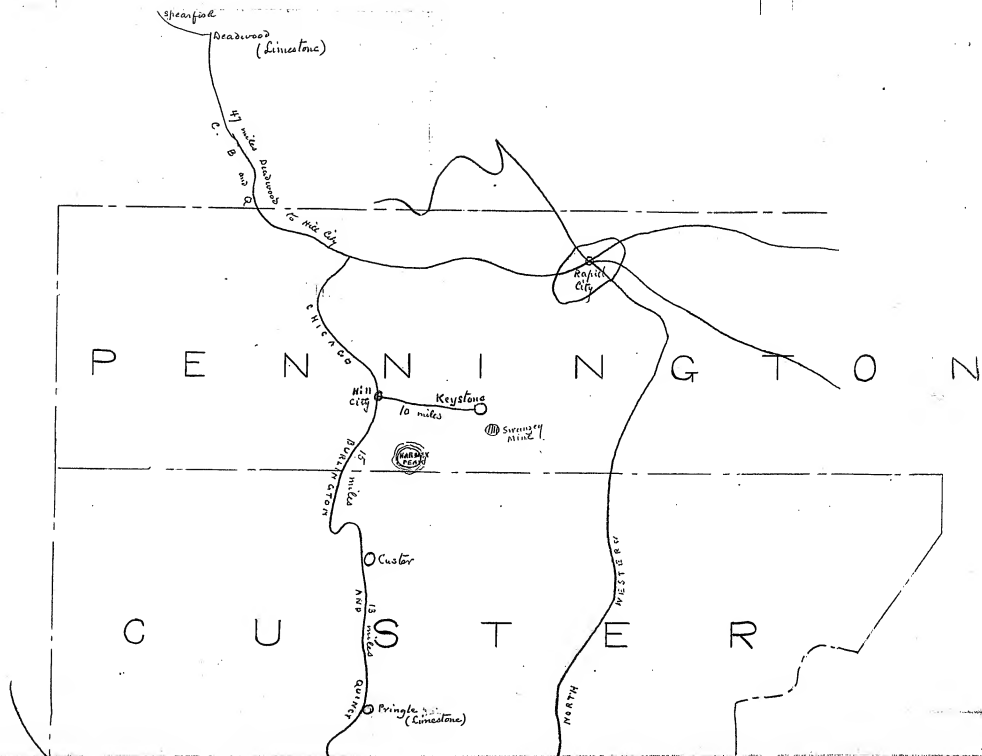
The ore has shown assays on the surface as high as Five (5) Per Cent Nickel, and from two to ten Dollars in Gold. There is a magnificent growth of Fir and Cedar Timber covering the ground, suitable for mining purposes and lumber.

The place is accessible at all seasons of the year, there being rarely sufficient snowfall to cover the ground and never lies more than twenty-four (24) hours.

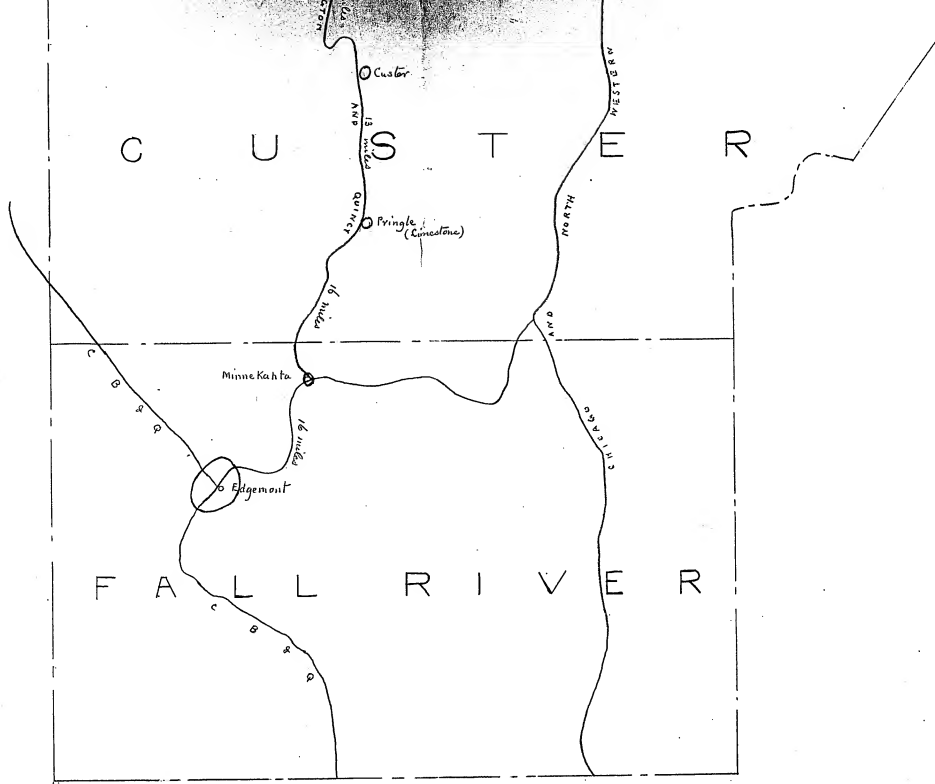
Bond to buy for 1 year 15000 for claim

Trust to keep it men at work

during life bond



[CONTINUED ON NEXT FRAME]



[CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING FRAME]

Edison General File Series
1919. Mining -- Metals and Other Minerals (E-19-48)

This folder contains correspondence relating to mineral deposits, processes for the working of raw materials, and finished products. Among the metals and minerals mentioned in the documents are cullet (used broken glass), nickel sheets, feldspar, iron ore, selenium, cumerone resin, zinc, clay and lithium minerals, diamond bort, and slate. The correspondents include former Edison assistants and electric lighting pioneers William S. Andrews and William J. Hammer, Edison associate Theron I. Crane, geologist friends Henry C. Demming and George F. Kunz, Minnesota Geological Survey director William H. Emmons, Edison's brother-in-law Halbert K. Hitchcock of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Ernest G. Liebold of the Ford Motor Co.

Approximately 30 percent of the documents have been selected. Among the items not selected are letters regarding business propositions and samples for testing that received no answer or a routine negative reply; items referred to chief engineer John P. Constable for analysis and reply; clay filtration test results submitted by T. Shriver & Co.; and price quotations on slate pieces. Also not selected are approximately thirty pages of unsigned notes on mines and minerals in South Dakota and on mineral extraction processes, which are closely related to the material in E-19-47 (Mining - General).

Hitchcock
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company,
Truck Building

W. H. Hitchcock,
Resident Engineer

Pittsburgh, Pa. January 3, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

My dear Mr. Edison:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Meadowcroft's letter in regard to cullet and would say further in this regard that I doubt very much whether you could get lead cullet from the source to which he alludes, that would melt lower than the ordinary flint glass. The test of the blackening in the flame will show up with the glass having a lead content as low as 2%, which would not affect materially the melting point of the glass itself, it requiring between 10% and 20% to greatly affect this melting point.

The question naturally will come up as to the best manner in which to get this cullet into the fine powdered form which you require. In order to give you a line on this procedure I am having one of my men run a thin stream of glass into water and thereby granulate the glass, and am sending you a sample showing the nature of the product which results from this procedure.

When you take the ordinary cullet and grind it in a ball mill, if you use iron you will get a considerable quantity of iron in your glass, and if you use pebbles you will get a large percent of silica and some alumina, both of which would tend to reduce the melting point of the pulverized glass, so that it is very advisable, if you wish to get a powdered glass having a predetermined analysis, to have the same as friable as possible before pulverizing, and this is best done by the water treatment to which I have alluded. I am sending this sample by mail to you so that you can see for yourself the general nature of the product obtained in this way. The enamels used in potteries and

Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

January 3rd, 1919.

other places are made practically in this manner and there are a great many borosilica glasses that would be practically insoluble in water which would also have a very low melting point.

Our research department has considerable data which might be useful to you and I want to assure you that it is at your service and that we will be very glad to give you any information, and also perform any experiments which we might do to better advantage than you could do, in order to assist you in any undertaking along this line which you have in view, and we do this gladly in view of the very hearty cooperation you have given us in matters in which your especial knowledge has been useful to us.

With very best wishes, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "N. C. Howard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.



1869 - Golden Anniversary - 1919

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company
Pittsburgh
U S A

January 6 1919

Mr Wm H Meadowcroft
Edison Laboratory
Orange N J

Dear Sir

Cullet

An order has been entered at our factory,
and prompt shipment will be made of two pounds of each of
the two kinds of cullet referred to in your letter of De-
cember 30

Yours truly

MACBETH-EVANS GLASS COMPANY

Vice President

Howard S Evans/HM

January 8, 1919.

Mr. Harris T. Hooper,
415 Foxcroft Building,
68 Post Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of December 30th has been submitted to Mr. Edison. He desires us to send you a small sample of the nickel flake which we make for our storage batteries. The thickness of these flakes is one-twentieth of one-thousandth of an inch, and they are cut in the small squares from the largest sheets that we make, which are 6 feet by 2 feet.

We are not equipped to make longer sheets in anything like the size you mention. To put in the necessary equipment it will be necessary to go to a very large expense for the requisite machines. Unless the demand for such sheets was positive, there would be nothing to warrant such a large investment of money.

We cannot furnish you with the data for which you ask.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

Enclosure.

It would require to great an
movement to preserve what you want.
I believe you might get Copper

sheets rolled out that size. ^{San Francisco, Calif.}
Several sheets of Copper put on the roller
rolled together each being previously oiled
them, one ^{at a time} separated when thin
enough. — If Copper sheets were not
strong enough they could be plated

Laboratory of Hygiene,
New Jersey.
Gentlemen

I thank you for your letter of January 17th and suggest
with Nickel or with Copper
of flake nickel. May I ask you a question. Do the nickel
sheets possess any structural qualities whatever? For instance
are they as strong as paper? If so what would it cost me to
buy one about .005 of an inch thick or so, from you to send out
here to see if it will do for my purpose. I do not want to
for storage batteries. What I am looking for is a metal to
take the place of thin steel sheets which can be had at what-
ever expense, six or eight or ten feet wide and eighteen or
twenty feet long. I do not know of anything therefore, thought
I would inquire at the fountainhead.

Thanking you for your attention, I remain,

Very truly yours,

H. C. Hooper

6373

6
January 16, 1919.

Mr. T. I. Crane,
Real Estate Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Crane:

I am enclosing, herewith, a letter from Mr. Charles R. Hishop, St. Georges, Bay Street Newfoundland, in regard to a large deposit of magnetic iron ore in Newfoundland.

You will see from Mr. Edison's pencil memorandum on this letter that he wishes me to send it to you and let you decide whether or not you want to look into the proposition:

I have not acknowledged the letter as yet; so, if you are interested, you can write to the gentleman and tell him that Mr. Edison has turned over the letter to you.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Enclosure.

A/6325.

1

T. I. CRANE
WIDENER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

c

January 17, 1919.

Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft,
The Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.

4

Dear Mr. Meadowcroft:

I have your letter enclosing communication in reference to the iron ore deposit in Newfoundland. I have heard of this property from time to time for the last twenty years, and at one time was interested in having an examination made of it through our friends, the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

There is doubtless a considerable amount of ore in this deposit, but the difficulty is this; it's high percentage of titanium, which no effort at concentration will remove. It is true that this ore might be used in an electric furnace, but thus far electric smelting has not reached the ore stage.

I enclose copy of letter I have written to Mr. Bishop, and remain,

Yours very truly,

T. I. Crane

TIC/H

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

COPY

T. I. CRANE
WIDENER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

January 17, 1919.

Mr. Charles R. Bishop,
St. Georges' Bay Street,
Newfoundland.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has referred your letter of the 8th inst., to me..

I regret to say that I cannot make any suggestions in reference to the St. Georges' Bay ore, as it has always been regarded as being too high in titanio for blast furnace use.

It is true, that it may be smelted electrically at some future time, but the electric furnace has not yet been developed to the point of treating ores.

Yours very truly,

TIC/KH

January 23, 1919.

Mr. H. G. Hooper,
416 Foxcroft Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

We have shown your letter of January 14th to Mr. Edison. He says it will require too great an investment to procure what you want. He believes you might get copper sheets rolled out to the size you want. Several sheets of copper, placed one on the other, and rolled together, each sheet being previously oiled. They could be separated when rolled thin enough. If copper sheets proved to be not strong enough they could be plated with nickel and if necessary the copper dissolved off by cyanide of potassium. Any local nickel plater could probably give you points on this.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A/6373.

The University of Minnesota
Minnesota Geological Survey
Minneapolis

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Feb. 7, 1919. *Potash*

Edison Phonograph Company,
Orange, N. J.

Sirs:

I am told that feldspar enters largely into the composition of phonograph records, and that the potash feldspars are used. In Minnesota we have large amounts of a lime feldspar which is practically pure, containing no quartz or grit whatever. Practically all the potash feldspar that I have seen contains some quartz. I could arrange with parties to send you samples of this material if you are interested in the matter. There is a mill near the deposit, which formerly ground the feldspar.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. H. E. Munn

WHE:VC

Director.

Mr. J. P. Cowdell.
Are you interested?
to sent
2/10/19.

6554

~~*I am*~~

Mr. Mahowcroft :-

Mr. Edison may be interested

J. P. C.

91.
February 11, 1919.

M. Gottesman & Co.,
18 East 41st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Before Mr. Edison left for Florida yesterday he requested me to write to you and ask you to send him a quotation on Sulphate Alumina in ten lots and larger lot.

He also wishes me to ask you whether you are actual manufacturers of this commodity.

If you wish to send sample of your produce, so that I can have it here against his return, please address it:

W.H.Mendoweff,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/6540.

JOHN S. CORP.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, N.Y.

[illegible]

| | Per Lb. |
|-----------------------|---------|
| GRAPES | |
| red .. 75 | 80 |
| black .. 70 | 75 |
| white .. 65 | 70 |
| green .. 60 | 65 |
| yellow .. 55 | 60 |
| orange .. 50 | 55 |
| apple .. 45 | 50 |
| pear .. 40 | 45 |
| cherry .. 35 | 40 |
| plum .. 30 | 35 |
| peach .. 25 | 30 |
| apricot .. 20 | 25 |
| nectarine .. 15 | 20 |
| quince .. 10 | 15 |
| hawthorn .. 5 | 10 |
| elderberry .. 0 | 5 |
| mulberry .. 0 | 0 |
| raspberry .. 0 | 0 |
| strawberry .. 0 | 0 |
| blackberry .. 0 | 0 |
| blueberry .. 0 | 0 |
| cranberry .. 0 | 0 |
| gooseberry .. 0 | 0 |
| currant .. 0 | 0 |
| elderflower .. 0 | 0 |
| honeysuckle .. 0 | 0 |
| lavender .. 0 | 0 |
| mint .. 0 | 0 |
| oregano .. 0 | 0 |
| rosemary .. 0 | 0 |
| sage .. 0 | 0 |
| thyme .. 0 | 0 |
| basil .. 0 | 0 |
| chives .. 0 | 0 |
| dill .. 0 | 0 |
| fennel .. 0 | 0 |
| parsley .. 0 | 0 |
| spinach .. 0 | 0 |
| kale .. 0 | 0 |
| lettuce .. 0 | 0 |
| broccoli .. 0 | 0 |
| cauliflower .. 0 | 0 |
| brussels sprouts .. 0 | 0 |
| asparagus .. 0 | 0 |
| green beans .. 0 | 0 |
| black beans .. 0 | 0 |
| pinto beans .. 0 | 0 |
| kidney beans .. 0 | 0 |
| soybeans .. 0 | 0 |
| lentils .. 0 | 0 |
| chickpeas .. 0 | 0 |
| peas .. 0 | 0 |
| corn .. 0 | 0 |
| potatoes .. 0 | 0 |
| onions .. 0 | 0 |
| garlic .. 0 | 0 |
| shallots .. 0 | 0 |
| leeks .. 0 | 0 |
| cabbage .. 0 | 0 |
| brussels sprouts .. 0 | 0 |
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OF AMMONIA**

EUGENE SUTER & COMPANY

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

February 13, 1919.

Dr. W. H. Emmons, Director,
The University of Minnesota,
Minnesota Geological Survey,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of February 7th has been received. While we do not use foldepare in the composition of phonograph records, Mr. Edison is interested in this materiel, and I think that he would like to have some samples from your State. If it is not too much trouble, you could have the few specimens sent to me and I will bring them to his attention when he returns from Florida. Please address them:

W. H. Meadowcroft,
Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/5554.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

SHIPYARD AND MARINE RAILWAY
WILMINGTON, CAL.

OFFICE, SUITE 402
TRUST & SAVINGS BUILDING
TELEPHONE, MAIN 72

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 12 1919

Thos. A. Edison
Orange N.J.

My dear Mr. Edison:-

You will probably remember the writer hereof
as the gentleman meeting you at your old experimental
station at De Kalb ave and May St. Brooklyn many years
ago.

I was then in the plumbing business at 191
Sands St. and later at 454 Atlantic St. New York

I am interested now in a wonderful deposit of Nissel-
guhr here in California and believe that you might be of assist-
tance in the marketing of the product.

The matter of quantity and percentage is right
and our tests will show minimum of 95% with three millions
tons opened up.

Will you do me the favor to advise the possibil-
ities available there for the product - enclosing a small
sample of the stuff for your analysis.

Very truly yours

Bc

W. B. Butler.

*P. S. Will be a true price
from 50¢ to \$1.50 per ton
B.*

6973

April 21, 1919.

Mr. M. J. Butler,
c/o Southern California Shipbuilding Corp.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of April 12th has been received,
together with the sample of Kieselguhr.

While I thank you for calling my attention
to this matter, let me say that I have repeatedly tried
to use Kieselguhr, but have not yet succeeded in doing
so to my satisfaction.

Let me suggest that you might send a sample
to the Johns-Manville Co., asbestos manufacturers, who
are located at Madison Avenue and 41st Street, New York.

Yours very truly,

A/6973.

THE ENGINEERS' CLUB
32 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 26th, 1919

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Mr. Edison:

*I remember, you were
an A-1 Optimist at that time
or a greater one now judging
from the paper, nothing that
I know of has greater value
to us than telephones whose
Patent can be got rid
a stage where the plant
can get it. It is worth
Of course, I remember with vivid keenness
those visits. Countless millions to us*

Perhaps you remember me as a young
expert employed by Col. Thompson of the
International Nickel Co. to discuss with you
nickel and your storage battery in 1902.
Recalling those days, I am impelled
to send you an advance copy of my paper on
"Potash Plants and Mineral Manure", with my
highest esteem.

Yours very truly,

*But like most other things
the inventor will never get
a d-d Cent for all his
trouble — Z*

April 29, 1919.

Mr. Woolsey McA. Johnson:
The Engineers Club,
32 West 40th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of April 26th with
the accompanying paper has been received.

I remember you well, an Al optimist at
that time, and a greater one now, judging from
the paper. Nothing that I now know of has greater
value to the U. S. A. than feldspar whose content
of potash can be gotten into a store where the
plant can get it.

It is worth countless millions to the
U. S. A., but, as in most other things, the inventor
will never get a d--d cent for all his trouble.

Yours very truly,

A/7058.

a

May 1, 1919.

Mr. W. S. Andrews,
c/o General Electric Co.,
Schenectady, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

I have an impression that you have been interested in selenium in a general sort of way, and for all I know, you may have done a good deal of work on it.

In any way, I am taking the liberty of asking you whether you can refer me to any good recent literature on this subject. For anything I know, there may be some good book that has been recently written, and that is not all mathematics, or there may have been some papers read at one or more of the technical societies. The last paper that I have on the subject is the one read by Hummer before the American Electrochemical Society in 1903.

Can you help me to get something more up to date?

With kind regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/

H
May 1, 1919.

Major Gen. J. Hammer,
General Staff, War College,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Major:

I am interested on the subject of Selenium, but am not up to date. Your excellent paper read before the American Electrochemical Society in 1903, is the best information I have so far, but possibly you may know of some literature or papers read that brings the subject up to a more recent date.

Can you help me out with some information on this point?

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
and Yours for the Victory Loan,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7065.

THE ENGINEERS' CLUB
22 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

May 1st, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Edison:-

I have your letter of April 26th and very happy to note that you remember me. Some time or other I would like to talk to you about my patent application.

Referring to your last paragraph, in which you state that the inventor will never get a d--d cent for all his trouble, I am just thinking that public report of that you have gotten a little for yours, although, of course, not a profanely small amount when we consider the value of your services.

But I know perfectly well, and if a man of 41 and unknown can lay down the law to a man of 71 and famous, I know that the intellectual and spiritual satisfaction that you have received has paid you many times over. In short, you are not working primarily for money, although your secondary or tertiary thoughts on that are better and keener than the primary thoughts of the Wall Street gang.

I, some time ago, turned over to the American Smelting & Refining Co., a process for smelting complex zinc ores out of which I will get quite a bunch of cash, plus all sorts of contingent profits.

You will understand possibly that I am having a kind of heart-to-heart talk with you, or rather with your personality as I conceive it.

Every time I walk along Fifth Avenue and see the beautiful design of your photograph store and the most esthetic interior decorations, I think of the kindly advice and winning personality of yourself.

Thanking you for your letter, and with esteem,
I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

W. McA.

P.S. My photograph store has the machine marked with "Xanthina".

11
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

In Reply Refer to

May 5th, 1919. *a*

Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft,
The Edison Laboratory,
Orange, N.J.

My dear Mr. Meadowcroft:-

I think being say I am not going to use in connection with light but for some other purpose

In reply to your inquiry of 1st inst., I have given some study to the making of light sensitive selenium cells but have not gained much information from articles written on these devices, instructions given being generally incomplete and often contradictory. I have not found these cells very easy to construct, but have made several that average about 2000 ohms resistance in sunlight and run up to 10,000 or 15,000 ohms in darkness. If you are interested in this matter I will send you some sketches showing how I make them up, and how they are treated to bring out the light sensitive property.

Following are some references to literature on the subject:

The Electrical Experimenter, Sept. 1917, p. 356. Article entitled "Selenium Cell Design and Construction" by Thos. W. Beneen.

Physical Review, Jan. 1915. Article entitled "Selenium Cell", by D.S. Elliott.

Electrical Experimenter, Apr. 1918, p. 870. Article entitled "The Chemistry of Selenium" by Albert W. Wiledon.

Photo-Chemistry by Dr.S.E. Sheppard, page 234.

Phys. Zeit. 1908 - p. 789, article by Korn.

Phys. Zeit. 1904 - p. 121, article by G. Bennett.

Eder's Jahrbuch d. Phot. 1898, p. 374 article by Shelford Bidwell.

7120

Phys. Zeit. 1906 p. 163 article by Heschias.

Chem. Phys. 1908 - pp. 4, 25, 92. Article by Anthanadiadis.

Introduction to the Rarer Elements by Dr. P.E. Browing
p. 146

Elec. World, Vol. 69, No. 17, April 28, 1917. p. 800
Article entitled "Sensitive Selenium Cell."

Elec. World, Vol. 72, No. 18, Nov. 2, 1918. p. 847.
Article abstracted from Physical Review, Oct. 1918, entitled
"Effect of Gases and Metallic Vapors on Selenium of the
Hexagonal System" by W.E. Tesdale.

Mineral Foote Notes, Vol. 2, No. 4, April 1918, p. 20
Article entitled Selenium Cells, by Mr Martinez.

Modern Inorganic Chemistry by Dr. J.W. Mellor, pp. 460-461.

I shall be glad to correspond further with you on this
subject if desired.

With kind personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,



WSA:A

CONSULTING ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

May 6, 1919.

Mr. Woolsey McA. Johnson,
The Engineers Club,
32 West 40th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have received your letter of May 1st and am glad to learn that you are going to get something one of your inventions.

It may surprise you to learn that I never sustained a patent, and that all I have I have made from manufacturing.

Yours very truly,

A/7102.

Hammer

No answer

ARMY WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON

May 8-1919.

My dear Headquarters

Replying to your recent
enquiry regarding Selenium
I wish to state that I
do not know of any recent
article along the lines of
the paper you refer to.

I have given many lecture
talks & demonstrations in
addition to the ones you
refer to, but unfortunately
these lectures & talks were
not printed.

I have a large amount of
material upon the subject
stored with my impediment
in New York, but it is not
at present available, but

I am sure that you will be interested to learn that I have been working for many years upon a Bibliography of Selenium & I have spent an immense amount of time & money on it & it is my hope that before long I can publish this as it will I am sure prove of world wide interest & impor-
tance & if I carry out my plans in the matter this will prove the world's an-
ticipated publication on the subject. I hope I can finish this work ere long.
Let me know what it is you want to know & what you expect to use the data for. Mining, experimenting or manu-
facturing etc. I can help. You will find me glad to do so. I am still

I send at once for book from the publisher - it is long but I can bring the subject to you in plain language. I am sure that you will find it interesting & profitable.

Very truly yours,
Wm. D. C.

Wm. D. C.

Dr. William D. C.

Dr. William D. C.
Dr. William D. C.
Dr. William D. C.

Dr. William D. C.
Dr. William D. C.
Dr. William D. C.

May 10, 1919.

Mr. W. S. Andrews,
c/o General Electric Co.,
Schenectady, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

I find that in writing to you the other day about selenium I led you to infer that it was a personal interest that prompted me to write. The letter was dictated in some haste, and I conveyed the wrong impression.

The information was for Mr. Edison, who has some project in mind involving the use of selenium. I gave him your letter of May 5th and he wants me to extend his thanks to you for your kindness in furnishing the information therein contained. He also wishes me to say that he is not going to use selenium in connection with light, but for another purpose entirely, and he wanted to read up on the subject, and your letter is very helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/7140

Mr Thomas A Edison

MILLWOOD, VA

4-15-7

Large fig.

J

Dear Sir - I am sending you under
private cover a sample of Peribotia
from sand to contain Hesse & Co's
whether it is high enough I leave to
your determination C. Johnson

MILLWOOD, VA

Address
THE ENGINEERS CLUB
32 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

Hartford, Conn.,
May 15, 1919.

Mr. T. A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

My dear Mr. Edison:

Say
you know I am ready
to drop all business
affairs
I have been thinking something over carefully and I make bold to say that I would be very glad to discuss with you the general subject of becoming associated with me as technical adviser in the proposed Potash Patents Corporation. It would be absolutely impossible for me to talk to you about this until sometime in June for two reasons: The first of all is that I will have to prepare myself to talk to a man like yourself on the proposition; the second is that I am as busy as the devil (but I hope for a much better purpose!).

Would be pleased to hear your views about this proposition with the idea that I might call upon you sometime in the first part of June.

With regard and esteem,

Yours very truly,

WMoAJ/H

May 26, 1919.

Mr. C. P. Johnson,
Millwood, Wash.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 13th and samples came to hand. Mr. Edison wishes us to state that the samples are Mispickel, a compound of arsenic and iron, and neither of the samples contain a trace of nickel or of any other valuable substance.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A/7231.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Day sample is

Mispickel.

Compound Arsenic & Iron

& does not contain a

trace of Nickel or

other valuable substance

7231

QUOTATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO OUR ACCEPTANCE OF ORDER.

DELIVERIES ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, LOCKOUTS OR CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.



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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS

107 N. 19TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

SALES DEPARTMENT

PLANT AND WAREHOUSE
RICHMOND AND TIOGA STS.
PENNA. R. R. STIONG
TIOGA STREET STATION

June
Tenth
1919

Mr. Ludwig Ott,
Thomas A. Edison Laboratory,
Valley Road,
West Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

"Mineral Foote-Notes"

Our returned postal dated May 27th has just been received, and we regret to note that you have failed to underline the products in which you are interested. Accordingly we are returning the card herewith, and if you wish to receive our magazine free, it will be necessary for you to underline the products which you require from time to time in your work.

Awaiting your reply, we are

Yours very truly,

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY,

HOL/PM

Enclosure:
Postcard

*Lithia Minerals
Chalk
China Clay
Soda Ashum -
Sulphate of Alumina*

W. H. FOOTE, PRES.
H. S. MEYER, V. PRES.
L. H. WAGGONER, MGR.

*Mr. Edison
Read and Please underline*

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

"MINERAL FOOTE-NOTES" is published bi-monthly. It is—

A. FREE REGULARLY 10 Chambers of Commerce or Buyers of Goods which require it, and to purchase a minimum of one ton.

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C. ONE DOLLAR for two years, (i. e., twelve issues) to all others.

Read above and underline either "A", "B" or "C". Applications returned without any underlining whatever will be understood as electing "C". Applications electing "B", but which underline no products, will be returned to applicant for such data.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| Antimony Sulfide | Magnesite, Raw; Calc. | Molybdenite | Strontium Ore | Tungsten |
| Cerium | Manganese Dioxide | Molybdic Acid | Thorium | Uranium |
| Chrome Ore | Molybdeno, Ammos. | Palladium | Titanium Oxide | Zirconium |

Firm Name J. Louis A. Edison Dept. Laboratory

Trade Private Laboratory Person's Name Frederic Pitt

Street 24 Bay Road City West Orange

State or Country New Jersey Date May 27, 19

LABORATORY AND OFFICES

OF

HENRY C. DEMMING

Nos. 15 and 17 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.
Cable Address—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Fellow of The American Geographical Society.
Member Congress Geographica International.
Member American Society of Petroleum Geologists.
Member The and 8th International Congress of Applied
Chemistry.
Member National Geographic Society.
Member American Forestry Association.
Member American Association for the Advancement of
Science.
Member American Association for Highway Improvement.
Honorary (Life) Member National Institute of Inventors.
Member of the Military Order of the Legion Legion.
Member American Humane Association
etc. etc. etc.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 13, 1919.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

My dear Friend:

It pleases me much to learn that you have at last qualified as an expert
fireman, having participated in the extinguishment of not less than three
fires.

By the way, I think, since you are seventy-two years of age, you are
cutting up quite a number of boys' pranks. For instance, holding out your
hand parallel to the floor, and kicking it with either foot, etc., etc.

The writer is four years your senior, but notwithstanding he challenges
you to a Marathon race of five miles; \$100.00 a side, the winner to hand the
\$200.00 to your good wife, for the benefit of that great Church to which she
belongs.

I will await patiently your answer,--or until I return from the interior
of Mexico, to which Republic I am bound this evening on important business as
a Mining Engineer and Geologist.

With best wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Henry C. Demming

219

Sept. 16, 1919.

Mr. August Hecksher,
50 East 42d Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hecksher:

As you are the only man whom I know connected with the New Jersey Zinc Co., I want to say that in my experiments for the U. S. Government during the war, I found a new use for zinc, and as I see you are desirous of bringing out all its uses, I suggest you send one of your men over to my Laboratory. Since the war is over, the Government have no interest in the subject.

Yours very truly,

A.

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

August Hecksher
50 East 42nd St
New York
As you are the only man
whom I know ~~is~~ connected
with the U. of Zinc Co, I
want to say that in my
experiments for the Govt
during the war I found
a new use for Zinc, & as
I see you are close man
of bringing out all its
uses I suggest you send
one of your men over to
my lab. building - The Govt sees
the war is over ^{in the subject} & has no interest



THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

(ESTABLISHED 1848)

60 NORTH STREET

NEW YORK

September 17, 1919.

OFFICE OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,

Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Day come any time except Saturday afternoon

Mr. August Heckscher has handed me your letter of September 16th, suggesting that we send one of our men to your laboratory in connection with a discovery of yours for new uses of zinc.

We are very much interested in this, naturally, and would like to send one of our engineers over to you when it will be entirely convenient for you. To this end will you not be good enough to advise me when the presence of one of our men at your laboratory would inconvenience you the least?

Thanking you for your extreme courtesy in bringing this matter to our attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

J.E.Heyes:S

J.E. Hayes
Vice President.

7854

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VICTOR G. BLOEDE CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

P. O. ADDRESS
STATION D
WORKS,
FREDERICK ROAD STATION

BALTIMORE, MD.

Sept. 20, 1919

Thomas A. Edison Laboratories,
Orange,
N. J.

Gentlemen:-

You wrote us on July 15th in regard to sample of
"clay" submitted stating that it would be some time before
you would be able to make a definite report.

We hope that in the meantime, you have had a chance
to work up these goods, and will now be in position to advise
if this matter is of interest to you.

We hope that we may have the pleasure of your order.

Very truly yours,

VICTOR G. BLOEDE CO.

WHT/HF

7950

Bloede

(Signature)

October 2, 1919

Mr. W. H. Thomas,
Victor G. Bloede Co.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of September 30
has been received. Mr. Edison desires me to say
he received a large number of samples of clay from
various points, and his investigations regarding the
various clays are not yet finished.

He is therefore unable to de-
cide about placing orders at this time.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

LABORATORY AND OFFICES
OF

HENRY C. DEMMING

Nos. 15 and 17 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.
Cable Address:—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
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Member Congress Geologists International.
Member Engineers Society of Pennsylvania.
Member American Chemical Society.
Member The and 4th International Congress of Applied
Chemistry.
Member National Geographic Society.
Member American Paleontology Association.
Member American Association for the Advancement of
Science.
Member American Association for Highway Improvement.
Honorary (Life) Member National Institute of Inventors.
Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.
Member American Linotype Association.
etc., etc., etc.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 3, 1919. 10

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,

Orange, N. J.

Friend Edison:

The trip to Mexico as Mining Engineer and Geologist was most successful.

While absent I found the following minerals. You may be interested in securing some of them, while they are being developed and placed on the market:

Barite, Cassiterite, (tin ore,) Chalcite, (crystallized limestone,) Cinna-
bar, (quicksilver ore,) Copper, (varieties: Azurite, Bornite, Chalcocite,
Chalcopyrite, Malachite, and Native,) Feldspar, (Soda,) Gold, Gypsum, (plaster-
of Paris,) Iron ore, (varieties: Hematite, Metallic and Specular,) Jasper,
(Green, Red and Yellowish Brown,) Kaolinite, Limestone, Lydian Stone, Manga-
nese Ore, (variety: Hausmannite,) Meerschauum, Mica, (Muscovite,) Nickel,
Obsidian, (black,) Ocher, (varieties: Red, Pink and Yellow,) Opal, Petroleum,
Platinum, Silver, (five varieties) Argentite, (silver and sulphur,) Cerargyrite,
(chlorine and sulphur,) Native, Proustite, (Sulphur, Arsenic and Silver,) and
Stromeyerite, (Copper, Sulphur and Silver,) Sphalerite, (Zinc ore,) Talc, and
Umbur, (Turkish.)

By the way you have not accepted my challenge to a Marathon race of five miles. I think Mrs. Edison needs the money for the Church to which she is attached. Now put up, or hand Mrs. Edison \$100.00 forthwith, as admission of defeat.

Awaiting an early reply, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Col. Henry C. Demming.

1966

Ask him if he knows of any
place in Peru where lithium minerals
have been found -
Marathon as a Game
he could beat him

October 6, 1919.

Col. Henry O. Demming,
15--17 N. 3rd Street,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Edison received your letter of October 3, and was much interested in reading the results of your trip to Mexico.

He is very busy on some particular experiment today and has asked me to write and inquire whether you know of any place in Pennsylvania where Lithia Mineral has been found.

He says that he has backed down on the Marathon, as he believes you could beat him.

Yours very truly,

Aest. to Mr. Edison

PLATE 20-10-10-10-10

*Day I believe it
could be done
but I am so over-
burdened I cannot
undertake it*

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. COPIES OF THIS PAPER
AND PATENT OFFICE CAN BE OBTAINED ON ORDER.

GIBLIN & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE HEATING APPARATUS

WARM AIR FURNACES,
COMBINATION HEATERS,
STEAM AND HOT WATER BOILERS.

701 BROAD STREET,

UTICA, N.Y. Oct. 9, 1919.

Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:-

One of the things, long sought for by Foundrymen, is some material with which to make a permanent mold for Gray Iron Castings.

Molders are getting scarce and few are learning the trade. Those that are skilled in it have become so important that they are really the employers instead of the employees.

It has occurred to me that your experiments with the different forms of metal and other elements might suggest to you something that would withstand the action of the heat and enable permanent molds to be made for Gray Iron.

You know undoubtedly that in casting lead and other soft metals, there is very little trouble in the use of permanent molds. Nothing, however, has ever been invented that can be used as permanent molds for Gray Iron.

I write to you to suggest it, as a worthy subject of investigation and I hope that you will consider it.

The discovery of some metal or material that could be used as a permanent mold would be a World Wide benefit and would work quite a revolution in the Foundry Industry.

I assume that you are familiar with the action of Gray Iron and will not need any information on it but if there is anything you lack, I will gladly supply it so far as I can and will refer you to skilled experts in the foundry business for information I lack.

Will you kindly consider the matter and let me hear from you, and oblige

Some few years ago I was Chairman of the New York State Committee of Credit Men. While in this position I met a man who was in your employ and in personal touch with you, I believe in your office. I cannot now recall his name but recall talking with him about you and your inventions at a meeting I attended in Buffalo of the Credit men about two or three years ago. If he is now with you I would be glad to have you refer to him.

Yours very truly,

G. Giblin

FTG/1001

8cc4

LABORATORY AND OFFICES

OF

HENRY C. DEMMING

Nos. 15 and 17 North Third St., HARRISBURG, PA., U. S. A.
"Cable Address:—"Marion."

Consulting Geologist, Mineralogist and Chemist of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Fellow of The American Mineralogical Society
Member Congress Geologists International
Member Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania
Member American Chemical Society
Member Tith and Sil International Congress of Applied
Geology
Member National Geographic Society
Member American Faraday Association
Member American Association for the Advancement of
Science
Member American Association for Highway Improvement
Honorary (Life) Member National Academy of Sciences
Member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion
Member American Humane Association
etc., etc., etc.

8008

Harrisburg, Pa., October 9, 1919.

Hon. Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.
Friend Edison:

Replying to letter of the 6th, by your assistant, Mr. William H. Meadowcroft, I will state that thus far we have not found in Pennsylvania any lithia mineral containing over 1% Lithium oxide. *There is a mine at Allamuchy, N.J. with a percentage of 1.5% Lithium oxide.*

A mineral known as Spodumene occurs in the granite, Goshen, Mass.; also at Branchville, Connecticut, where the crystals are often of large size imbedded in quartz. *Granite on a properly located mine, near Dunderberg Mountain, at Lona Island in the Hudson river, it is 3 to 5 ft under rock was a*

Also near Stony Point, Alexander county, North Carolina, the variety there known as Hiddenite. Spodumene contains from 5% to 7% Lithium oxide, (Li₂O). I have several ounces of the North Carolina Hiddenite in my possession, of a semi-gem nature. *public road, I do not know who owns it*

At Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, there is a vein of Albitic granite, in which Spodumene occurs, and also Lithiophilite. An analysis of this mineral shows about 9% Lithium oxide. I think Branchville is the nearest locality for a satisfactory Lithia containing mineral.

A number of years ago I found some beautiful pieces of Lepidolite near Bryson City, Swain county, North Carolina, containing about 5% Lithium oxide.

The aforementioned are all the deposits that I now recall, and within territory not too far away from your laboratory.

What did you do with the foliated Graphite that I examined for you and Mr. Mallory in Sussex county, New Jersey, a number of years ago? I think I

can dispose of that property for you, if in the market. If my memory serves me rightly, this deposit was quite large, and two or three miles northeastwardly from "Edison," where you experimented on the magnetic separation of iron ore.

I am sorry that you have withdrawn from the Marathon race. It is about the only thing that you have turned down since I first made your acquaintance forty-five years ago.

With best wishes, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Col. Henry B. Demming.

October 13, 1919

Col. Henry C. Demming,
15 and 17 N. Third St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Friend Demming:-

Thanks for your letter of October 9.

The Lithia localities mentioned by
you do not have commercial quantity.

The graphite was in a pegmatite vein,
but the percentage was too low for commercial working.
There is a mine of amorphous graphite on a property near
mine, near Dunderberg Mountain, at Iona Island in the
Hudson River. It is from 3 to 5 feet wide and crosses a
public road. I do not know who owns it.

Yours very truly,

Ediphoned
25.

November 3, 1919.

Dr. George F. Kunz,

Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Kunz:

Can you tell me approximately how many carats of Bort are found per 1000 carats of gem diamonds in the south African mines?

What information can you give me about the Guina mines in South America, including the names of the Company or Companies operating them, cost of production, etc.?

Do you know whether anything further is being done out West in the Ozark mountain region?

Sincerely yours,

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Write
Kung-

Can you tell me
approximately how many
Carats of Bort is found
for 1000 Carats of Gem
diamonds at South
Africa — also what
information can you give
me about the Opium mines
in America — the names
of Co's or Gov't pertaining
production etc — also
if anything further is

2
being done out west
in Ogark Net way

2

| | |
|--|--|
| POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES <small>CLARENCE H. MACHAY, PRESIDENT.</small> | |
| RECEIVED AT <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> | DELIVERY NO. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; text-align: center;">Diamonds</div> |
| TELEGRAM | |
| <small>Placed in bag and sealed (excepted) permits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this form.</small> | |

This is a full rate Telegram unless otherwise indicated. Send after the number of words—“Night” (Night Telegram) or “Night” (Night Telegram). Form 1403A

48NY NY 320P 58

FD Dearborn Mich Nov 5

Am Meadowcroft,

Thos A Edison

Your letter October thirty first recd yesterday if absolutely needed
 can spare up to one hundred carats at about thirty dollars per carat
 probably furnish two or three hundred carats crushing borts market
 price diamonds and borts are both plentiful on market and will submit
 announcements to you if necessary please advise immediately if we can
 serve you.

E.G. Tibold.

CONFIRMATION



Nov 5/11

Letter

just thought let Bertie what price can
you buy smoking coal for in Illinois

E. L. L. L.

Sent by Post
11/7/11

Diamonds

405 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, November 5, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

From 20 to 40 carats of bort are found with every carat of diamond in the South African mines.

In regard to the Guiana mines, the diamonds are very small and the majority of them are fit for cutting purposes, or else for cutting points in glass cutting, etc. Some years ago, I spoke to you about using these very minute Guiana diamonds. Sometimes there are a hundred or more to a carat. They have natural curved faces, were very reasonable and, if still obtainable should be good material for phonograph pins. I am sure that any purchaser would be happy to pay a dollar more for an unfractured bit of material, and the cost would be only a fraction of a dollar. At the time I spoke to you, there were great quantities of them.

The Pike County, Arkansas, diamond mines will be operated in the very near future and I will mention to them that you are interested in any bort and small irregular material.

Very sincerely yours.

George F. King

Telegram

Manila

This is per your Detroit

Letter, re

Nov 2/19

W. B. Meadows & Co.

Market price about \$5.75
a barrel for crushing best in
large quantities - \$1.10 less in
smaller lots. Will procure
further quotations

E. G. Linnell

Dykes

See what you can buy
Crushing bar for
get me 20 samples

Return 2

November 7, 1919.

Dr. George F. Kunz,
405 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Kunz:

Many thanks to you for your letter
of November 5th, which gave me just the information
I wanted.

Do you think you could get me a sample
of the small Guiana diamonds you mention? Or,
perhaps you could tell me whom to approach on the
subject.

I shall be much obliged to you for calling
the attention of the operators of the Pike County,
Arkansas, mines to my interest in any sort.

Sincerely yours,

F. VERNON ALER
CORPORATION LAW EXCLUSIVELY
MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

November 10, 1919.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison,
East Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:--

Some years ago you assisted me in securing an analysis of a shale deposit I owned near this city, and which proved to be exceptionally fine. Since that time I have succeeded in promoting two large modern brick plants for the manufacture of various clay products. Lately I became interested in the manufacture of brick and various building materials made from cement.

For some months I have been experimenting with the shale product with cement as a combination. I have succeeded in reducing the shale to a state whereby it can be mixed with cement, sand eliminated, and will produce the most beautiful brick, block and other products. I am preparing to secure several patents on equipment and formula process.

Can I interest you to the extent of aiding me overcome the mixing of coloring whereby various colors can be effected? By my process I am assured of a cherry red color and the cement effect. I am quite sure the various colors can be made permanent, but I am a little behind in this. Knowing your interest in cement production and your generous disposition to help along such matters, I am anxious to have any suggestions or help from you that you may care to offer.

Very truly yours,

F. Vernon Aler

FVA/vm

Any earth Color will be permanent
There are a number of Mills in Penna. who
mine, grind & sell other colors of various
shades of Red. A state Business Directory
should give you their address. The others
are very cheap & never change E

Manufacturer of
DIAMOND SAW TEETH
AND
DIAMOND TOOLS
T. P. ROSE.
E. S. ROSE.

S. ROSE,

Importer of

Diamonds, Carbon and Bortz

FOR MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

21 & 23 Maiden Lane.

TEL. CORTLANDT 1245.

LONDON, ENGLAND.
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

CABLE ADDRESS-BROSE

FOUNDED BY S. ROSE.

New York, Nov. 12. 19.



VORTON



SAW TOOTH



LANDIS

The Edison Laboratories,
Orange, N. J.
Gentlemen;

Mr. George Kunz of Mess. Tiffany & Co., has asked us to write you in regard to some Points that you are looking for, not knowing just what kind of Bortz you want he asked us to write to you, and see just what you wanted. Hoping to hear from you.

Yours truly

S. Rose

P. S. We have two lots of Points out, that would probably hold something for you, will hear from them within a day or two, but Mr. Kunz mentioned you would like some large stone that you could break up, well we have quite a few in stock and will be glad to show them to you.

Telegram

Nov 13, 1919.

E. G. Liebold

c/o Harry Ford

Deerborn, Mich.

Will you please ask Carde
Carbon Co. for quotation on ten
thousand casks crushing Berly
but do not mention our name.

W. H. Meadowscroft.

Sent Postal 11/15/19
11.45 am. W.H.M.

Meadscoft

Telephone X12345
to ask Carde, ~~Robey~~ for quotation
on ~~ten~~ ten thousand
Casks Crushing Berly
& not to ~~say~~ say it from us -
E

Lillian M. M.

November 18, 1919.

Dr. George F. Kunz,
c/o Tiffany & Co.,
Fifth Ave. and 37th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Kunz:

In looking over your Gem Book the other day to find the weight of a carat I found that the book stated the weight of one carat as 205 grammes, instead of Milligrammes.

Is it true that the weight of a carat has been changed from 205 to 200 Milligrammes?

Sincerely, .

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]

Dr. J. F. Kunz -

Tiffany 1060
37th Ave and 37th St
N.Y.

My Dear Kunz

In looking over your Gem
Book the other day to find the
weight of a Carat I found
that ^{the} Book stated the
Weight of one Carat as 205
grains, instead of Milligramms.

Is it true that the weight of
a Carat has been changed
from 205 to 200 Milligramms?

Yours
C. C. C.

Thank King & say I saw some but they
are too expensive for me, I now have got
all the bits needed

405 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, November 10, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Orange,
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

I hope you will not think I have been
neglecting your letter of recent date, but the fact
is that I have made a considerable search to get the
material you wanted.

I have referred S. Rose, 21 Maiden Lane,
and J. Fink & Son, 67 Nassau Street, to you. The
latter firm deals in Guyana diamonds, and it is
possible that they may be able to get the small
material I spoke to you about. The people who had
the material before no longer have any of it.

Sincerely yours,

George F. King,

Dr. George F. King

8239

Diamond

405 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, November 20, 1919.

Thomas A. Edison, Esq.,
Llewellyn Park,
Orange, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Edison:

Your favor is at hand.

Yes, the new carat was brought about, through the instrumentality, largely, of your humble servant, on July 1st, 1913, on which date it was officially adopted by the Government.

The old carat was 205 mgs. The present carat is 200 mms., five to a gram, five thousand to a kilo - a weight understood, comprehended and used almost throughout the entire world, replacing some 24 different carats in various parts of the world ranging from 168 mms. or 1.68 grams to 265 mms.

I have inquired about American hort for you, but my party will not return for a couple of weeks.

I hope some day to have the pleasure of your presence at Central Park for a few moments, to plant a tree to go down to posterity.

Hoping that this finds you in the best of health,
I remain,

Sincerely yours,

George F. King

J. N. Bachman, Sec'y
M. L. Bachman, Treas.

Office and Mill
Fathers St.
Lehigh Phone 1133

Pennsylvania Blackboard Co., Inc.
Manufacturers of
Blackboards and Slate Products

December-19-1919

Marketers and
Exclusive State Agents

Slate

Readington, Pa.

Mr. Thomas Edison
c/o Mr. Wm. H. Meadowcroft
Orango,
N.J.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your inquiry of the 15th we are pleased to quote you 30 cents each for slate pieces 11" square x 3/8 inch thick boxed f.o.b. Slatington, Pa. We are not prepared to make circular slate. We could ship within two weeks from receipt of order.

Thanking you for the inquiry and hoping for your order of same, we remain,

truly yours,

Penna. Blackboard Co.

Weldcraft

nickel

Find out Concern we buy our
Sheet Nickel from —

Find out the thickest they have
in sheet or strap.

The kind I want will be strap
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide — Can use $\frac{1}{4}$ "

to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick —



Driver, Harris & Co. are the manufacturers — They
say $\frac{1}{8}$ " is the thickest they can supply — Will
take 9 weeks to get it — They could make it
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, but would take 13 weeks + be very
expensive —

**Edison General File Series
1919. Mining -- Ore Milling (E-19-49)**

This folder contains correspondence and other documents relating to the technical and commercial development of Edison's technologies for ore separation and concentration, as well as to other ore concentration processes. Among the items for 1919 is a letter about a purported business venture in Wyoming involving Edison and Buffalo Bill Cody. Also included is correspondence with William O. Manson about the possibility of building an electric plant to refine platinum ore. In addition, there are inquiries about the defunct Edison Ore Milling Co., Ltd., and Edison's crushing roll and magnetic ore separation technologies. The correspondents include the Marble Cliff Quarries Co. of Columbus, Ohio, and the National Tin Corp. of Hill City, South Dakota.

All of the documents have been selected.

13
January 8, 1919.

Mrs. John Brant,
24 St. Francis Place,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

In reply to your letter of January
2d, Mr. Edison wishes us to say that the Edison
Ore Milling Company went out of existence many
years ago, and, therefore, the stock has no value.

Yours very truly,

Edison Laboratory.

A/6274.

STOCKS

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1903
PAID IN CAPITAL \$225,000

BONDS

LEXINGTON AVENUE
AND 420 STREET

STANDARD FINANCE COMPANY
LONG BEACH BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE 2247
MURRAY HILL

Only the only

8

Mr Thomas A Edison,
East Orange, N J.

Dear Sir:

Some years ago William F Cody (Buffalo Bill)

claimed he had spent about \$50,000 with you in an effort to
create for him some kind of a mechanical plant that would
handle some rich placer gold property in Wyoming, which was
far removed from water.

Will you be good enough to advise me where
that property was located? My information is that it was lo-
cated in Shoshone Valley, Wyoming. This information came to
me through a friend of Cody's by the name of Frank N Hoen, of
Baltimore, a lithographer, who did a lot of work for Cody in
his show business.

I enclose you stamped envelope. Do you recall
what values the property was supposed to have, as I understand
it was a placer gold property where they had no water? These
occurrences are about 20 years old.

I would greatly appreciate any information you
can give me on this.

Yours truly,

D. H. McLaughlin

May 7, 1919.

*This looks fishy
I think I remember this
Co on breakfast table*

No ans

THE MARBLE CLIFF QUARRIES COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE

QUARRIES: MARBLE CLIFF, OHIO

COLUMBUS, OHIO

OFFICES
807 HARTMAN BLDG.

Day, as our patents have expired, we do not make the rolls any more, if your Engineer will go to the plants of the Kelly Island Limestone Co May 17, 1913. which use the rolls at 2 places. 1 in Ohio 1 in my state he can see the operation, the capacity is far beyond what 2 trains dumping on each side
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
East Orange, New Jersey
Gentlemen:- Can furnish the rolls should you want to

At the present time the stone in our old quarry workings, which are located adjacent to two crushing plants, is about exhausted, and we are just beginning to open up new quarry ledges in a different location where we have a haul of one and one-half miles to either of the crushing and screening plants, making a three mile haul for the round trip.

Due to these changed conditions, and to other natural conditions of our stone, we are considering the installation of Edison rolls adjacent to the new ledges. We are enclosing a sketch showing roughly the installation which we have in mind. If we should make such an installation, we would prefer to send the entire production through the large crusher which would be used as a preliminary breaker, and it is questionable whether it would be possible to separate the stone into separate bins, one being the flux stone and one the ballast stone, so that there would be no danger of a part of the ballast stone falling over into the flux bin. Unless we can install some mechanical device to shoot the stone coming from the preliminary breaker into the separate bins, without danger of the ballast stone becoming mixed with the flux, we could not consider such an installation as our customers on flux stone would soon get away should this occur.

7232
With such an arrangement we would have trains coming from both the ballast and flux ledges at the same time, and they would dump alternately into the preliminary crusher. With a large crusher of this kind we believe that the stone would go through very quickly, and that there would be a space in the elevator where there would be no stone, this occurring inbetween the time the one train dumped its last car, and the second train spotted the first car to dump into the crusher. If there would be such a space in the elevator where it would be free of stone, we believe, but are not certain, that some mechanical device could be installed at the head of the elevator which could be shifted at the time the empty space in the elevator reached the top, so that the stone could be spouted into either bin without

Install the Rolls after seeing the operation I think we could find our patterns + outside concerns could build them.

THE MARBLE CLIFF QUARRIES COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE

QUARRIES MARBLE CLIFF, OHIO

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

OFFICE
807 HARTMAN BLDG.

May 17, 1919.

-2-

Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,

danger of mixing the ballast with the flux. This would necessitate an operator in the room at the head of the elevator marked "A". The stone having been sent through this preliminary crushing plant, would be hauled over the one and one-half mile haul to either the flux plant or the ballast plant in 60 ton hopper cars for final crushing and screening. Each of these plants are equipped with #21 gyratory crushers. The stone would be fed out of the hopper cars into the #21 gyratorys as fast as they would take care of it.

We would like the following information in regard to your equipment;

- (1) The weight of the Edison rolls
- (2) The capacity per hour on stone which shoots up in large blocks, and which weighs about 165# per cubic foot.
- (3) The approximate price, at the present time, f.o.b. cars Marble Cliff, O.
- (4) The size of the motor required to drive the crusher.
- (5) Blue prints showing dimensions so that we can determine the depth and size of the crusher pit necessary.
- (6) A rough drawing drawn to dimensions showing the installation, including the Edison rolls, elevator and bins which you would recommend.
- (7) Advice as to the mechanical device which we could rely on to separate the flux and ballast stone.

Kindly let us hear from you at the earliest possible date, and oblige,

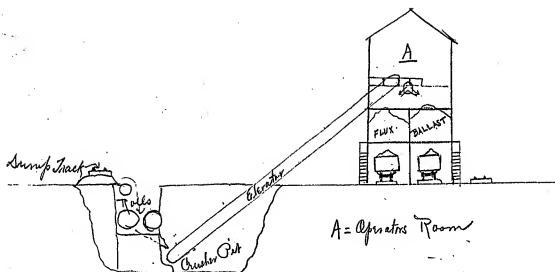
Yours very truly,

THE MARBLE CLIFF QUARRIES CO.

By *W. H. Kaufman*
Assistant General Manager.

HJK
0

[ATTACHMENT/ENCLOSURE]



May 26, 1919.

The Marble Cliff Quarries Co.,

Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Atten: H. J. Kaufman, Asst. Gen'l Manager:

Your letter of May 17th has been received. Inasmuch as our patents have expired, we do not now make the giant rolls. The Kelly Island Limestone Co. uses these rolls at two places, one in Ohio and one in New York State. If your Engineer will go to one of both of these plants he will be able to see the rolls in operation. The capacity of the rolls is far beyond the quantity which two trains dumping on each side could furnish to them.

Should you desire to install the rolls after seeing them in operation I think we could find our patterns and an outside concern could built them.

Yours very truly,

1919

Ore Milling

National Tin Corporation

R

NEW YORK OFFICE
61 Broadway
TEL. BUILDING GREEN 518
ROOM 718

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00
PRODUCTS
TIN, TUNGSTEN, MICA, GRAPHITE, & SAND

MINER, MILL AND SMELTER
HILL CITY, S. DAK.

HILL CITY S. D. Sept 24th 1919

T.A. Edison Esq.

Orange N.J.

Dear Sir/-

Would you mind letting me know if you build a magnetic separator, of about five tons capacity in eight hours, and also if the same can be used with a 220 volt alternating current.

i want to separate wolframite from tin (cassiterite), and are althow there several on the market, they do not seem to be as high class as the one you had up at ogden, and also their price is to high for their capacity. The Dodds want \$7,000.00 for their five ton machine.

i am willing to pay \$2,000.00 for a good one, but i do not want to pay dodds price for a contact machine.

if you dont mind, let me know about this right away, as i have to have one this month.

Yours Resp.

Alexander Roy
Gen. Manager
Nat Tin Corp.

7937 1/2

September 30, 1919

Mr. Alexander Royce, Gen. Mgr.
National Tin Corporation,
Hill City, South Dakota.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of September

24. It is such a long time since I had any active association with the Magnetic Separator business, that I am rusty and do not know much about present types of machines. I am not in a position to build you one, as it would be entirely out of my present line.

I would suggest that you write to the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, and say you are in the market for a Magnetic Separator, and would like the addresses of the various manufacturers.

Yours very truly,

Rocky Mountain Club
of New York
65 WEST 64TH STREET

Oct 7 1919

Mr. Thos. A. Edison

Lakehurst Ave West Orange N.J.

My Dear Mr. Edison

I have large deposit Galena
containing 1/20 of Platinum group. (arsenides)
associated with Copper Sulphides, & some
gold & silver (about 1/5).

Would you be interested in forming
me into refinery & smelter.

Can meet you when & where you desire.

Yours

F. O. Hanson

Not interested

S

7993

2m

October 9, 1919.

Mr. W. O. Hanson,
Rocky Mountain Club of New York,
#65 West 44th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 7 to Mr. Edison was
received and given to him in person.

He wishes me to say that he would not be
interested in joining you in the development of the property referred
to in your letter.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

Ediphoned:24

8032

Rocky Mountain Club
of New York
65 WEST 44TH STREET

Oct-13 1914

Mr H.H. McAlmeyer
Care of Edison Orange N.Y.

Dear Sir

June 9th recd

The platinum wire is developed
1 Million times in Sept. an. 10th of Jan
wanted a method to treat it. as thought
Electric furnace was best way & the
Edison used one the Platinum
It is an arc made in a copper
Sulphide about 1 1/2 to 2 in.
Who has an electric furnace suitable?

Yours Truly

W O Hanson

went it
Day it appears to be like the
Vermillion Mine at Sudbury -
I understand they save the platinum


October 17, 1919.

Mr. W. O. Hanson,
Rocky Mountain Club of New York,
65 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I have received your letter of October

15 and have noted the contents of same.

Is not the deposit you mention some-
what like the Vermillion Mine at Sudbury? I understand they
save the platinum.

Yours very truly,

Asst. to Mr. Edison.

Rocky Mountain Club
of New York
62 WEST 44TH STREET

8061

Oct 28 1919

Mr. A. K. Meadowcroft

Care of Edison Orange N.J.

Dear Sir: Ref. your 17th inst. state and
making 30 tons monthly Concentrate
amalgam 4 oz Platinum - 40% Copper.
This comes out of a Gabbro dike.

I have some relationship to it & would
I want a plant on the ground
to treat the Conds on a large making
Concentrate at a loss of 25% better
a loss of 25% & shipping here.

Can you suggest a plant?
Can harness 5000 H.P. ^{Hydro} Elsie.

Yours

Can't give him any W. S. Hanson
advice of Value on a plant E

71-
October 23, 1919.

Mr. W. O. Hanson,
Rocky Mountain Club,
65 West 44th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of October 20th was received.
I showed it to Mr. Edison, and he regrets that he
cannot give you advice of any value on such a plant
as you have in mind.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to Mr. Edison.

A/8061.

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END

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